

“How did we survive ?”

The way the population of a country survives a severe moment or period has to do with culture, is part of their culture. When occurred that moment or period ? How do they survive ? Is it organized ? How much time does it take ? Who is in charge for a solution ? Who has been affected by this disaster ? Is there a book based on this disaster, a movie maybe ? Is there a website ? A YouTube-link maybe ?

This assignment (DCC 031) has been worked out by students within two hours.

Norway:

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Hellevoetsluis / The Netherlands / December 14th, 2011

THIS PAGE ALWAYS IS THE FIRST ONE OF ANY PROJECT IN INTERNATIONAL CLASSROOM



Norwegian:

Den 22 juli 2011, ble 8 personer drept i en eksplosjon i regjeringskvartalet i Oslo, Norge. I all forvirringen fra bomben klarte en mann, Anders Behring Breivik, å komme seg over til Utoeya, der en politisk ungdomsleir fant sted. Han skjøet og drepte 69 ungdommer som deltok på leiren, og skadet mange flere.

Dette var det første store terrorangrepet som har vært rettet mot Norge og folk var lenge i sjokk. Dagen etter angrepet møtte folk opp i Oslo og plasserte blomster og lys for å minnes de drepte. Så mange møtte opp i byen den dagen at det ikke var plass i byen. Likevel ble det ikke noe troebbel eller braak. Norges statsminister sa i talen sin at; vi skal bekjempe terror med mer demokrati, og det har vært folkets holding siden.



English:

On the 22 of July 2011, 8 people were killed in an explosion at the government quarters in Oslo, Norway. In all the confusion from the bomb, one man, Anders Behring Breivik, managed to get on to a small island where a political camp was taking place, dressed as a police man. On the island he shot at the children participating in the camp, murdering 69 people and maiming several more.

This was the first terrorist attack to occur in Norway on such a large scale, and people were in shock. The day after the attack more people met in Oslo city with flowers and candles than could fit in the city centre, and yet there were no trouble whatsoever. The terrorist wanted the government to resign, and he wanted immigrants out of the country. He sees the world through the Nazis point of view and he wanted the people of Norway to agree with him. But The prime minister of Norway said in his speech; we will fight terror with more democracy, and that has been the spirit of the people ever since the attack in July.

Dutch:

Watersnood ramp 1953.

In de nacht 31 januari op 1 februari 1953 vond er een hevige storm plaats op de noord-zee dit zorgde voor hevige overstromingen. Vooral bij zeeland west Brabant en de zuid Hollandse eilanden. 1800 mensen verdronken en 100000 verloren hun huis en bezittingen. Johan bodegraven begon een inzamel actie 'beurzen op, dijken dicht'. 138 miljoen gulden was opgehaald (62,5 miljoen euro). Er werd vanuit de hele wereld hulp gestuurd o.a. kleding, eten, huisraad. Het rode kruis kreeg zoveel hulpmiddelen binnen dat ze niet wisten waar ze het moesten laten, ze stuurde het naar de noodgebieden en wat overbleef stuurde ze naar derde wereld landen. In 1953 werden de noodgebieden al opnieuw opgebouwd, bouwspullen werden gestuurd vanuit Scandinavische landen. In zeeland zijn nog steeds huizen te vinden met zweedse, noorse, deense en finse stijl. Het delta plan werd in elkaar gezet om nieuwe dijken te bouwen, dit creëerde nieuwe banen voor een heleboel mensen, waardoor gezinnen in dat gebied veel meer geld binnen kregen. Om meer geld op te halen organiseerde nederland een wedstrijd tegen het toen sterkere voetbal team van frankrijk, ze wonnen met 1-2 en de wedstrijd werd de 'watersnoodwedstrijd' genoemd.



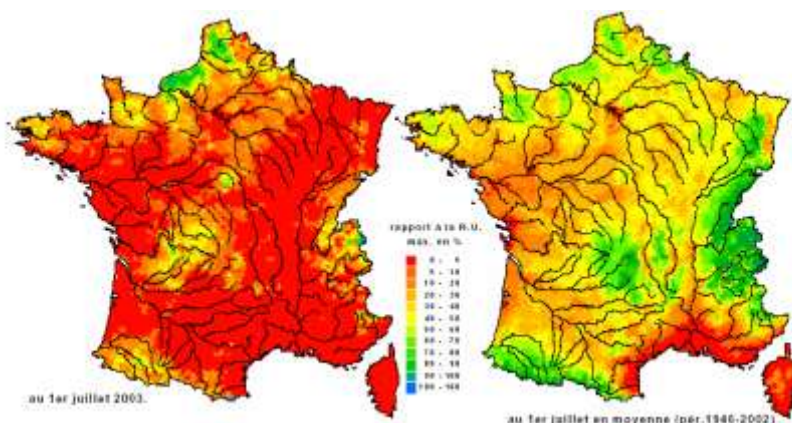
English:

During the night of 31st of January onto the 1st of February there was a heavy storm on the north sea which caused a flood, mostly in zeeland west Brabant and de zuidhollandse eilanden. 1800 people drowned and 100000 lost their houses and belongings. Johan Bodegraven started a fund to raise money for Holland 'beurzen open, dijken dicht' (which means, banks open, dikes closed) 138 million gulden was raised (62,5 million euro). Help was sent from all over the world, they sent clothes, food and furniture. The red cross received so much stuff that they didn't know where to leave it, they sent most of it to the troubled parts of Holland and the rest was sent to third world countries. In 1953 they already started rebuilding the damaged parts of Holland, building equipment was sent from Scandinavian countries. In zeeland you can still find houses which have been built in Swedish, Norwegian and Danish style. The delta plan was made to build new dikes, this created a lot of new job possibilities for the dutch people so a lot of families earned more money because of the flood. To raise money for the delta plan, the dutch football team organised a match against the French football team, 8000 visitors came the dutch won by 1-2 and the game was called the 'watersnood ramp wedstrijd'



La Canicule en France en 2003

La canicule européenne de 2003 est un évènement climatique d'ampleur exceptionnelle survenu de Juin à Aout 2003 et qui fut marqué par de nombreux records de températures au cours de la première quinzaine du mois d'Aout. Cette canicule a suivi un printemps et un début d'été marqués par une sécheresse importante qui rappelle la sécheresse de 1976. En France il y a eu 15000 décès durant les deux premières décades d'aout 2003. Selon une première estimation de l'Institut de veille sanitaire (INVS), la canicule a fait 11435 mort du 1^{er} au 15 Aout. Les 11 et 12 Aout sont les plus meurtriers. Ceci pourrait être dû à un effet d'accumulation des jours chauds précédents à des températures nocturnes trop élevées ou à l'absence de vent, le manque de ventilation engendrant des pics de taux de dioxyde d'azote qui s'ajoutent à la pollution par l'ozone.



The heat wave in France in 2003

The 2003 European heat is a weather event of exceptional magnitude occurred from June to August 2003 and was marked by numerous temperature records during the first fortnight of August. The heat wave has followed a spring and early summer marked by a major drought that recalls the 1976 drought. In France there were 15000 deaths during the first two decades of August 2003. A preliminary estimate of the Institute of health surveillance (INVS) Submitted to the minister of Health, the heat wave has killed 11435 from 1 to August 15.11 and 12 August are the deadliest. This could be due to an accumulation effect of hot days earlier, at very high temperatures at night or in nitrogen dioxide pollution in addition to be ozone.

In 1940/1945 was er in Nederland een oorlog. De Duitsers hadden de macht in handen. En overvielen Nederland en de andere omliggende landen. Eerst deden de Duitsers nog niet zo veel verkeerd in Nederland. Maar langzamerhand werd het steeds erger. Voor joden was het de hel. Ze mochten nergens meer komen en moesten een joden ster dragen. Zo konden de andere mensen zien dat ze joden waren. De Nederlanders kregen per week een aantal bonnen waar ze eten van konden kopen, maar dit was altijd te weinig. De mannen moesten voor de duisters gaan werken. Er was zo weinig eten dat we maar bloembollen gingen eten. Overall liepen Duitse soldaten. Ook zaten er veel Nederlanders in het verzet die probeerde de duisters te zieken en verspreide anti nazi krantjes. De joden doken onder in de huizen, als de duisters daar achter kwamen werd heel het gezin opgepakt en vermoord, 75% van de joden is vermoord in Nederland dit zijn er 100.000 tot 105.000.



