

# International Study Guide Series

# AUSTRIA



Montana 4-H Center for Youth Development, Montana State University Extension

## MONTANA 4-H INTERNATIONAL STUDY SERIES

The 4-H program has had an active role in Montana youth and volunteer development for almost 100 years. It is most well-known for its local emphasis, but 4-H does exist in a broader context - from a local to an international level.

The ultimate objective of 4-H international and cross-cultural programming is "peace through understanding." Extension Service efforts help young people achieve this overall goal by encouraging them to:

- Realize the significance of global interdependency;
- Develop positive cross-cultural attitudes and skills that enhance understanding and acceptance of people from other ethnic, social, or economic backgrounds;
- Appreciate for the similarities and differences among all people;
- Assume global citizenship responsibilities;
- Develop an understanding of the values and attitudes of Americans.

Since the introduction of international 4-H opportunities in 1948, the Montana 4-H program has been committed to the goal of global awareness and increasing cross-cultural understanding. Cultures are becoming more dependent upon one another for goods, services, food, and fiber. Montana's role in the international trade arena is ever-growing. The acquisition of increased knowledge of the markets and the people who influence those markets is crucial to the residents of our state.

The 4-H international programs are coordinated by States' 4-H International Exchange Programs (S4-H) for participating state 4-H Youth Development programs. Funding for the exchange programs is provided on the state level by the Montana 4-H Foundation through private donations and contributions.

Additional information on youth and adult development and international opportunities through the 4-H program are available by contacting your local County Extension Office or the Montana 4-H Center for Youth Development.



The material for this study guide was updated by Klaire Kramer, 2013 IFYE Representative to Austria and France. It has been produced and distributed by Montana State University Extension and the 4-H Center for Youth Development. The publication of this study guide has been made possible by Montana State University Extension and the Montana 4-H Foundation.

## **INTRODUCTION**

This International Study Guide has been prepared as an introduction to your upcoming 4-H international experience. This guide is not intended to provide you with a complete study of the country; we've provided you only with basic information to aid in preparation of your study.

The purpose of the study guide is to supplement an international presentation given by an International 4-H Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegate in a classroom environment. The IFYE program is an in-depth cultural exchange program designed for young adults ages 19-30. These individuals live with host families during a 3-6 month exchange in one of over 30 hosting countries. Slide presentations focusing on their experiences and aspects of their host country can be fun and enlightening. They can, however, become much more educational if combined with study and activities included in this study packet.

The following material is provided in advance so classes have the opportunity to learn basic facts about the country. By studying in-depth about an area, youth are not overwhelmed with facts, figures, and details in a classroom presentation. Rather, they can examine the country up close and ask thought-provoking questions. Some adaptation of material may be required to best fit the age and education level of the class.

This country study guide contains:

- background information and questions for thought and discussion
- post-test
- recipes and games
- additional global awareness activities
- evaluation forms (return to the local County Extension Agent)
- map

## **INSTRUCTIONAL APPLICATION**

This study guide approach has varied application possibilities in the classroom. Instructors may choose to present the material to students themselves or may choose a group-study approach. The class can be divided into groups of four to six students with each group studying one section of the handbook (i.e., geography, nation, people, lifestyles and customs).

Each group reads and researches its section, answering selected questions. Upon completion, groups can be assigned to deliver a cooperative report to the class members.

The pre- and post-tests are included to measure the level of learning that takes place during the study of the country. Teachers may desire to use the post-test grade as a portion of the daily grade or simply use it as a guide to what was learned.

As a teacher, you may have other resources and activities to further supplement this study guide. Libraries, travel centers, museums, ethnic restaurants, and international exchange alumni are all sources of information.

## Background Information – Europe

Europe is the birthplace of Western civilization. No other continent has had such great influence on world history. From the time of the ancient Greeks, European political ideas, scientific discoveries, arts and philosophies, and religious beliefs have spread to other regions of the world. The civilizations of the United States, Canada, Latin America, and Australia/New Zealand developed largely from European civilization.

