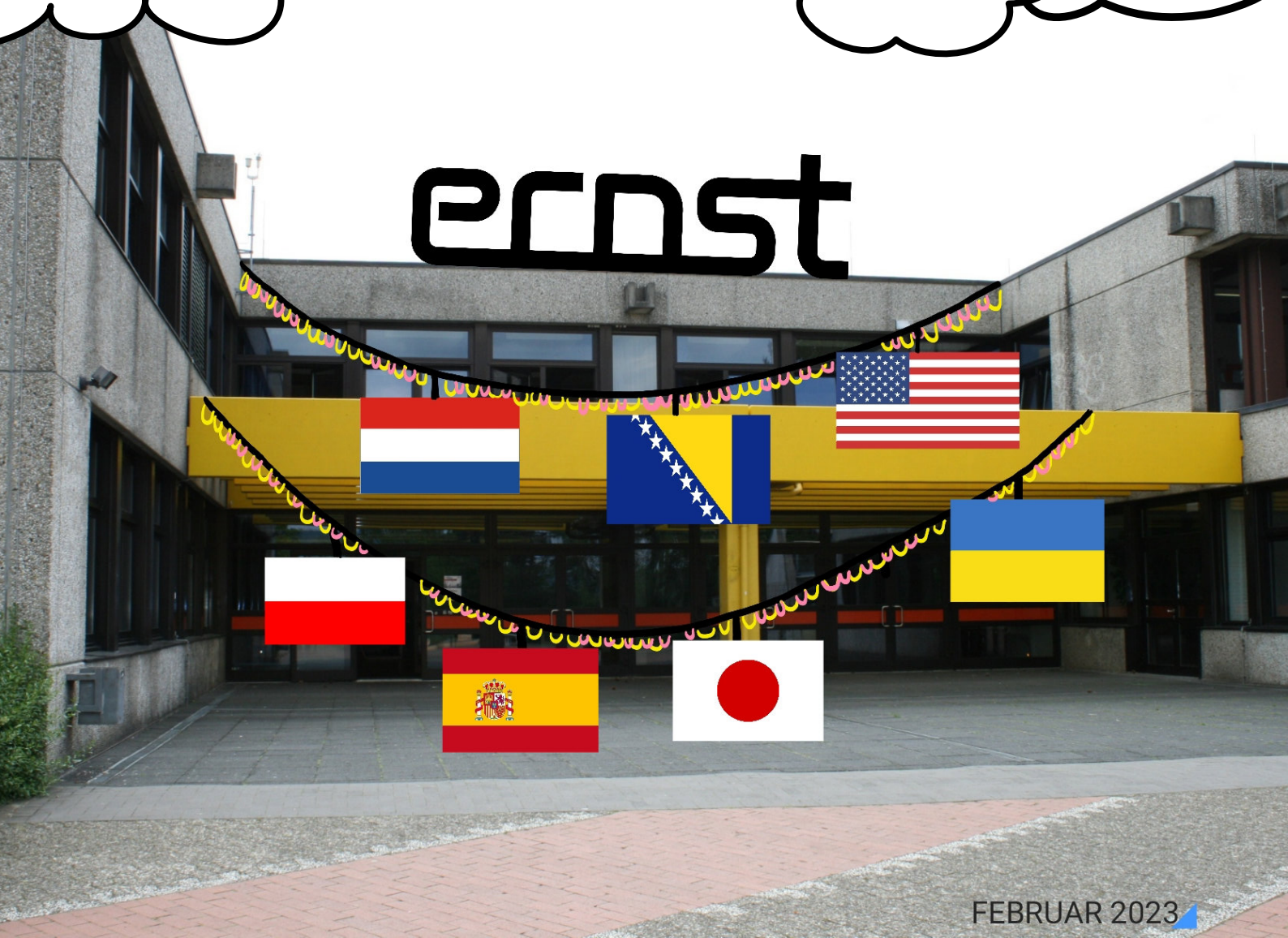




ernst



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What is happiness?

Happiness is being together with your loved ones.
Happiness is coming home and being with your family.
Happiness is celebrating Christmas with your family.