In 1940/1945 there was a Dutch war. The Germans had all power, and took over Holland and other countries nearby. At first the Germans didn't do many bad things in Holland, but after a while it got worst. Life in that time for Jews was hell. They weren't allowed to go in to any public places and had to wear the 'David star' on all their clothes. Dutch people got a few tickets so they could buy food once a week, but this was not enough for a healthy life. The men had to work for the Germans, there was so little food that they started eating bulbs. A lot of Dutch people were in the resistance going against the Germans in any kind of way spreading propaganda with anti Nazi magazines. The Jewish people went into hiding houses, if the Germans found out about this the whole family was deported to a concentration camp and killed, 75% of the Jews were killed in Holland this is about 100.000 to 105.000 Jewish people.

Monarchie, Faschismus, Diktatur, Demokratie- Österreichs steiniger Weg

Die politische Geschichte Österreichs ist lang und verschieden in seinen Systemen. Nach dem 1. Weltkrieg und der Auflösung der KK-Monarchie musste es Gebiete an Tschechien, Italien, Jugoslawien und Ungarn abgeben. „Und der Rest ist Österreich“. Im Vertrag von Saint-Germain musste Österreich akzeptieren, dass sie nicht mehr dazu befugt waren sich an Deutschland anzuschließen. Zu dieser Zeit war die Politik in einer Identitätskrise. Da waren einige Meinungen im Land wie zum Beispiel der Kommunismus und die Demokratie.

1933 begann die Zeit des Austrofaschismus mit Dollfuß und Schuschnigg. Diese Art des Faschismus war beeinflusst vom italienischen Faschismus aber es gab einen Unterschied zwischen diesen zwei Formen, denn der Faschismus in Österreich war an die Religion gelehnt, was nicht typisch ist. Es kam zur Auflösung des Parlaments und die Österreicher vertraten die Meinung eines Ständestaats. Während dieser Zeit wurden Parteien, wie die Sozialdemokratie, der Kommunismus und der Nationalsozialismus verboten, die aber in Untergrundorganisationen agierten. Der Austrofaschismus endete nach dem Tod Dollfuß, der von Nationalsozialisten ermordet wurde.

Nach dieser Zeit begann Hitler mit seiner Manipulation in Österreich. Die Angst der Österreicher vor dem radikalen Kommunismus und einer weiteren politischen Krise und die tote Hoffnung in die Demokratie waren der Grund für den Anschluss an Deutschland. Diskriminierung, Rassismus und Konzentrationslager wurden nun Teil der österreichischen Gesellschaft. Nach dem 2. Weltkrieg und der zweiten erzwungenen Trennung musste Österreich den Staat, die Wirtschaft, ihr eigenes politische System und ihre Gesellschaft wiederaufbauen. Der 2. Weltkrieg und seine Geschehnisse wurden ein Tabuthema. Für eine lange Zeit akzeptierten viele Menschen ihren Fehler nicht und sahen einfach weg.

Schritt für Schritt bekam die Demokratie eine Chance. Aber zuerst mussten die Österreicher einsehen was sie in den letzten 50 Jahren getan haben und wie sie in den nächsten 50 Jahren leben wollen. Das politische System heutzutage hat eine lange Geschichte mit vielen Fehlern und ich denke, dass es noch immer viele Dinge gibt, die wir anstreben sollten. Nichts ist perfekt, auch die österreichische Politik nicht.

Wie wir überlebt haben?- Das weiß niemand.

Was wir getan haben?- Das weiß jeder.

Was wir machen sollten?- Uns für eine bessere Zukunft anstrengen.

Faschismus, Rassismus, Diskriminierung, der Tod von Millionen Menschen und zwei Weltkriege- Narben, die die österreichische Geschichte zeichnen werden.



Monarchy, fascism, dictatorship, democracy- Austria's stony way

The political history of Austria is long and different in his systems. Austria had to give off area to Czech Republic, Italia, Yugoslavia and Hungary after the 1. World war and the breakup of the KK-monarchy. "The rest was Austria". In the contract of Saint-Germain Austria had to accept that they weren't allowed to confederate with Germany anymore. In this time the politic was in an identity crisis. There were a few opinions in the state like the communism and the democracy.

In 1933 began the time of the Austrofascism with Dollfuß and Schuschnigg. This kind of fascism was influenced by the Italian fascism but there was a difference between this two forms because the fascism in Austria was leaned on the religion what isn't actual typical. It came to an exclusion of the parliament and Austrians advanced the opinion of a corporative state. During this time parties like the social democracy, the communism and the national socialism were forbidden but they still practiced in underground organizations. The Austrofascism stopped after the death of Dollfuß who was killed by National Socialists.

After this time Adolf Hitler started his manipulation in Austria. The Austrian's fear of the radical communism, another political crisis and the dead hope into the democracy caused the connection with Germany. Discrimination, racism and concentration camps took part in the Austrian community and politic. Afterwards the 2. World war and the second forced disunion Austria had to build up the state, the economy, their politic system and the community. The 2. World war and the happenings became a taboo issue. Many people didn't accept their fault and just looked away for a very long time.

Step by step the democracy became a chance. But first the Austrians had to understand what they did in the last 50 years and how they want to live in the next 50 years. The political system nowadays has a long history with many mistakes and I think they are still many things which should go for. Nothing is perfect neither the Austrian's politic.

How we survived?- Nobody knows.

What we did?- Everybody knows.

What we should do?- Apply ourselves for a better future.

Fascism, racism, discrimination, the death of million people and two world wars- grains which will always mark the Austrian's history..



Review on Marianne's story:

Ik vind het verschrikkelijk wat er gebeurd is in Noorwegen. Het is een rustig land waar nooit wat gebeurd en opeens is er een bom gesignaleerd mensen over heel de wereld waren in shock daardoor. Ik hoop dat dit niet nog eens gebeurd.

I think it's terrible what happened in Norway. It's a peaceful country which doesn't have much action and then all of a sudden a bomb is signalled and people all over the world are shocked by it. I hope it won't happen again.

Review on Delphine's story:

It is terrible what happened because you can't do anything about it, you can't stop the heat. It is terrible that so many people died because of the heat wave, and I hope nothing like this happens again.

Review on Burcu's story:

It was very good written and covered a lot. I didn't know much about the world war in Austria and it was very enlightening to read this.

Review on Natalie's story:

It was quiet interesting to read something about the situations in Holland during the 2. World war because many people don't know that such cruel things also happened here. I heard about the resistance going against the Nazi's and I think it's great and very brave of the Dutch.

Review Maria's story:

It's very terrible what happened. We had the same thing in France but less severe.



"How did we survive this natural hazard ? " < in *your own language*

In de nacht van 31 januari naar 1 februari 1953 gebeurde één van de grootste rampen die Nederland ooit heeft meegemaakt. In die nacht was het springvloed. Dan staat het water in de zee altijd extra hoog. En er was die dag een zware storm. Een noordwesterstorm.

Die storm werd zo sterk als een orkaan. Het water in de Noordzee werd door de storm enorm omhoog geduwd. De golven werden hogerdan de dijken. Daar konden de dijken niet tegen. De dijken braken door. En de metershoge golven rolden toen gewoonde polderschter de dijken binnen. 1835 Mensen zijn verdronken. Duizenden dieren zoals koeien, varkens en paarden overleefden de ramp niet. Meer dan 72.000 mensen waren hun huizen kwijt. Ze moesten weg en woonden bij gastgezinnen. Duizenden huizen, boerderijen en andere gebouwen waren kapot of zwaar beschadigd. Het duurde jaren voordat de boeren het land weer normaal konden gebruiken. Het zoute water had de bodem van de akkers bedorven.



Grote gebieden van: Zeeland Noord-Brabant en Zuid-Holland kwamen helemaal onder water te staan. De sterke golven sleurden alles mee. Toen het licht werd probeerden de mensenuit het getroffen gebied anderen te redden. Ook de dieren hadden hulp nodig. De hulp uit de rest van het land kwam maar langzaam op gang. Dat kwam omdat de telefoonverbindingen waren uitgevallen.

Later kwamen er soldaten uit: Nederland België Frankrijk Amerika en Engeland. Zij hielpen de mensen in het rampgebied met: boten, vliegtuigen en helikopters. Veel mensen die op de daken zaten werden door hen gered. De mensen werden overal opgevangen. Ze kregen warme kleren en eten en drinken.

Na de ramp werd er in Nederland heel veel geld opgehaald. Bijna 140 miljoen gulden. Het Rode Kruis verzamelde dekens en kleren. Het komt doordat de dijken het begaven toen het water steeg. Nadat alles was opgeruimd, hebben ze sterkere dijken gemaakt, en de duinen verhoogd met zand.



"How did we survive this natural hazard ?" < in English

The night of January 31 to February 1, one of the most horrible thing happened in The Netherlands. That night it was spring tide and a big North-West storm. That storm got so strong as a hurricane. The water in the North sea got pushed up. The waves were higher than the dikes. The dikes couldn't handle so much water and they broke. Waves like towers washed into the villages. 1835 people drowned that night. Thousands of cows, pigs and horses didn't survive this.