Europe has been a world leader in economic development. Great manufacturing centers have risen near Europe's many rich coal and iron deposits. Much of the continent also has rich soil that produces high crop yields. Few parts of Europe remain underdeveloped. As a result, Europeans have a high standard of living compared to that of most other people of the world.

The people of Europe represent a variety of cultural backgrounds. They have spoken different languages and followed different traditions for thousands of years.

Europe occupies the western fifth of the world's largest land mass. Asia occupies the rest of this land. Europe extends from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Mediterranean Sea in the south, and from the Atlantic Ocean in the west into Russia in the east.



The 47 countries of Europe range in size from Russia, the largest country in the world, to the Vatican City, the smallest. Compared to the United States and Canada, most European countries are small. However, there are more world powers among the countries of Europe than on any other continent.

## **GEOGRAPHY**

Cities: *Capital—Vienna*, (2005 pop. 1.63 million). *Other cities—Graz*, Linz, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt.

Terrain: Alpine (64%), northern highlands that form part of the Bohemian Massif (10%), lowlands to the east (26%).

Climate: Continental temperate.

### **Location**

Austria is located in the southeast of Central Europe. The Alps are a dominating feature of the country which shares borders with Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. With an area of 83,855 sq. km and a population of about eight million, Austria is one of Europe's smaller states. Vienna accounts for 20% of the country's population. The Republic of Austria was created on November 12, 1918. By constitution, Austria is a federal parliamentary democracy divided into nine provinces, (i.e., Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tirol, Vorarlberg, Vienna). The head of state is the president, who is chosen by the electorate for a six year term. The National Assembly, the state's legislative body, is elected every four years by citizens over the age of 18 years. The majority ratio of the parties represented in the National Assembly is decisive for the composition of the Federal Government. Vienna, as well as Austria's capital, is a federal province in its own right. Austria is a member of the United Nations and various UN sub-organizations and has been a member of the EC since 1995. The Vienna International Center is headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Organization (IAEO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

### **Size**

Area: 83,857 sq. km. (32,377 sq. mi.) - slightly smaller than Maine. It is five times smaller than Montana.

### **Land and Climate**

Austria lies within the Central European climatic zone, though the Eastern part of the country has a Continental Pannonian climate. The following zones can be distinguished: the northern fringe of the Alps, the inner Alpine region and the northern and eastern foothills of the Alps. The northern Alpine fringe is characterized by a very humid climate. The distribution of rainfall is mainly controlled by mountain features, and the highest rainfalls occur where the mountains are exposed to westerly and northwesterly winds. Rainfall diminishes eastwards, and increases with altitude. In inner Alpine regions, the annual rainfall levels out at the European mean. In autumn and winter the mountain regions receive more sunshine and clear air than the valleys, which are often covered by a layer of fog for days. A special feature of the Alpine climate is the "foehn," a hot and dry wind which sweeps down from the mountains. From the central Danube region to the east a more continental climate predominates. The daily and yearly variations in temperature are more pronounced and there is less precipitation. In Vienna for instance, it rains half as much as in Salzburg. The eastern foothills of the Alps already show characteristics of a continental steppe climate - short springs, hot summers, dry autumns and cold winters. The highest temperatures in the country have been measured in this region.

## THE NATION

### **History**

In 803 Charlemagne established a territory in the Danube valley known as Ostmark. Upon his death, the Magyars overran the Ostmark. Otto I defeated the Hungarians and re-established the Ostmark in 955. In 996, the Ostmark was first referred to as Ostarrichi, a clear forerunner of the modern German word "Osterreich".

In 1282, the rule of one of European history's most powerful dynasties began. The reign of Maria Theresia (1740-1780) and her son Emperor Joseph II, is generally acknowledged as a golden era in which Austria developed as a modern state. Centralized control was established, economy was reformed and a public education system was introduced.