Happiness is meeting friends.
Happiness is knowing that you have people by your side
you can rely on.
Happiness is spending time with people, laughing,
talking, and having fun with them.
Happiness is being surrounded by people you can trust
and who make you happy.

Happiness is listening to music and forgetting about
everything else for a moment.
Happiness is listening to your favourite songs and
knowing them by heart.
Happiness is baking biscuits while listening to Christmas
carols.

Happiness is having a good training.
Happiness is setting a new personal record in sports.
Happiness is feeling comfortable in your surroundings and
reaching goals.
Happiness is getting up in the morning knowing there's
nothing to do today.

Happiness is viewing the world in the colours of joy.
Happiness is living an enjoyable life.
Happiness is living in the moment.

- a poem by class 11-3, 2022

The difference between the schools in Zenica and Rinteln



Zdravo. Moje ime je Amar, Imam 14 godina i novi sam učenik gimnazije U Rintelnu.

Dolazim iz manje države, Bosne i Hercegovine, Zenica. Prije malo više od mjesec dana, doselio sam se ovdje sa svojom porodicom. Za ovo kraće vrijeme provedeno u školi, primjetio sam neke razlike, između bosanskog i njemačkog školovanja.

Prije svega škole u Njemačkoj su puno modernije, dosta stvari radimo na tabletima i laptopima. U svakoj učionici imamo TV-ove koje koristimo na svakodnevnoj bazi zbog prezentacija, lekcija itd. Same škole kao i razredi su znatno veći u Njemačkoj.

Dok je ovdje gimnazija spojena i kao srednja škola i kao među škola, u Bosni je malo drugačije. Mi imamo osnovnu školu u trajanju od 9 godina (gdje učite samo osnovnu predmete kao matematiku, maternji jezik itd.). Zatim srednju školu od 3-4 godine (birate na osnovnu onoga šta vas interesuje). Na kraju fakultet od 4 godine, na kojem usavršavate sve što ste naučili u srednjoj školi. Suštinski provodi se ista količina vremena u obje škole.

Učenici i nastavnici su veoma ljubazni i spremni pomoći. Toliko od mene, lijep pozdrav.

Hello. My name is Amar, I'm 14 years old and I'm a new student at the gymnasium in Rinteln.

I come from small country Bosnia and Herzegovina, Zenica. A little over a month ago, I moved here with my family. During this short time spent in school, I noticed some differences between Bosnian and German schooling.

First of all, schools in Germany are much more modern, we do a lot of things on our tablets/laptops. In every classroom we have TVs that we use on a daily basis for presentations, lessons, etc. The schools themselves, as well as the classes, are significantly larger in Germany.

While middle and high school are combined here, it is different in Bosnia. We have an elementary school for 9 years (where you learn only basic subjects such as mathematics, native language, etc.). Then a high school of 3-4 years (you choose what you want to do for a living), and finally a 4-year college at which you perfect everything you learned in high school. Basically, the same amount of time is spent in both schools.

Students and teachers are very kind and ready to help. That's it from me, bye.



Bystander-effekt oftewel het omstandereffect

Het omstander effect gebeurt dagelijks. Iedereen heeft het wel eens opgemerkt, maar niemand die er wat aan doet, omdat de meeste mensen angst hebben. De reden daarvoor is, dat sommige mensen heel boos kunnen reageren en of agressief kunnen zijn. Niemand wil dat. Maar wat is het omstandereffect eigenlijk.

Dat is als er bijvoorbeeld iets gebeurt en er mensen omheen staan die dan niet helpen. Een voorbeeld, er is een ongeluk gebeurt en er staan heel veel mensen omheen, en niemand die wat doet omdat ze niet willen of omdat ze niet weten wat ze moeten doen. Of omdat ze filmen, zodat ze likes kunnen krijgen op sociale media. Alhoewel die mensen het ongeluk hebben geobserveerd en zien dat ze moeten helpen, doen ze het toch niet. En als mensen dan toch helpen dan, spelen ze soms de held uit. Daarom zijn er experimenten en onderzoeken gedaan, om te kijken hoe mensen gaan reageren, en of ze iets gaan doen als er iets gebeurt. Als een expert heeft gezegd: 'het is schandalig dat mensen elkaar niet helpen'. Dat experiment was niet een heel groot succes. Na langere tijd, proberen mensen het omstander effect te voorkomen en er een „niet omstandereffect” van te maken, doormiddel van straffen. Voorbeelden van straffen die men kan krijgen zijn: men kan een vrijheidsstraf van 1 jaar krijgen of een geldstraf krijgen.