More 72000 people lost their houses. They had to live with foster families. Thousands of houses, farms and other buildings were destroyed. It took years for the farmers to use their land the way they used to. The salt water ruined the land.



Huge areas that came under water were Noord-Brabant and Zuid-Holland. The strong waves took everything with them. When it got light again, everyone tried to help each other. The animals also needed help. The rest of the country was initiated. The phone reception didn't work anymore. Later came soldiers from Belgium, France, America and England.

They helped people in disaster area's with boats, planes and helicopters. A lot of people who were sitting on their roofs got saved by them. A lot of people got warm clothes, food and drinks when they got a place to stay. After the disaster a lot of money was raised. Almost 140 million gulden. The red cross collected blankets and clothes.

The reason why it happened, was because the water was so much, and so strong, the dikes just couldn't bare it anymore. After this disaster they build stronger dikes, and made the dunes taller with sand.

Your name & country > Lianna Peskens the Netherlands



“How did we survive this war time ? ” < in *your own language*

1. Weltkrieg (1915-1918)

Der Auslöser des ersten Weltkrieg war das Attentat von Sarajevo am [28. Juni 1914](#) beim dem der Thronfolger [Österreich-Ungarns](#), [Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand](#) ermordet wurden. Das Attentat in der bosnischen Hauptstadt löste die [Julikrise](#) aus, die schließlich zum [Ersten Weltkrieg](#) führte.

Am Ende des [Ersten Weltkriegs](#) siegte die [Entente](#) ([Vereinigten Staaten](#), das [Vereinigte Königreich von Großbritannien und Irland](#), Frankreich und [Italien](#)) über die [Mittelmächte](#) ([Deutsches Reich](#) und [Österreich-Ungarn](#))

Von den anfangs 7,8 Millionen Soldaten Österreich-Ungarns starben etwa 1,5 Millionen. Am 10. September 1919 unterzeichneten die Alliierten und Österreich den [Vertrag von Saint-Germain](#). [Österreich](#) musste ua. [Südtirol](#) an Italien abtreten.

Der Anschluss an das Deutsche Reich wurde Österreich untersagt. Österreich musste sich von Ungarn trennen, doch das größtenteils deutschsprachige „Deutsch-Westungarn“ ([Burgenland](#)) zugesprochen, jedoch ohne dessen Hauptstadt denburg (ungar. [Sopron](#)).

Nur mit Hilfe des Marshallplans, der ein großes Wirtschafts-Wiederaufbauprogramm der USA war, konnte Österreich nach dem Weltkrieg weiterhin überleben.



Der zweite Weltkrieg(1939-1945)

1938 kamen deutsche Truppen nach Österreich unter der Führung Hitlers und besetzten das Land. Hitler nutzte die Armut der Leute aus und beschaffte ihnen Jobs in der Waffenindustrie. Der eigentliche Weltkrieg begann 1939 mit dem Angriff auf Polen. Im 2. Weltkrieg wurden erstmals nukleare Waffen verwendet und Hitler ließ in Konzentrationslagern Juden und andere Minderheiten töten.

Mit dem Selbstmord Hitlers endete der 2. Weltkrieg.

Den Krieg gewonnen haben die Alliierten bestehend aus den USA, England und Frankreich, sowie die Sowjetunion und China.

Die Verlierer waren Deutschland, Österreich und Japan. Letztendlich unterzeichnete Österreich den Neutralitätsvertrag.

"How did we survive this period ? " < in *your own language*

En 2006, la communauté kurde d'Arnouville-lès-Gonesse, composée en grande partie de commerçants et qui a ses habitudes dans le quartier de la gare RER, **s'est rebellée samedi contre la police.**

Des jeunes, étrangers à ces heurts, ont assisté à la bagarre en spectateurs. La cause était *le désaccord entre la France et la Turquie.*

Des dizaines de personnes ont été en garde à vue ou sont blessés.



"How did we survive this period ?" < in English

In 2006, the Kurdish community of Arnouville-les-Gonesse, composed largely of merchants and that his habits in the area of the RER station, **rebelled against the police on Saturday.** Young people, strangers to these clashes, attended the fights as spectators. The cause was the disagreement between France and Turkey Dozens of people were in custody or are injured.

Your name & country > Sodany France



"How did we survive this national confusion ? " < in *your own language*

Den 22. juli 2011 skjedde det noe forferdelig Norge. En mann fra vaart eget land, en av oss, bestemte for aa snu seg mot oss og angripe sitt eget land. Det foerste vi hoerte var at det hadde gaatt av en bombe i Oslo. Et saa fredlig land som Norge, hvorfor ville noen angripe oss. Senere den dagen hoerte vi ogsaa om skyting paa Utoeya. Dagen etter fikk vi hoere hvor mange som mistet livet sitt paa Utoeya. Han hadde vaert saa rolig og skutt alle han saa. Uansett om det var et barn, en ungdom eller en voksen ble de skutt. Til slutt var 77 mennesker paa Utoeya og i regjerningskvartalet som mistet livet. Alle drept av en og samme mann. Saa hvordan overlevde vi dette, en hedelse som paavirket hele landet? Vi viste mer kjaerlighet. Som en av de overlevende fra Uteoya sa: "Hvis en mann kan vise saa mye hat, tenk hvor mye kjaerlighet vi kan vise sammen". Det var akkurat det vi gjorde. Den 25. Juli var det 200000 mennesker paa universitet plassen i Oslo, og med roser og sang, viste vi alle hvor mye vi brydde oss. I mange uker etter var det er hav av roser, smaa notater, bamser etc. Denne tragedien bandt oss mer sammen som en nasjon og tilslutt vise vi mye mer kjaerlighet enn det hatetet Anders Behring Breivik viste under bomben og massakeren i Oslo og paa Utoeya.



"How did we survive this national confusion ?" < in English

The 22th of July 2011 something terrible happened in Norway. A man from our own country, one of our own, decided to turn against us and attack his own country. The first thing we heard was that there had been a bomb in Oslo. Such a peaceful land as Norway, who would want to attack us. Later that day we heard about shooting on Utoeya island and the day after that we heard how many who lost their life during the massacre on Utoeya. He had been so calm and shot every person he saw. It didn't matter if they were kids or adults he killed them all. In the end 77 people lost their life in the bomb in Oslo and during the massacre on Utoeya. Everybody killed by the same man. So, how did we survive this, an event that had an effect on the whole nation? We showed more love. Like one of the survivors from Utoeya said: "If one man can show so much hate, imagine how much love we can all show together".

That's exactly what we did. At the 25th of July 200000 people gathered in Oslo, and with roses and songs we showed how much we cared. Weeks after the attacks there was an ocean of roses, little notes, teddy bears etc. outside of the Oslo Cathedral. This tragedy brought us together as a country and nation and in the end we showed so much more love than the hate Anders Behring Breivik showed in Oslo and on Utoeya.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_TWaSLOspeg

Your name & country > Clara Norway



"How did we survive this – any other – severe moment ? " < in *your own language*

Directeur Albert Drent van Het Hofnarretje (kinderopvang) organiseerde logeerpartijen in zijn huis voor de kinderen waarbij ouders en leidsters niet mochten zijn, dit stond ook op de uitnodiging.

Doordat dit gebeurde waren er ouders die erge argwaan hadden. Toen er ouders waren die aangifte hebben gedaan werden aangiftes niet geloofd. Gelukkig gebeurde dit later wel.

De hoofdverdachte werkte eerder in een ander kinderdagverblijf. Na 9 dagen daar gewerkt te hebben werd hij ontslagen omdat hij niet wilde samenwerken en zich raar gedroeg.

Er wordt gedacht dat de hoofdverdachte meer kinderen seksueel heeft misbruikt dan 50.

Dat er kinderen seksueel misbruikt worden is echt bizar, er was dus ook een grote ophef hierover in Nederland.



"How did we survive this – any other – severe moment ?" < in English

Director Albert Drent from 'het Hofnarretje' (a nursery) organised sleepovers at his home for the children. Parents and teachers from the nursery aren't allowed, it was also in the invitation.

Because this happened, there were parents who had a severe suspicion. Then there were parents who did return were returns are not believed. Fortunately, this happened later.

The main suspect worked in another nursery. After nine days working there he was fired because he refused to cooperate and was acting weird. It is thought that the main suspect has sexually abused children more than 50. That children are sexually abused is really bizarre, so there was also a big fuss about this in the Netherlands.

Your name & country > Naomi Oomkens the Netherlands



REVIEW 1 < in your own language

Over Lianna van Naomi.

Erg goed gedaan.

Ik hoop niet dat Nederland nog een keer blank komt te staan, zeker niet omdat we zelf in een risico gebied wonen.