Napoleon inflicted major defeats on Austria in 1803, 1805 and 1809. The conflict dragged on until the Congress of Vienna (1814-15). Franz Joseph I became leader of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy, created in 1867. Peace was wrecked in 1914, when Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated in Sarajevo. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia and WWI began. In March 1938, German troops marched into Austria and the country was incorporated into the German Reich on March 13. After WWII, Austria was restored to its 1937 frontiers and occupied by the victorious allies (USA, Soviet Union, UK, France). On May 15, 1955 the Austrian State Treaty was ratified. Austria proclaimed its permanent neutrality.

### **Government**

Administrative Divisions: Nine states - Burgenland, Kaernten, Niederoesterreich, Oberoesterreich, Salzburg, Steiermark, Tirol, Vorarlberg and Wien

Executive Branch: Chief of state – President Heinz Fischer

Government Type: Federal Parliamentary democracy

Independence: 1156 (from Bavaria)

National Holiday: October 26 (National Day)

Constitution: 1920; revised 1929 (reinstated May 1, 1945).

Branches:

Executive - federal president (chief of state), chancellor (head of government), cabinet.

Legislative - bicameral Federal Assembly (Parliament).

Judicial - Constitutional Court, Administrative Court, Supreme Court.

Political parties: Social Democratic Party, People's Party, Freedom Party, Greens,

Alliance, Future - Austria.

Suffrage: Universal over 18.

Administrative subdivisions: Nine Bundeslander (federal states).

Defense (2007): 0.8% of GDP.POLITICS

## ECONOMY

Austria joined the European Union (EU) on January 1, 1995 along with Sweden and Finland.

**Currency:** Euro

**GDP:** \$283.8 Billion

**GDP:** (per capita) \$38,600

**GDP:** (by sector) agriculture (1.6%), industry (30.4%), services (67.3%)

**Exports:** (major) Trade (2007). *Exports* - \$58.3 billion - iron and steel products, timber, textiles, electrotechnical machinery, chemical products, foodstuffs, equipment, motor vehicles and parts, paper and paperboard, metal goods.

**Imports:** (major) *Imports* - \$157.4 billion - iron and steel, fuels, raw materials, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, metal goods, oil and oil products, foodstuffs. *Principal trade partners:* European Union, Switzerland, U.S., and China.

**Industries:** Industry 30.4% of 2007 GDP. Types - iron and steel, capital equipment, consumer goods, construction, machinery, vehicles and parts, food, chemicals, lumber and wood processing, paper and paperboard, communications equipment, tourism.

**Natural Resources:** Iron ore, crude oil, natural gas, timber, tungsten, magnesite, lignite, cement, lead, coal and copper

**Agriculture** (1.6% of 2007 GDP). *Agriculture Products* - grains, potatoes, sugar beets, wine, fruit, dairy products, cattle, pigs, poultry; lumber, forest products.

### **Transportation and Communication**

Nearly every family with or without many family members has a cell phone. Very similar to American families, they are used everywhere. It was said that there are actually two times as many cell phones as there are people. Land lines are still commonplace. Internet is in nearly every home and is used regularly to communicate. Because of this, postal offices are feeling the effects of decreased use. The postal system is fast and reliable but many people rely on email as a modern form of communication.

Inter- and outer-city railways are a necessity to Austria as well as all of Europe. It is normally cheap and easy to travel by train from town to town or across the country. Every family has at least one vehicle. Gas and oil prices are steadily increasing and more are turning to rail and bus travel.

### **Lifestyles**

As a whole Austrians are laid back, fun loving, friendly and outdoorsy. During the summer holidays, many families and students along with their friends enjoy an afternoon of swimming and sun tanning at one of Austria's many gorgeous lakes. Another typical peaceful weekend would include climbing mountains of up to 12,000 ft. or higher with friends and family. Nearly every mountain in the country has several designated and marked trails that lead to a cross at the top of a mountain and often a guest book to sign as well. It sounds grueling, but in nearly every instance there are several houses along the way as well as a restaurant and hotel in which you are welcome to stop to have a beer and a meal, or even stay the night. Mountain climbing is the favorite

summer sport while skiing is the winter sport that nearly every Austrian enjoys and in which they excel.