Kortom een omstandereffect probeert men te voorkomen, met straffen die er tegen zijn bedacht.



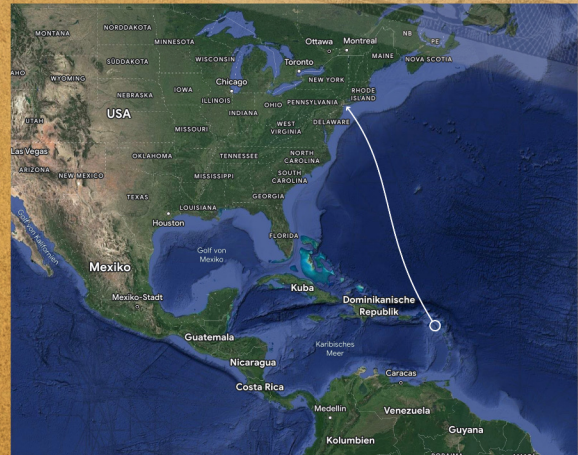
HAMILTON

The musical

The musical “Hamilton” is written by the actor and songwriter Lin-Manuel Miranda and received multiple awards, for example two Tony Awards and a Grammy. It tells the story of Alexander Hamilton, one of the founding fathers of the United States of America. The musical begins in 1776 when he was a college student in New York and ends with his death in 1804. Lin-Manuel Miranda added suitable, diverse music, like hip hop, pop soul and R&B.

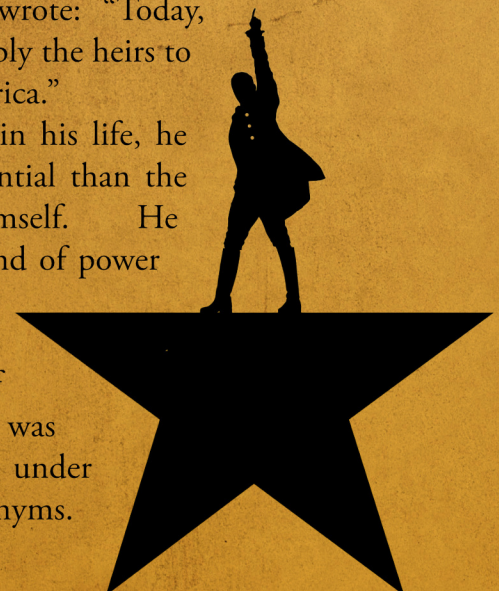


Even though Hamilton is one of America's founding fathers and generally played a huge part US politics, he wasn't even born in America. Instead, he was born in Nevis, a small island in the West Indies, a British colony in the Caribbean. After his father left him and his mother died, he wrote his way out of poverty by publishing an emotional letter about a recent Hurricane in the local newspaper. The citizens immediately recognized his talent and raised money to let him study in America. He boarded a ship to New York and first studied at a preparatory school and then got admitted to King's College where he could really immerse himself into his studies.



Two years later, the revolutionary war started, and Hamilton joined the fight. As he had also educated himself on military strategics, he excelled in this field as well, was recognized by the major general and future president George Washington himself and soon worked as his right-hand man. After the war ended, he became Washington's treasury secretary. He used this position to completely reshape America's economy and financial systems. Even though there were a lot of different visions for how the new nation should be leaded, it's Hamilton's concept that was truly successful. As historian Ron Chernow wrote: “Today, we are indisputably the heirs to Hamilton's America.”

At some points in his life, he was more influential than the president himself. He achieved that kind of power through his writing, even though most of his work was published under different pseudonyms.



He was able to drown his enemies with words. He wrote for example most of the federalist papers, a series of essays explaining and defending the new US constitution.