REVIEW 1 < in English

Well done.

I hope it won't happen again a lot of water in the Netherlands, especially because we live in a dangerous area for that.



English:

On the 22 of July 2011, 8 people were killed in an explosion at the government quarters in Oslo, Norway. In all the confusion from the bomb, one man, Anders Behring Breivik, managed to get on to a small island where a political camp was taking place, dressed as a police man. On the island he shot at the children participating in the camp, murdering 69 people and maiming several more.

This was the first terrorist attack to occur in Norway on such a large scale, and people were in shock. The day after the attack more people met in Oslo city with flowers and candles than could fit in the city centre, and yet there were no trouble whatsoever. The terrorist wanted the government to resign, and he wanted immigrants out of the country. He sees the world through the Nazis point of view and he wanted the people of Norway to agree with him. But The prime minister of Norway said in his speech; we will fight terror with more democracy, and that has been the spirit of the people ever since the attack in July.



Norwegian:

Den 22 juli 2011, ble 8 personer drept i en eksplosjon i regjeringskvartalet i Oslo, Norge. I all forvirringen fra bomben klarte en mann, Anders Behring Breivik, å komme seg over til Utoeya, der en politisk ungdomsleir fant sted. Han skjøet og drepte 69 ungdommer som deltok på leiren, og skadet mange flere.

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"How did we survive this natural hazard ? " < in *your own language*

De Watersnoodramp van 1953

Ik heb deze gebeurtenis gekozen omdat het een hele grote impact had op Nederland. De watersnoodramp vond plaats op de nacht van 31 januari en de ochtend van 1 februari 1953. De vloedgolf had een effect op Nederland, België, Engeland en Schotland.

Het water overspoelde een groot deel van Zeeland, West-Brabant en een deel van de Zuid-Hollandse Eilanden. Hierbij overleden veel mensen (zo'n 1800) en veel dieren. Mensen verloren ook hun huis en hun bezittingen.

De ramp veroorzaakte, behalve het enorme verlies aan mensenlevens, ook grote schade aan de gebouwen, infrastructuur en het platteland. Velen Nederlanders herdenken de slachtoffers op 1 februari.

Na deze ramp begonnen de Nederlanders met het bouwen van dammen en dijken. Ook bedachten we de Delta. Zo hebben we ervoor gezorgd dat rampen zoals deze nooit meer plaats zullen vinden. Althans dat hopen we.



Your name & country > Chandni Marapengopie / The Netherlands



"How did we survive this natural hazard ?" < in English

North Sea Flood of 1953

I chose this natural hazard because of the fact that it had a huge impact on The Netherlands. The Flood took place on the night January 31 and on the morning of February 1. The wave had an effect on The Netherlands, Belgium, England and Scotland.

The water flooded a large part of Zeeland, West-Brabant and a part of the Zuid-Hollandse Islands. With this wave many people died (about 1800) and many animals too. People lost their homes and their properties.

The disaster caused, except the huge loss of life, also damage to buildings, infrastructure and the countryside. May Dutch people memorialize the victims on February 1.

After this disaster the Dutch people started building dams and dikes. Also the Dutch people thought of the Delta. That's how we made sure a disaster like this flood will never take place again. At least, that's what we hope.



Your name & country > Chandni Marapengopie / The Netherlands



"How did we survive this economic breakdown ? " < in *your own language*

De overstap van de gulden naar de euro:

Vanaf de middeleeuwen was de gulden de munteenheid die in Nederland werd gebruikt. In het verdrag van Maastricht in 1992 is besloten om de munteenheid van de EU in te voeren, de euro. In januari 2002 werd de gulden vervangen door de euro. De waarde van 1 gulden is 0,45378 euro.

De euro is ingevoerd zodat het geldverkeer makkelijker zou verlopen in de Europese Unie. Nu hebben de bedrijven geen last van schommelende wisselkoersen binnen de EU. Dit was vroeger wel het geval. Toen waren er grote verliezen doordat het ene moment de wisselkoers lager was dan het andere moment. Maar ook winst door schommelende wisselkoersen worden nu misgelopen.



Een peiling heeft uitgewezen dat 1 op de 3 Nederlanders terug wil naar de gulden. Grotendeels omdat de verandering naar de euro een groot effect heeft gehad op hun uitgavenpatroon en het feit dat alles goed ging toen we de gulden als munteenheid hadden. Nu met de crisis in de EU is het moeilijk om bezuinigingen uit te sluiten. Er wordt juist steeds meer bezuinigd omdat dit 'noodzakelijk' zou zijn.

Eigenlijk is Nederland in samenwerking met de rest van de EU nog steeds bezig hun plannen aan te passen om zo goed mogelijk te kunnen 'overleven' en de economie te redden. We weten niet hoe de situatie zou zijn geweest als we de gulden hadden behouden. Maar we weten wel dat er waarschijnlijk veel veranderingen zullen plaatsvinden zodat de economie 'boven water blijft.'

Your name & country > Anselma Emerciana / The Netherlands



"How did we survive this economic breakdown ?" < in English

The transition from the guilder to the euro:

Back in the middle ages the guilder was already the currency unit of The Netherlands. In the treaty of Maastricht in 1992 the decision is made to replace the guilder for the euro. In January 2002, the guilder was replaced by the euro. 1 guilder is worth 0,45378 euro's. The euro was initially introduced to make the money transitions easier between the countries who are in the European Union. The companies don't have to concern about the fluctuating exchange rates. Before the replacement of the guilder, the companies suffered from several losses due to the fluctuation of the exchange rates.



It is a fact that one out of three Dutch people want the guilder back. That's because they had to change their spending habits. They also want the guilder because it went well with the economy before 2002.

During the current crisis the government have to save a lot of money because it is necessary. The Netherlands are still changing their plans together with the other members of the European Union 'to survive' and to save the economy. We don't know how it would have been like if we kept the guilder. We do know that there will be made a lot of changes in order to keep the economy 'above sea level.'

Your name & country > Anselma Emerciana / The Netherlands



"How did we survive this war time ? " < in *your own language*

Wereldoorlog 2 1940-1945

Ik kies deze oorlog en dit onderwerp omdat ik het heel interessant vind. Ik denk dat de Nederlanders deze oorlog vooral overleefd hebben vanwege het verzet. Nederland is zelf natuurlijk best klein. Ik vind het dus ook niet raar dat ze de Duitsers niet buiten konden houden. Maar als ik denk aan waarom we dit overleefd hebben is dat door de Engelsen en Amerikanen en het verzet.

De Engelsen en Amerikanen helpen ons geholpen met het overleven door ons te bevrijden. Als dat niet was gebeurd weet ik niet hoe lang de oorlog nog geduurd zou hebben en hoe veel meer doden er geweest zouden zijn.

Ook het verzet natuurlijk. Door het verzet zijn er nog behoorlijk veel mensen gered die het anders niet gemaakt hadden. Door het helpen met mensen laten onderduiken en het maken van valse paspoorten. Het verzet heeft heel veel betekend voor mensen ook door bijvoorbeeld eten voor de mensen te regelen. Dat zijn dus de twee grootste redenen van het overleven van de tweede wereldoorlog.



Wat ik ook een reden vindt van overleven is het Philips Kommando in kamp Vught. Sommige mensen die aankwamen in Kamp Vught mochten werken bij het Philips Kommando. Ze moesten hiervoor eerst een test ondergaan en als ze toegelaten werden hadden ze minder kans om doorgevoerd te worden naar concentratiekampen en meer kans op eten.

Your name & country > Anna Shireen Eslamimoghaddam / The Netherlands



"How did we survive this war time ?" < in English

World War 2 1940-1945

I picked this war and this subject because I find it very interesting. I think the Dutch people survived because of the resistance movement. Holland is just a small country so I think it's logical that they couldn't fight the Germans. But I think we survived because of the English and Americans and also because of the resistance movement.

The English and Americans helped us to survive the war. They liberated us from the Nazis. If that wouldn't have happened the war would have lasted a lot longer. There also would be a lot more victims.

We also survived because of the resistance movement. Because of the resistance movement there were less victims. The resistance movement helped people hide from the Nazis and they made fake passports for the people who needed them. The resistance movement helped a lot of people by for example getting food for people. I think that are the two biggest reasons we survived.



I also think it's a reason we survived is the Philips Kommando in Kamp Vught. Some of the people who had to come to Kamp Vught could work at the Philips Kommando. They had to get tested and if they got accepted they had less chance to go to concentration camps and more chance of food.