**Schnapps is an Austrian originated drink** and is often times the self-proclaimed reward after hiking or climbing a mountain or to be enjoyed after dinner. Austrians are proud of their cultural status of fitness and take it very seriously. Not only do they regularly exercise but their diets are very nutritious. Most every family has a large personal garden which is big enough to sustain the family one year at a time. In smaller towns farmers will trade with each other for things such as vegetables, milk, apple juice or bread. You will always feel welcome in this country and it is very easy to make friends with everyone.

## **PEOPLE AND HISTORY**

Austria has a population of about 8 million. The national language is German (98%). The remaining 2% speaks Croatian, Slovene, Hungarian or Czech. The Austrians are a Bavarian people by origin.

Austrians are a homogenous people. 91% are native German speakers; however there have been a significant number of immigrants, particularly from former Yugoslavia and Turkey, over the last two decades. The Slovenes form a close knit community. Their rights as well as those of the Croats are protected by law and generally respected in practice. Some Austrians, particularly near Vienna, still have relatives in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary. About 80% of all Austrians are Roman Catholic. The church abstains from political activity. Small Islamic (immigrant) communities have arisen in Vienna and Vorarlberg. Austrian history dates back nearly 2,000 years, when Vindobona (Vienna) was an important Roman military garrison along the Danube. The city grew through the Middle Ages and in 788, the territory that is present-day Austria was conquered by Charlemagne, who encouraged the adoption of Christianity.

### **Language**

A German based language applies to the whole country but sometimes someone who speaks High-German will have a very difficult time understanding people from Austria. Many "Austrian German" words sound completely different from the High German word. For example, in High German, potato is "kartoffeln" while the Austrian German word for potato is "erdapfel." In fact each region of Austria has a different dialect than its neighbor. Someone from near Vienna will often have complications speaking with someone from Salzburg because of the variations in dialect. Speaking High-German is not always easy even though it is learned in school. Some find it easier to speak English to communicate a point. English is also a required class in school and sometimes a higher achieving student will go on to learn French or Spanish.

### **Religion**

Most of the population is Christian; 80% Catholic, 5% Protestant, 9% non-denominational, but there are Austrian citizens that are Muslim, some Jehovah witnesses and many Jewish Austrians as well. Many families go to church or mass weekly as a family. Others regularly attend synagogues and others mosques, etc.

### **Family Life**

Austrians are very family oriented and it is very common, especially among farm and rural families,



for one family of several generations to live in one house. Many families across the country live in houses that have been in the family for many generations. The majority of houses are built from brick and have been around for hundreds of years. Most of them have been remodeled and renovated with very modern and economically efficient appliances.

Recycling is a normal way of life for all Austrian homes. Compost piles are also commonplace and as a whole the nation creates very little non-reusable waste. Water, electricity, fuel and economical resources are used wisely and rarely wasted.

## **CULTURE**

The traditional lederhosen, worn mainly by men, and the dirndl worn by women are still a common part of life for Austrians. Traditional gatherings, dances, and formal dinners are great places to see traditional Austrian dress. Many still wear lederhosen (leather pants), that are loose fitting and come in different lengths, while climbing, bike riding or even everyday chores. Lederhosen are becoming a common clothing choice for women as well, and many specialty clothing stores offer them in bright colors and even sell lederhosen skirts. Dirndls are worn by house wives in summer time because of their comfortable cooling effect.

Homemade schnapps, beer and wine made from homegrown and local products are often found in most households. Austrians are proud of their fine wines and other alcohols that are sometimes sold all around the world.