Another important aspect of the musical is the relationship between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, his political rival. There are a lot of parallels between both of their lives. They are both orphans, they both serve in the revolutionary war but for different generals, they both study at the same school and college, finish their law studies at the same time and even live



on the same street in New York. That's probably why Burr always saw Hamilton as a rival instead of a colleague. This conflict escalated further and resulted in a duel that ended deadly for Hamilton. Duels were very common in America during the 18th century. If a conflict couldn't be resolved verbally, the two parties were expected to meet on the dueling ground. This also happened on 11th July 1804.

After his death it could be seen how popular Hamilton was especially in New York. For thirty days after his death New Yorkers wore black bands on their arms to show their respect.



At the airport on the way to his holidays in 2007, Lin-Manuel Miranda decided to buy Hamilton's biography, written by Ron Chernow. From the start, he thought it was the perfect story for a musical. That's



why he wrote the "Hamilton Mixtape" which he presented on 12th May 2009 at the White House for the first time because he had been invited to the "Evening of Poetry, Music and the Spoken Word" by the Obamas.

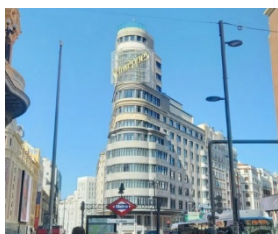
After finishing the musical, the first public Off-Broadway performance was in January 2015. The first performance on Broadway was introduced by Barack Obama in August 2015. Now there are shows in for example London, Sydney, and Chicago.

On 06th October 2022 the German version of the musical premiered at the "Operettenhaus" in Hamburg. Many famous people were invited to see it and even Lin-Manuel Miranda, the writer himself, honored the cast with his presence and spent the whole day before the premiere with them. He also helped with the translation, as it was the first time this musical was translated into another language. The visitors were stunned by the performance while they experienced the founding of the United States of America in almost 3 hours. We also highly recommend watching the musical live. There are shows in Hamburg until September 2023.

El intercambio

¿Es diferente la vida en España como en Alemania?

Los alumnos del insti Ernestinum visitaron a los alumnos del IES Antonio Machado de Alcalá, cerca de Madrid, con un intercambio. Fue un tiempo genial. Hizo sol y 30 grados.



Hicieron muchas cosas, como por ejemplo unas excursiones a Alcalá y Madrid. Visitaron al impresionante Palacio Real, donde viven los reyes de España. Fue muy impresionante. También pasearon por la Gran Vía, la Plaza Mayor, la Plaza de España y el Parque de Retiro. El lunes, hicieron un tour fantástico con barcos por un río (por las Hoces del río Duratón). Había muchas rocas y una playa. Después visitaron a Segovia, la antigua capital de España, con edificios y un palacio muy antiguos. También hicieron una excursión al parque de atracciones de Madrid.



Las costumbres de España se diferencian de los de Alemania. Los tiempos de comer por ejemplo son muy diferentes de aquí. Se come más tarde. Así la gente se reúne más tarde con sus amigos.

La naturaleza también es diferente porque el paisaje es muy seco y más rural. Si vas al parque de atracciones de Madrid en el carrusel de cadena se puede ver todo de Madrid y al Sierra de Guadarrama. Es una vista impresionante e increíble.

La gente de España es muy relajada y comunicativa. También hay muchas fiestas en las ciudades o pueblos.

El insti de Alcalá es más grande, claro. De verdad, tiene casi 3000 alumnos. Pero el uso del espacio es más diferente. En nuestro insti por ejemplo hay bancos donde uno puede sentarse o estudiar en horas libres. En el insti en España no hay algo como eso. La cafetería es pequeña también, pero hay churros con chocolate caliente o el Colacao, que es el típico cacao de esa región. Además hay muchas plantas con aulas. En las aulas solo hay mesas solas y los alumnos no tienen que levantar la mano. Por eso la relación entre los profes y los alumnos está más relajada. Las clases empiezan a las ocho y cuarto y duran sesenta minutos por una hora de clase,. Hay una sala grande con un escenario para eventos o también conferencias. Las salas de profesores son divididas por asignaturas también. El insti está cerca de la estación de tren y del centro de Alcalá. Por eso mucha gente viene en tren o al pie. Pero también hay mucha gente que viene en coche.