Your name & country > Anna Shireen Eslamimoghaddam / The Netherlands



"How did we survive this period ? " < in your own language

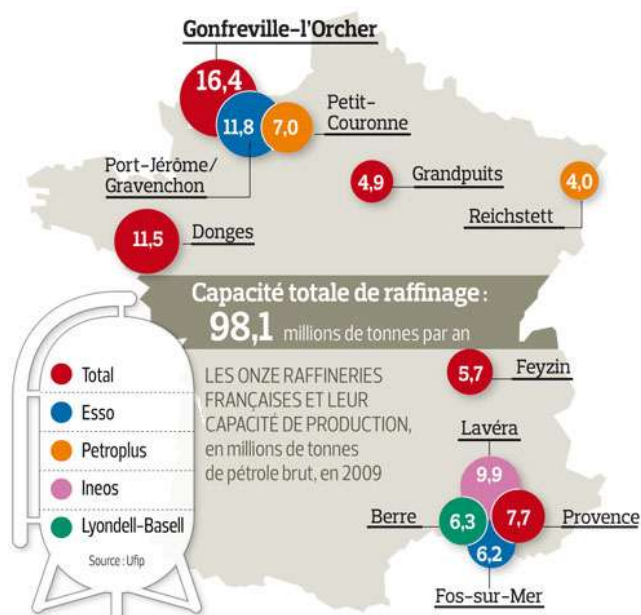
En novembre 2010, il y eu de très importantes grèves dans les raffineries de pétrole.

Près de 8 stations sur les 12 françaises furent bloquer ce qui provoqua une pénurie d'essence pour près de 132 stations rien qu'en France.

Certaines grandes compagnie pétrolières ont annoncer qu'il n'y aurait aucune perturbations concernant l'approvisionnement en essence, mais évidemment, les automobilistes ont subi cette grève ce qui obligea les français à se ruer sur les quelques litres d'essence restants.

Ces grèves ont provoqué la fermeture temporaire de plusieurs compagnie pétrolières. Près de 8 raffineries, représentant a peu près 70% de la totalité des capacités du secteur.

La France compte 219 dépôts de produits pétroliers qui alimentent 12.500 stations-service. La France dispose de réserves stratégiques représentant 98,5 jours de consommation de pétrole, composées à 60% de produits raffinés et 40% de brut. Cette grève a provoqué une hausse des prix de l'essence qui devint presque un produit de luxe.



Your name & country > Philippe Garrido / France



"How did we survive this period ?" < in English

In November 2010, there were very large strikes in the oil refineries.

Nearly 8 out of 12 French stations were blocked which caused a shortage of gasoline for nearly 132 stations just in France.

Some major oil companies have announced that would be no disturbances on the supply of gasoline, but of course, motorists have experienced the strike which forced the French to rush to the few liters of fuel remaining.

These strikes have caused the temporary closure of several oil companies. Nearly eight refineries, representing about 70% of the total sector capacity.



France has 219 deposits of oil that feed 12,500 service stations. France has strategic reserves representing 98.5 days of oil consumption, comprising 60% of refined products and 40% of GDP.

The strike caused a rise in gasoline prices, which became almost a luxury.

Your name & country > Philippe Garrido / France



"How did we survive this traffic accident ? " < in *your own language*

Tödliche Verletzungen bei Autounfall



Am 22.August.2000 trug sich ein tragischer Verkehrsunfall zu.

In Puppling, um 19:20 prallte ein 21 jähriger Mann in einen LKW mit Tieflader.

In einer rechts Kurve, verlor er die Kontrolle über seinen „Fiat Tipo“, er bremste, kam auf die Gegensepur und prallte frontal in den LKW.

Der Wolfratshausener war in seinem Auto eingeklemmt und

stark verletzt. Die Feuerwehrmänner brauchten 45 Minuten um ihn zu befreien. Aber kurz darauf starb er noch am Unfallort.

Die Straße zwischen Ascholding und Puppling war den Rest des Tages gesperrt.

"How did we survive this traffic accident ? " < in English

Fatal injuries in car crash

On 22.August.2000 itself contributed to a tragic traffic accident.

In Puppling, at 19:20, a 21 year-old man crashed into a truck with trailer.

In a right curve, he lost control of his,, Fiat Tipo, "he slowed, came to the opposite lane and crashed head-on into the truck.

The Wolfratshausen man was trapped in his car and badly hurt. The firefighters took 45 minutes to free him. But shortly afterwards he died at the scene.

The road was closed between Ascholding and Puppling the rest of the day.

Your name & country > Rebecca Wutzlhofer / Austria



"How did we survive this national confusion ? " < in *your own language*

22. Juli. 2011

Den 22 juli. 2011 ble Norge utsatt for et terrorangrep.

Foerst gikk en bombe av i sentrum av Oslo og 8 doede saa gikk en beveapnet i mann i land paa en sommerleir for ungdom som var medlem av Arbeiderpartiet og skoey og drepte 69 mennesker. Mannen som sto bak angrepet gjordet det for aa svekke Arbeiderpartiet paa grunn av deres innvandringspolitikk.

Denne hendelsen sjokkerte Norge for ingen hadde trodd at Norge kunne veare maalet for et terroristangrep som dette. Selv om denne hendelsen skjedde for flere maaneder siden er det fortsatt vanskelig aa forstaa hvordan det kunne skje.

Hele Norge ble rammet av dette, alle kjenner noen som kjenner noe som var paa Utoeya. Man har ogsaa sett hvordan hele Norge brydde seg for veldig mange la ned blomster ved Oslo domkirke.

Norge overlevde denne hendelsen paa grunn av statsministeren Jens Stoltenberg som sa at vi skulle staa imot dette med mer demokrati og mer samhold. Han sa at vi skulle ikke endre landet vaart paa grunn av det en man gjorde.



Your name & country > Elisabeth Helgesen / Norway



"How did we survive this national confusion ?" < in English

22.July. 2011

The 22 July 2011 Norway was attacked by a terrorist.

First a bomb went off in the City centre of Oslo, here 8 people died. After this an armed man got on to Utoeya where there was a summer camp for the Laborparty youth organisation. Here he shot and killed 69 people. The man, Anders Bering Breivik that was behind the attacks were captured. The reason he did this was that he wanted to harm the Laborparty due to their immigrant politics.

This attack shocked Norway. Nobody thought something like this could happen in Norway. Even though it happened months ago it is still hard to understand that this could happen in Norway.

All of Norway know someone that know's someone that was on Utoeya. You can also see that all of Norway care since in the weeks after the terror attack a lot of people put down flowers in front of the Oslo city church.

Norway survived this due to the prime minister Jens Stoltenberg. He said that we were going to fight this with more openness and democracy. He said we were not going to change our country because of what Anders Bering Breivik did.



Your name & country > Elisabeth Helgesen / Norway



REVIEW 1 < in your own language

Ich finde es schrecklich das so viele Menschen und Tiere gestorben sind. Es ist unglaublich was eine Welle anrichten kann.

REVIEW 1 < in English

I think it's horrible that so many people and animals had died. It's unbelievable what a wave could destroy.

Your name & country > Rebecca Wutzlhofer / Austria

REVIEW 2 < in your own language

I Norge har vi ikke euro, men jeg vet at paa denne tiden naar det er saa mye oekonomiske problemer kommer det mye problemer med det aa ha euro. Jeg er veldig glad for at vi ikke har euroen for da har ikke vi de same oekonomiske problemene, men det aa veare fra Nederland tror jeg er veldig dumt naar man maa betale for de som ikke har noen penger.

REVIEW 2 < in English

In Norway we do not have the euro, but I know that in this times when there is a lot of economic problems having the euro brings a lot of problems. It makes me very happy to think that we do not have the euro when I think about that, but being Dutch I think is said right now since you have to pay for other countries that do not have any money.

Your name & country > Elisabeth Helgesen / Norway

REVIEW 3 < in your own language

J'ai trouvé le sujet très intéressants, tu donne ton opinion et également une bonne description de cette période.

REVIEW 3 < in English

I found the topic very interesting, you write your own opinion and also a good description of this period.

Your name & country > Philippe Garrido / France



REVIEW 4 < in your own language

Dit stuk gaat niet echt over warmte of over koelte. Maar verder is het natuurlijk heel erg voor de natuur.

REVIEW 4 < in English

This article isn't really about the heat or coldness. But it's still horrible for nature.

Your name & country > Anna Shireen Eslamimoghaddam / The Netherlands

REVIEW 5 < in your own language

Ik vind dit echt een heel zielig verhaal en de man was echt heel jong. Het was ongelukkig dat hij zo jong moest sterven.

REVIEW 5 < in English

I find this story very sad and the man was very young. It was a pity that he had to die at this young age.