### **General Attitudes**

Austrians are friendly and fun loving – not many serious or uptight ones in the whole bunch. Environmental awareness is just common sense to any Austrian. Outdoorsy and good-natured with a jovial sense of tradition is the overall attitude you will encounter all throughout the country. Tourists are welcomed and treated with hospitality.

### **Media**

The news in Austria is similar to that of American news however it focuses more broadly on world events and thoroughly keeps its citizens up to date. Often there will be news items about America that Americans are not privy to at the time.

Radio stations play largely American and international songs. German songs are beginning to claim popular territory on the radio as well but are still thrown in between popular American pop, rock and oldies songs.

Newspapers are mostly very specific. Since Austria has so many Bundesstaat (federal states), newspapers change to suit the interests of local readers. The dialects distinctly vary from one part of the country to the other. It is said that someone from eastern Austria will have difficulty understanding someone from the westernmost part. For German speakers it is interesting to follow current events from the different areas.

### **Time and Weather**

**Time:** Austria is 8 hours ahead of Montana. Daylight savings time begins for the European Union

on the last Sunday in March at 1:00 a.m. and ends on the last Sunday in October.

**Climate:** Austria has three very distinct climate zones.

Eastern lowlands: the average high temperature in July is near 68° (20° C), while the January lows average near 30° (-1° C). Annual rainfall in this area is often less than 31 inches (800 mm).

Central region: a typical Alpine climate, with higher precipitation levels and shorter summers. Winters are long, and bring frequent rain to the lowlands and heavy snow to the mountains.

The West: the weather is milder, but wetter. Precipitation amounts vary here depending on location and altitude, but annual amounts near 78 inches (2,000 mm) are possible. The average high temperature in July is near 62° (16° C), while the January lows average near 38° (3° C).

## **Land Statistics**

Location: (Absolute)

Latitude/Longitude: 47° 20' N, 13° 20' E (Relative). Austria is a landlocked, central European country.

Bordering Countries: (8) Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Switzerland

Border Length: 1,682 miles, 2707 km

Area: 32,377 sq. miles, 83,858 sq. km (Austria is 5 times smaller than Montana)

Land: 31,945 sq. miles, 82,738 sq. km

Water: 432 sq. miles, 1,120 sq. km

Highest Point: Grossglockner 12,460 ft. (3,798 m) (MT: Granite Peak 12,799 ft.)

Lowest Point: Neusiedler See 508 ft. (155 m)

Length/Width: 162/335 miles - 260/539 km.

Coastline: 0 (landlocked)

## **Facts & Figures**

Official Name: Republic of Austria

Official Name (local): Republik Österreich

Capital: Vienna (Wien)

Currency: Euro

Language (major): German

Population: 8.18 million (2007). (Montana 944,000 people)

Population (4 largest cities): Vienna (1,660,000), Graz (219,000), Linz (185,000), Salzburg

(145,000)

Religions: Roman Catholic 78%, Protestant 5%, Muslim and other 17%

## **Famous from Austria**

**Ludwig Von Beethoven** was born in Bonn, Germany in 1770 but moved to Vienna, Austria in 1787 when he was 17 years old. There he started taking piano lessons with Wolfgang Mozart. He became more famous than Wolfgang himself. Though he went totally deaf at a young age he went on to compose some of the greatest symphonies in history.

## **The Sound of Music**

In 1965 the 20th Century Fox released a musical film written by Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein, directed by Robert Wise, which became a promotional tourism film for Austria. *The Sound of Music* was originally shot in the Austrian Alps of Salzburg, and the amazing landscape portrayed in this movie is still something many people from around the world want to see. The musical is a true story of the Austrian family "von Trapp." The family settled in Stowe, Vermont and became famous in the 1940s as a singing and touring family.

**Arnold Schwarzenegger** was born as the son of a policeman in Graz. Because he wanted to get into the local soccer team, he started to workout. Already it was his destiny to obtain a perfect body and muscles. In 1965 when he joined the Austrian Army, his commanding officer withheld a pass to leave the base to take part in a bodybuilding contest. "Arnie" deserted the army, won the contest trophy and was thrown into military jail upon returning. It was only then that the senior officers took a closer look at the trophy, which happened to be the top position of Mr. Universe Junior! After that he was officially allowed to train during his year of service.