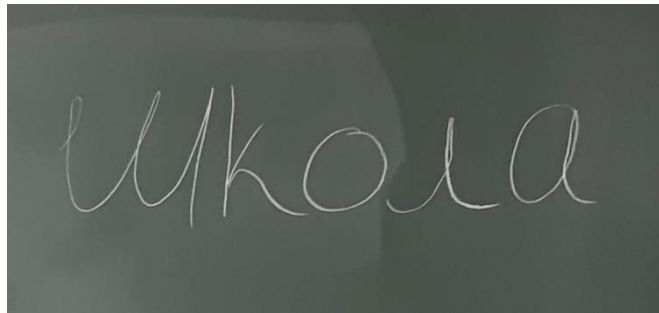
El edificio del insti es muy popular para ser el lugar de muchas películas y series por sus características arquitectónicas.



The difference between the german and the ukraine school system

Не можна не погодитися, що система шкільної освіти в Україні відрізняється від Німецької, але чи ні. Шкільне навчання в Україні включає три етапи: початкова (1-4кл.), основна (5-9) та старша школа (10-11). Після 11 класу учень складає кілька іспитів (обов'язково Українська мова та Математика). Від результатів цих іспитів залежить тип навчання в університеті: договір чи бюджет. Кожен день український учень середньої та старшої школи має 7-8 уроків без великих перерв, що, насправді, важко. Особливо коли на восьмому уроці ти маєш написати твір з української мови. Мені дуже подобається, що у нашій Гімназії учні мають час перерви між шостим та сьомим уроками. До речі, в Україні дуже довгі літні канікули (3 місяці, з червня по вересень), але при цьому решта канікул – тиждень, і їх менше ніж у Німеччині, тому в результаті виходить однакова кількість навчальних годин. На жаль, немає такої системи як

IServ. Хоча це неймовірно необхідно для шкільної системи, що добре функціонує. Матеріал з Математики, Біології, Фізики чи Хімії мало відрізняється. Але в Україні немає таких предметів як Філософія чи Релігія. Додаткова мова – англійська, але в більшості шкіл також німецька або французька. Інші деталі дуже залежать від міста та типу школи. Я безперечно отримала відмінні спогади, навчаючись у своєму українському ліцеї, і, звичайно, сумуватиму за своїми вчителями, але хочу і планую закінчити навчання тут, у Німеччині.



One cannot but agree, that the system of school education in Ukraine differs from the German one. But is the difference so enormous? From my point of view – no. School education in Ukraine includes three stages: primary (1-4grades), basic (5-9) and high school (10-11). After the 11th grade, the student takes several exams (Ukrainian and Mathematics are required). The type of study at the university depends on the results of these exams: a contract or a budget. Every day, a Ukrainian basic and high school student has 7-8 lessons without long breaks, which is actually difficult. Especially when you have to write an essay on the Ukrainian language in the 8th lesson. I really like, that in this Gymnasium students have a big break

between the 6th and 7th lessons. By the way, in Ukraine we had a very long summer vacation (3 months, from June to September), but at the same time, the rest of the vacations are

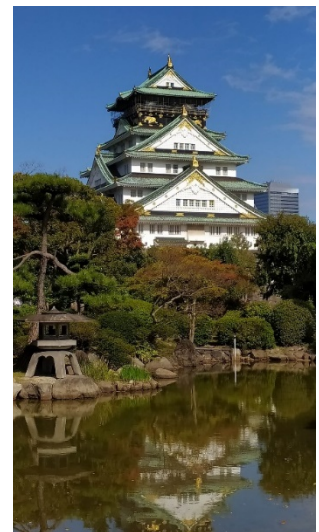
shorter, so in result – the same study time. Unfortunately, there is no such system as an IServ. Although it's incredibly necessary for a well-functioning school system. The material taught in Mathematics, Biology, Physics or Chemistry is practically the same. But in Ukraine there are no such subjects as Philosophy or Religion. English is used as an additional language, but in most schools it's also German or French. Other details are very dependent on the city or type of school (is it lyceum or gymnasium). I definitely have great memories of studying at my Ukrainian lyceum and of course I will miss my teachers. Yet I plan to finish my studies here in Germany.