Your name & country > Chandni Marapengopie / The Netherlands

REVIEW 6 < in your own language

It was a real shock in Norway when this happened, but also in the rest of Europe/ the world. When I heard this on the news, I got a bit scared, because it happened in a country which is also near Holland and of course I know some people from Norway too from the trip to Austria and France. It had an enormous impact on the students on this school too. We talked about it in the break. It is important that countries find a solution for terrorist attacks. They have to make sure that the inhabitants are safe.

REVIEW 6 < in English

Het was een schok toen dit gebeurde in Noorwegen, maar het had ook een enorme impact in heel Europa en de wereld. Toen ik het op het nieuws hoorde, was ik een beetje bang omdat het in een land gebeurde dat best dichtbij Nederland is, maar ook omdat ik een paar studenten ken die in Oslo wonen. Ook op school werd er veel over gepraat, meestal in de pauzes. Het is belangrijk dat de landen een oplossing vinden voor terroristen. Ze moeten ervoor zorgen dat de inwoners van hun land veilig zijn.

Your name & country > Anselma Emerciana / The Netherlands



"How did we survive this economic breakdown ? " < in *your own language*

Le chômage en France

Entre Août 2008 et Août 2010, les inscrits a pôle emploi sont passe de 3.5 millions a 4.6 millions. C'est la plus forte progression du chômage enregistré dans le pays depuis le début des années 1990. Les jeunes en de plus en plus à trouver du travail malgré leur diplôme et le chômage frai dû à un cout excessif du travail l'interprétation relancé par la mondialisation et à la concurrence des pays à bas salaire.



"How did we survive this economic breakdown ?" < in English

Unemployment in France

Between August 2008 and August 2010 unemployment registered.

The unemployment in the centre of France increased from 3.5 to 4.6 million.

It is the largest increase in unemployment in the country since the early 90's.

Teenagers are having more and more difficult to find work despite their diploma and unemployment is increasing due to expensive costs of labor l'interpration, boosted by globalization and competition from low wage countries.

Your name & country > Steve Nombot, France



“How did we survive this war time ? ” < in *your own language*

Oorlogen

Nederland is bekend om meerdere dingen. Molens, dijken, tulpen, coffeeshops en ga zo maar door. Maar het is ook bekend door de 1^e en 2^e wereldoorlog.

De 1^e wereldoorlog was van 1914 tot 1918 en werd de Grote Oorlog genoemd. Sommigen zeggen dat de oorlog begon toen Frans Ferdinand werd vermoord maar de redenen liggen dieper.

In veel landen werden de nationale stromingen sterker. Duitslands was hun bewapening aan het verbeteren, en de andere landen gingen dit dus ook doen. De 1^e wereldoorlog begon door wantrouw en een wapenwedloop. 15 tot 16 miljoen mensen overleefden deze oorlog niet.

De 2^e oorlog (1940-1945) brak uit d.m.v. manipulatie: propaganda. Hitler, een militair uit de 1^e wereldoorlog, wilde Duitsland geven wat het ‘verdiende’: uitbreiding van het land.



Hitler veroverde vele landen. Bijna heel Europa was in zijn macht. De oorlog heeft veel sporen achter gelaten. De bunkers die de Duitsers hadden gebouwd zijn over de hele Nederlandse kust te bevinden, en velen zijn te bezoeken als museum.

Nederland was veroverd door Duitsland en verloor zijn vrijheid. Joden moesten een speciale ster dragen zodat de Duitsers ze konden onderscheiden van het ‘normale’ volk. De Joden werden getransporteerd naar concentratiekampen waar ze moesten werken of werden vergast.

In deze oorlog verloren 5 tot 7 miljoen mensen hun leven.

Your name & country > Nousjka Nijhuis, The Netherlands



“How did we survive this war time ?” < in English

Wars

The Netherlands is well known for a couple of things. Windmills, dikes, tulips, coffeeshops and so on and so on. But it's also known for the 1st and 2nd worldwar.

The 1st worldwar was from 1914 till 1918, and was called the Great War. Some people say this war started when Frans Ferdinand was killed but the reasons were bigger than that. In many countries nationality was strong. Germany was perfecting their armours, and so the rest of the world also did. De 1st worldwar began by distrust and an arms race. 15 to 16 million people died in this war.

The 1st worldwar was called the Great war, but a small 40 years later the 2nd world broke out and that wasn't applicable any more.

The 2nd worldwar (1940-1945) broke out by political manipulation: propaganda. Hitler, a millitair of the 1st worldwar, wanted to give Germany what it 'deserved': expansion of the country.



Hitler captured many countries. Almost all of Europa was in his power. The war left many scars. The trenches the Germans built are being found all over the coast of the Netherlands, and most of them are still open as a museum.

The Netherlands was being captured by the Germans and their freedom was taken. Jews had to wear a special star so the Germans could distinguish them from the 'normal' people. The Jews were being transported to concentrationcamps where they had to either work or they were being killed in gas-chambers. In this war there died between 5 and 7 million people.

Your name & country > Nousjka Nijhuis, The Netherlands



"How did we survive this period of coldness / heath ? " < in *your own language*

De Hongerwinter

Als je het over de Hongerwinter heb dan heb je het over de winters van 1944 en 1945.

Tijdens deze winters was eten en brandstof extreem schaars, 20.000 Nederlanders zijn tijdens deze winters gestorven en vele waren tijdens deze periode ziek.

Deze actie was een wraak actie van de Duitsers omdat op 17 September 1944 de Nederlandse regering de Algemene Spoorwegstaking af kondigde. Tijdens deze staking vond ook de grootste geallieerde luchtaanval plaats: Operation Market Garden. Veel mensen stuurde tijdens deze tijd hun kind met een kinderwagen op hongertocht. Zij zouden voor dagen lopen om maar enkel aan een brood te komen, men zou niet met geld betalen maar er werd meestal geruild. Er werd ook veel gestolen omdat mensen simpelweg niks hadden en dit meestal de enige manier was om aan voedsel en brandstof te komen. Einde 1945 kwam er een einde aan de hongersnood, er werd meel uit Zweden geïmporteerd en in Nederland werd er Zweeds Witterbrood gemaakt en uitgedeeld door het internationaal Rode kruis.

"How did we survive this period of coldness / heath ?" < in English

The Hungerwinter

If you talk about the Hungerwinter you are talking about the winters of 1944 and 1945.

During these winters food and fuel were extremely scarce, 20.000 Dutch people died during these winters and many were very sick.

This action was a revenge action of the Germans, because on 17 September 1944 the Dutch government declared the General Railway Strike. During this strike the biggest allied air attack occurred: Operation Market Garden.

Many people during this time send their child along with a pram on hunger tour.

They would walk for days just to get a bread, they wouldn't pay but they would trade some of their possessions for food. Many people also turned to theft because they had no other option, it was the only way for them to get food and fuel. During the end of 1945 the Hungerwinter ended, flour was imported from Sweden and in The Netherlands Swedish Whitebread was created and distributed by the international Red Cross.



Your name & country > Kevin Reijtenbagh, The Netherlands



“How did we survive this political confusion ? ” < in *your own language*

Das Kaiserreich “Österreich-Ungarn” brach nach dem ersten Weltkrieg auseinander.

Der österreichische Kaiser musste den Verlust von Südtirol an Italien akzeptieren. Viele andere ehemalige Teile vom Kaiserreich forderten die Unabhängigkeit: Jugoslawien, Ungarn und Polen. Und den Rest nannte man Österreich.



Es war ein Staat ohne Regierung, ohne Geld und ohne jegliche Nationalität. Die meisten Österreicher fühlten sich nicht wie Österreicher, und viele von ihnen forderten den Anschluss ihrer Bundesländer an die umliegenden Staaten. Nach dieser Katastrophe war es ein langer Weg um endlich ein unabhängiger, demokratischer Staat zu werden. Aber das war noch lange nicht das Ende: Für kurze Zeit sah es so aus, als würde das demokratische System funktionieren. Doch dann begann der Austrofaschismus. Eine sehr konservative und christliche Partei unter Engelbert Dollfuß schaltete den österreichischen Nationalrat aus. Der Austrofaschismus endete 1938 und die politische Situation wurde schlechter und schlechter. 1938 marschierten nämlich die Nationalsozialisten unter Hitler in Österreich ein. Kurz nach dem Anschluss begann der zweite Weltkrieg. Die Nationalsozialisten und Hitler etablierten eine faschistische, rassistische und antisemitische Politik. Während dieser Zeit wurden viele Juden, Homosexuelle und politische Gegner systematisch getötet. Dieses totalitäre System endete 1945 und die Alliierten befreiten die Konzentrationslager und deren Häftlinge. Nach dem Nationalsozialismus wurde Karl Renner Bundeskanzler und Österreich etablierte endlich das demokratische System in Österreich. Und ich frage mich: Wie war es möglich, dass die österreichische Kultur all diese Probleme überlebt?