## **Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)**

Sigmund Freud was born in Moravia. At the age of 5 years his family moved to Vienna. Freud was an excellent student and always ahead in his class, therefore he had no problem enrolling in medical school. He became interested in psychology when he got to know Professor Ernst Brucke, under whose direction he started doing research. At those times it was hard to get accepted into neurological training facilities; however, Brucke helped Freud to get a grant to study in Paris.

## **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)**

He is a composer and musician who also gave music lessons to Beethoven. He is known throughout the world to be one of the greatest composers of all time. Though struggling throughout his career to become more of a financial success he was somewhat socially uninhibited and many saw him as socially unrespectable even though he was recognized as a musical genius and the most praised prodigy of his time. His works did not become a world renowned success until some years after his death Dec. 5, 1791.

**Red Bull** originated in Thailand but is manufactured and produced in Austria. It is known for the "Red Bull Gives You Wings" slogan and is a popular energy drink known around the world. Since its first appearance in Austria in 1984, Red Bull has gained popularity throughout Europe and North America. The idea of an energy drink appealed to people and it became a widely consumed beverage. The Red Bull Company states that drinking Red Bull increases physical endurance, concentration, reaction speed and emotional status. The major ingredients of Red Bull are sugar,

taurine, glucuronolactone, and caffeine.

## **Timeline of History**

**16 B.C.** Almost all of present-day Austria was under Roman control, and called the Noricum Territory

**803** Charlemagne develops the Ostmark (*East Mark*) territory along the Danube

**955** That land becomes part of the Holy Roman Empire after defeat of the Magyars

**1156** Reestablished as Ostmark by the Roman Emperor, Otto the Great

**1278** German King, Rudolf I of Habsburg, gained control, and the Habsburg dynasty would rule until 1918, the conclusion of World War I

**1438** Duke Albert V is chosen successor to his father-in-law, Emperor Sigismund, a Holy Roman Emperor (1367-1437)

**1477-1519** Through marriage, the Emperor Maximilian takes controls of the low countries

**1519** Spanish King Charles, eventually known as the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, comes to power, later to abdicate his throne

**1556** His brother, Ferdinand I, living in Vienna, is declared ruler of Austria and Hungary and other surrounding lands, thus extending the Habsburg control and territories. King Charles' son, Phillip II, is given the remaining Spanish holdings

**1618** The Thirty Years' War destroys much of central Europe; peace is finally reached in 1648

**1657-1705** Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor, rules the area for 48 years

**1683** Turk forces attack Vienna, resulting in all of Hungary eventually returned to Austrian control

**1740** The reign of Maria Teresa, the daughter of Charles V begins, and she rules for 40 years. Marie Antoinette (later the Queen of France) was her youngest daughter

**1756** Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart born in Vienna

**1805** At Austerlitz, Napoleon defeats the Austrian forces

**1848** Revolution is in the air, and localized conflicts occur throughout the Habsburg Empire

**1866** Austria is defeated during the Austro-Prussian War, which forces an 1867 coalition between Austria and Hungary, under the new leadership of Emperor Franz Josef

**1914** The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, nephew of Franz Josef and heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was the catalyst for a series of events that led to World War I

**1918** The Habsburgs were defeated during that war and Austria was declared a republic

**1939-1945** World War II rages across Europe. Adolf Hitler annexed all of Austria into the German Third Reich

**1945-1955** At war's end, Soviet troops liberate Vienna, and other Allied forces begin their occupation of the country

**1955** The Austrian State Treaty proclaimed Austria to be an independent republic

**1964** The Olympic Games held in Austria, and spring-like weather hangs over the Innsbruck area. Troops are forced to bring in snow

**1986** Kurt Waldheim elected President of Austria

**1992** Thomas Klestil replaces Kurt Waldheim as President of Austria. He is re-elected in 1998.

**1994** Austria joins the European Union

**2002** A group of state owned companies agrees to pay \$65 million to a fund earmarked for survivors of the Nazi Holocaust

**2003** Austrian Arnold Schwarzenegger elected Governor of California, USA

**2008** In one of the biggest foreign invasions in Austria's history, thousands upon thousands of football fans descend upon Vienna, Salzburg, Klagenfurt and Innsbruck as Austria hosts the 2008 European Championships.