奈良県立法隆寺国際高等学校

HORYUJI KOKUSAI HIGH SCHOOL

During our two-week exchange to the Horyuji Kokusai High School many differences in the school system became apparent. For example, the time the students go to school. From 08:40 pm to 03:15 am are six lessons. Some are in double lessons, but for the most part every lesson is a different one. There are 5-minute breaks between the first four lessons of the day. These lessons last, like in Germany, 45 minutes. After that there is a 45-Minute-long break for eating your homemade Meal. There is only a very small cafeteria in the school which only provides some Snacks. After that there are two more lessons with a five-minute break. At the end of the six lessons its 03:15 am but for most of the students the school isn't over. This is because most of the students go to club activities after school. These are for example: Calligraphy, Kyudo (Japanese Archery), Ikebana (Flower Arrangement) and Baseball Clubs. These Clubs are 2-3 hours long but not on every day but at least two times a week. So, a student can be in school for 9 to 10 hours. Sadly, the Monday program was cancelled because of a covid case in our group. It was planned that we visited some different classes and, in the afternoon, the Kyudo Club. Kyudo is a japanese style of archery. On Tuesday we finally got the chance to visit the school and see some classes. After that we joined the Ikebana and Sodo Club. Ikebana is the Japanese word and tradition of flower arrangement. After a brief explanation we could freely start to make our arrangements. Then we made the Sodo (Way of the Tea ceremony) and drank the green tea that was made for us in the ceremony for ourselves. On Wednesday we visited the City of Nara. The English Teacher from the High School gave us a Trip through the City Park where many deers reside, and after that we visited the Todaji and Kofukuji Temple. On Thursday we visited the Art Club and had more Class visits. Then we visited the name giving Temple which was very close to the school. The Horyuji Kokusai temple is one of the oldest wooden buildings in the world. It's a Buddhist temple and a local must see. On Friday we visited the Music Class and practiced playing a Ghibli (Famous japanese Artist) theme music. After that we had our last class visits and after that went to the Calligraphy class where we learned to wright some Japanese letters and even made our own fan insignia. After that we spend the weekend with our Host families and after the farewell at the school on the next Monday, we went to Osaka for three Days. There we visited the castle of Osaka and many other attractions in Osaka. Then we took the Shinkansen Bullet Train to Tokyo where we spend the rest of our stay in Japan. Our hotel was in the near vicinity of the Akihabara District of Tokyo. Akihabara is famous because there are many Anime and Manga Shops. Some of our Group also visited the Tokyo Skytree which towers with its 634-meter height over Tokyo. Seeing the largest City in the World from up there was quit the amazing sight. After that we visited a japanese samurai master who taught us the basic Techniques to use a Katana (A japanese Longsword) to cut a mat in half. On the last Day of our stay, we were allowed to explore Tokyo in groups of three or more. After that the luggage was packed, two more suitcases bought to make everything fit and then on the next Day our flight left the Haneda Airport with the destination being Munich. From Munich we flew to Hannover where we left for Home at 1 in the morning on the Tuesday after the Autumn Break. All in all, I can only recommend the Japan exchange!





Nieszczęśliwa miłość

Pewnego razu w małym miasteczku,
Motyl usiadł na pięknym kwiatuszku.
Mógł obserwować swoimi oczami,
Coś zaczarowanego swoimi kolorami.

Zamiast lecieć do tego,
Motyl poleciał do innego
I kiedy zapytał, kto to był,
Odpowiedział z niskim głosem,
Obracając się do tyłu,
Królowa motyli z niskim nosem.
Jej piękność nie do opisania i myślał o niej do rana.

Tylko co nie wiedział,
Tak samo jak mu się spodobała,
jak spała, jak latała,
Tak samo królowa
Się bardzo o niego zainteresowała.
Dzień y noc nie mógł zapomnieć
I tak przez krótkie swoje życie
Żył w smutnej myśli
Królowej nigdy nie dostaniesz.