Your name & country > **Michaela Meidl, Austria**



“How did we survive this political confusion ?” < in English

After the first world war the Kaiserreich Austria-Hungary broke apart.

The austrian Kaiser had to accept the loss of the south part of Tyrol, which is now part of Italy. Many other parts wanted to be independent: Yugoslavia, Hungary and Poland. And the rest was called Austria.



A state without a government, without money and without any nationality.

Most of the austrian people didn't feel like Austrians and many parts of the small rest wanted to be part of one of the surrounding states.

It was a long way to become an independent, democratic little state out of this disaster.

But it was not the end. For a short time, the democratic system worked, but then the “Austrofascism” began to start. A very conservative political party abolish the austrian government with the christ-social Party. The idol of this party was the fascist Italy and Mussolini. The Austrofascism with the murder on Engelbert Dollfuß ended 1938 and the political situation became worser and worser. Because in 1938 Hitler and the national socialists took over Austria. Shortly after the “Anschluss”, the second world war began. The national socialist and Hitler established a fascist and awfully racist politic. During this time many Jews, homosexual people or political enemies got killed systematic.

This totalitarian system ended 1945 and the Allies free the “Konzentrationslager” and the prisoners in Austria.

After the national socialism we finally established the democratic system in Austria.

And I'm asking myself: how did the Austrian culture survived all of these problems?

Your name & country > Michaela Meidl, Austria



"How did we survive this national confusion ? " < in *your own language*

22. juli 2011 opplevde Norge sine første terrorangrep.

Angrepene var rettet mot regjeringen og unge politisk aktive på sommerleir. Det første angrepet var bombing av regjeringsbygget, hvor 8 mennesker ble drept. Det andre angrepet fant sted ca to timer senere. Dette blir omtalt som en masaker hvor en mann utkledd som politimann skjøt og drepte 69 tenåringer som var på sommerleir. Gjerningsmannen bak begge angrepene var Anders Behring Breivik, en norsk statsborger. Bombeangrepet og masakeren på sommerleieren gikk hardt inn på Norge og dens innbyggere. Norge er et lite land og det er store deler av befolkningen som ble berørt av angrepene.



Hvordan overlevde Norge dette? Demokrati, svarte statsminister Jens Stoltenberg. Sent den 22. juli holdt han en tale til folket der han sa: - Ingen skal få bombe oss til taushet, ingen skal få skyte oss til taushet, ingen skal få skremme oss fra å være Norge. Folket i Norge svarte kjærlighet og omtanke. Den 25. juli, et par dager etter angrepet ble det arrangert en rose sermoni til ære for alle ofrene. 200 000 normenn samlet seg i gatene i Oslo med røde og hvite roser i hendene for å vise verden at nordmenn verken bærer på hevntanker eller er hatefulle. I flere uker etterpå var Norges byer dekket av roser. Som en overlevende sa: "Om én mann kan vise så mye hat, tenk hvor mye kjærlighet vi alle kan vise sammen."

Demokrati, kjærlighet og omtanke holdt oss i live.

Your name & country > Anine Solien Pedersen, Norway



"How did we survive this national confusion ?" < in English

The 22th July, 2011 Norway experienced its first terrorist attacks.

The attacks were directed against the government and members of the youth labour party on summer camp.

The first attack was a bombing of the government building, which lies in the centre of the Norwegian capital city. Eight people were killed. The second attack took place later the same day. This is referred to as the massacre on Utøya. A man dressed as a policeman shot and killed 69 teenagers at summer camp. Anders Behring Breivik was the man behind both of the attacks.

The bomb attack and massacre at the summer camp was shook Norway and its inhabitants. Norway is a small country and there were large parts of the population that was affected by the attacks.



How did Norway survive this? Democracy, said the Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg. Late, the same evening as the attacks he gave a speech to the people of Norway, he said: - No person can bomb us into silence, no one can shoot us into silence, no one can frighten us from being Norway.

The people of Norway answered love and comfort. The 25 July, a few days after the attacks a rose ceremony was held in honour of all the victims. 200 000 Norwegians gathered in the streets with red and white roses in their hands to show the world that Norwegians either carry vengeance or hate. In the weeks to come, Norway's cities was covered with roses.

As one survivor said, "If one man can see so much hate, imagine how much love we can all see together." Democracy, love and caring helped us survive.

Your name & country > Anine Solien Pedersen, Norway



REVIEW 1 < in your own language

Ik had eigenlijk nog nooit gehoord dat er niet genoeg werk was in Frankrijk en was best verrast om dit te horen. Het is een beetje kort dus ben ik bang dat ik er niet veel meer over kan vertellen.

REVIEW 1 < in English

I actually never heard that there wasn't enough work in France and was sort of surprised to hear this. It's a bit on the short side so I'm afraid that I can't tell much more about it.

Your name & country > Kevin Reijtenbagh, The Netherlands

REVIEW 2 < in your own language

Le texte est bien, il d'écrit vraiment bien les évènement de la 1ere et deuxième guerre mondial. Dommage que ce soit pas un peu plus précis, qu'il d'écrive les moment fort des deux guerre et les personne qui l'ont marquer, et préciser en détail les raison de l'entrer en guerre.

REVIEW 2 < in English

The text is well written it really well to the events of the first and second world war.

Too bad this is not a little more specific, he writes of the highlights of both war and who have marked, and specify in detail the reason for going to war

Your name & country > Steve Nombot, France

REVIEW 3 < in your own language

Goede informatie, de zinnen zijn wat aan de lange kant maar dat hindert de kwaliteit van het verhaal niet. De tekst lijkt wat aan de korte kant maar alle benodigde informatie is er te vinden. Slim om de lege plekken van de pagina op te vullen met plaatjes!

REVIEW 3 < in English

Good information, the sentences seem kind off long but it doesn't bring the quality of the story down. De text seems short but all the information you need is to be found in the text written. Smart of you to fill the empty spaces with some pictures!

Your name & country > Nousjka Nijhuis, The Netherlands



REVIEW 4 < in your own language

Dette var en veldig spennende tekst. Jeg visste ikke at østerrike er et så ungt land. Norge har også måttet bryte seg løs fra andre land (Danmark 1814, Sverige 1905) for å kunne bli et selvstendig land. Heldigvis har vi ikke hatt problemer med manglende demokrati (bortsett fra under andre verdens krig).

REVIEW 4 < in English

This was a very interesting text. I did not know that Austria is such a young country. Norway too have had to break loose from other countries (Denmark 1814, Sweden 1905) in order to become an independent state. Fortunately we have never had any problems with the lack of democracy (except: the second world war).

Your name & country > Anine Solien Pedersen, Norway

REVIEW 5 < in English

It's a very good summary with the most important details of the attack. I also followed the translated speech on the internet and I think it's horrible: he killed young people just because they were politically interested and they had a different opinion than he had. You did it very well and you also wrote an answer to the question "How did we survive...?" with quotations of the Prime Minister.
Good job! :)

Your name & country > Michaela Meidl / Austria



"How did we survive this natural hazard ? " < in *your own language*

THE WATERSNOODSRAMP

De watersnoodramp was de ergste ramp die Nederland ooit gehad heeft. In 1953, 1 februari braken de dijken door, ongeveer 1800 mensen overleden door de ramp. In Nederland overstroomde een deel van de provincie Zeeland, West-Brabant en de Zuid-Hollandse eilanden. 100.000 mensen verloren hun huis en bezittingen. Ook in Engeland, België, en Duitsland vonden overstromingen plaats en vielen honderden slachtoffers. Op zee verloren bij schipbreuken velen het leven. In de Ardennen liet de storm een sneeuwlaag van twee meter achter. De Ramp van 1953 veroorzaakte, behalve het enorme verlies aan mensenlevens, grote schade aan de veestapel, gebouwen en infrastructuur



"How did we survive this natural hazard ?" < in English

The watersnoodramp was the worst natural disaster the Netherlands had ever witnessed.

On the first of February the dykes broke and about 1800 were killed in the disaster that followed. In the Netherlands parts of the islands in the south of the country and in West-Brabant. 100.000 lost their houses and possession. Also England, Belgium and Germany flooded and made hundreds of victims. On see there where shipwrecks and many lost their life's in the Ardennes the storm left a two meter high layer of snow. The disaster in 1953 besides the enormous loss of people's life's also there was huge damage done to the cattle, buildings and infrastructure

Your name & country > Xonny Leutscher & Nathan van Velzen, The Netherlands



"How did we survive this economic breakdown ? " < in *your own language*

We zijn nog niet verlost van de **economie crisis**, het is nog steeds gaande. Ik denk dat Europa zijn best doet om eruit te komen, maar er is nog een lange weg te gaan.

In een crisis moeten we natuurlijk veel geld besparen. Landen geven nog steeds te veel geld aan onbelangrijke dingen uit. Veel dingen kunnen in Nederland gemaakt worden, zo hoeven we geen producten te importeren. Ook, als we de meerderheid van de producten in ons eigen land maken, kunnen we het exporteren, zo verdienen we ook weer wat geld. Europa moet ook samenwerken, Griekenland zit al tegen het faillissement aan. Europa moet Griekenland helpen zodat de euro niet valt. Aan de andere kant moeten we ook niet te veel geld aan andere landen uitgeven. Als er bijvoorbeeld een natuurramp voorkomt, geven wij erg veel geld uit om dat land te helpen. Als we net wat minder geld uitgeven zal dat ook weer wat geld sparen.



"How did we survive this economic breakdown ?" < in English

Actually, we're still suffering from this **economic breakdown**. I think Europe is doing its best to get out of this crisis, but there's still a long way to go.

Of course in a crisis, we need to save a lot of money. Countries are still spending a lot of money on unnecessary things. A lot of products can be made in Holland, so we don't have to import things, which costs a lot of money. When we produce own products, we can also export it so we make money. But Europe also needs to work together, now, Greece is on the edge of bankruptcy. We need to help them so the Euro can 'live on'. On the other hand, we shouldn't spend too much money helping other countries. When for example a natural disaster occurs, we give a lot of to the involved country to help them. If we just give a little bit less, we also save money.

Your name & country > Thijs de Groot, The Netherlands.



"How did we survive this war time ? " < in *your own language*

Kriege

Der Erste Weltkrieg dauerte von 1914 – 1918. „Über 9 Millionen Menschen starben in dieser Zeit. Er endete mit dem Sieg der Alliierten. Kriegsschauplätze waren Europa, Afrika und Ostasien. Der Krieg wurde zwischen Deutschland und Österreich-Ungarn auf der einen Seite und den Alliierten Frankreich, Großbritannien und Russland auf der anderen Seite ausgetragen. Zum Ende des Krieges waren 25 Staaten am ersten Weltkrieg beteiligt. Die Ermordung Franz Ferdinands und seiner Frau Sofia in Sarajevo war nur der Anlass für den Kriegsbeginn. Wegen dem Marshallplan konnte Österreich nachdem Weltkrieg Überleben.

Der Zweite Weltkrieg war für Österreich die wohl schlimmste Zeit des 20. Jahrhunderts. Er dauerte von 1939-1945.

Österreich wurde 1938, an das Deutsche Reich angeschlossen. Damit hörte die Republik Österreich für eine Weile auf zu existieren.

Der Führer der Deutschen war Hitler und er begann Truppen zu rüsten und wollte durch Gewalt Macht erreichen.

Mit der Zeit wandten sich immer mehr Leute vom dem Führer ab . Mit dem Selbstmord Hitlers endete der zweite Weltkrieg.



Your name & country > Sabrina Rottensteiner, Austria



"How did we survive this war time ?" < in English

Wars

The First World War was in 1914-1918. Over 9 million people died in this time. The war end with the victory of the Alliierten. You can see the effects in Europe, Africa and the east of Asia. On the one side the war was between Germany and Austria-Hungary and on the other side between the Alliierten (France, Great Britain, Russia). At the end 25 states were involved in this war. The assisination on Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sofia was the cause for the First World War.

The second World War was the worst time for Austria in the 20 century. It was in 1939-1945. In 1938, Austria was connected with the German Kingdom. Because of this the austrian rebuplic did not exist for a while. The leader was Adolf Hitler und he started to arm and he wanted more mastery with doing violence. The people turned away from the leader und at the end, he knew that he couldn't win and so he killed himself.



Your name & country > Sabrina Rottensteiner, Austria



"How did we survive this period of coldness / heath ? " < in *your own language*

Tempête de neige en France.

Dans l'après-midi du 8 Décembre 2010 une grosse tempête de neige ces déclarer sur Paris, les deux aéroports, les autoroute et les routes on était complètement bloquer ainsi que les bus et les trains et tgv ont tous étai retarder, la circulation de poids lourds a étai interdite en ile de France, La tour Eiffel a étai interdite. Il y a eu 11 centimètres de neige un niveau record qui n'a été dépassé qu'en 1987.



"How did we survive this period of coldness / heath ?" < in English

Snow storm in France.

In the afternoon of December 8, 2010 a severe snowstorm at Paris declaration, the two airports, highways and roads, was completely blocked and buses and trains and TGV were all were delayed, the circulation of HGV forbidden in Ile de France, The Eiffel Tower was a forbidden. There have been 11 inches of snow a record which was surpassed in 1987.

Your name & country > Prescillia Queniez, France



"How did we survive this national confusion ? " < in *your own language*

22.juli 2011 opplevde Norge et angrep mot nasjonen.

En av våre egne landsmenn, Anders Behring Berivik skjøt og drepte 69 uskyldige ungdommer fra AUF (Arbeidernes ungdomsfylking) på Utøya i tillegg til å totalødelegge regjeringskvartalet ved hjelp av egenproduserte bomber, som forårsaket ytterligere 8 dødsfall. Norge er et lite land, og tragedien preget oss alle og en regner med at alle kjenner minst en person som blir regnet som pårørende.



Allerede noen dager etter, den 25. juli ble det holdt en roseseremomi til minne om de døde og pårørende, hvor ca. 200 000 møtte opp. Her holdt viktige norske personer taler, blant disse Kong Harald, Kronprins Håkon og statsminister Jens Stoltenberg. Denne hendelsen har bundt Norge mer sammen som et land og en nasjon, hvor vi alle har stått sammen mot det som skjedde.

"Hvis én mann kan vise så mye hat, bare tenk hvor mye kjærlighet vi kan vise sammen."

-Overlevende på Utøya, Stine Renate Håheim

Your name & country > Fredrikke Sæther, Norway



"How did we survive this national confusion ?" < in English

22nd of July 2011 Norway experienced an attack against the nation.

One of our own countrymen, Anders Behring Berivik shot and killed 69 innocent young people from AUF (Labour Youth) on Utøya in addition to destroying the government quarter with self-made bombs, which caused additional 8 deaths. Norway is a small country, and the tragedy affected us all and we can assume that everyone knows at least one person who are relatives.



Already a few days later, 25th of July was held a rose ceremony in memory of the dead and their relatives, where about 200,000 gathered. There was important Norwegian people who held speeches , among them, King Harald, Crown Prince Haakon and the Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg. This event has tied Norway more together as a country and a nation where we stood together against the happening.

"If one man can show so much hate, just think how much love we can show together."

-Utøya survivor, Stine Renate Håheim

Your name & country > Fredrikke Sæther, Norway



REVIEW 1 < in *your own language*

Bra skrevet! det høres utrolig tragisk ut. Vi har ikke hatt noe liknende i Norge, siden vi jo ikke er under havoverflaten. Men vi har hatt flom, hvor mange har mistet husene sine.

REVIEW 1 < in English

Great written guys! Sound really tragic. We have not had something alike in Norway, cause we are over the surface ocean. But we have had floods were people have lost their homes.

Your name & country > Fredrikke Sæther, Norway

REVIEW 2 < in *your own language*

Gut gewählt! Hört sich sehr dramatisch an! In Österreich, hatten wir nie starke Schneestürme. Aber ich frage mich, wie die Menschen dieses Chaos beseitigt haben.

REVIEW 2 < in English

Well chosen! Sound really tragic. In Austria we never had such a strong snowstorm. But I ask me, how the people deled with the problem.

Your name & country > Sabrina Rottensteiner, Austria

REVIEW 3 < in *your own language*

Durant la première guerre mondiale et la seconde guerre mondiale des millions de gens sont morts.

REVIEW 3 < in English

During the first world war and the second world war millions peoples died.

Your name & country > Prescillia Queniez, France



REVIEW 4 < in *your own language*

Het is een goed geschreven stukje over een actueel onderwerp, het is interessant omdat het nu nog bezig is. Het is ook leuk dat je er een eigen mening over geeft hoe het opgelost zou kunnen worden. De vertaling is goed.

REVIEW 4 < in English

It's a well written assignment about a current topic, it's interesting because it's still on going. It's nice that you give your own opinion about the topic, and how it could be solved. The translation is OK.

Your name & country > Xonny Leutscher & Nathan van Velzen, The Netherlands

REVIEW 5 < in *your own language*

Het is erg wat er gebeurd is die dag. Je hebt het duidelijk geschreven. Mensen weten er nog veel van omdat het pas gebeurd is. Het is ook leuk dat je er een quote bij hebt gegeven.

Your name & country > Thijs de Groot, The Netherlands.