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## RECIPES

### **Wiener Schnitzel**

Four escalopes (pieces of boneless meat) of around 120 grams (approximately 1/3 lb.) each of either pork or turkey

Flour

2 eggs

Breadcrumbs

Salt and pepper

Oil or lard for frying

The escalopes will need to be pounded until the meat is around ¼ of an inch thick. Make sure to trim the edges of the meat carefully.

Lightly season the escalopes with salt and pepper. You will need three shallow bowls – 1 for the eggs, 1 for the flour and 1 for the breadcrumbs. Dip the escalopes in the flour first then in the whisked egg and then in the breadcrumbs. Be careful to ensure that the entire escalope is completely covered with the breadcrumbs.

Place the escalopes in a hot frying pan, the oil in the pan should be deep enough that the schnitzel's float while cooking. Cooking time should not be more than 4 minutes per side.

Remember to serve hot with fresh lemon and potato salad!

### **Sachertorte (Chocolate Cake)**

1 cup butter

8 egg yolks

6 oz. baking chocolate

1 cup confectioner's sugar

Vanilla

10 egg whites

1 cup flour

4 tablespoons apricot jam

Cream butter. Melt chocolate in a double boiler. Add gradually to creamed butter the melted chocolate, sugar and the egg yolks, one by one, stirring constantly. Add flour and a dash of vanilla and beat well. Beat egg whites until stiff and fold into batter. Pour mixture into a well-greased 10-inch mold. Bake at 300 degrees F. for about 1 hour. Let cool and turn out of mold. Split. Spread heated and slightly diluted apricot jam over the lower half of the cake. Replace top and brush with apricot jam and cover with chocolate frosting.

### **Chocolate Frosting**

1 cup sugar

7 oz. baking chocolate

1 cup water

Boil sugar and water until sugar is completely dissolved. Melt the chocolate separately in a double boiler. Add sugar syrup gradually to chocolate, stirring constantly. When cooled, frost the cake.

## GAMES

When you travel to a foreign country it is important to be able to communicate without words. You will come to find that gestures, noises, and actions really do wonders for getting your point across. If you are shy about doing this you are going to have problems communicating to someone who does not speak your language.

### **Charades**

This is a great game to practice getting over your inhibitions. Here are some basic rules about playing the game. Basically, Charades consists of pantomimes. You have to act out a word or phrase without speaking. For example, "football" could be broken down into "foot" and "ball." "Softball" might be more interesting. Usually, Charades is played by two competing teams in a race against time:

#### Getting started

- Divide into teams.
- Think of several titles to be acted out and write each title on a slip of paper.
- These slips of paper will be given to the opposite team.
- Write a player's name on each slip of paper. Make sure that younger kids get easy titles.

#### When pantomiming

- First, indicate to your team whether you're going to mime the title of a movie, book, etc.
- Next, indicate how many words are in the title. (Hold up the number of fingers.)
- Then, start acting silly!

How to play Charades, tricks of the trade: To indicate a movie, pretend to crank an old-fashioned movie camera; to indicate a book, pretend to be reading; for a TV show, draw a square in the air for a TV screen.

### **Communicating with Gestures**

*Description:* An icebreaker to show the difficulties of communicating without spoken language.

*Objective:* To put youth at ease about being able to communicate with others and to increase their sensitivity for using and reading gestures.

*Time:* 10 - 15 minutes, depending upon the number of people involved.

*Audience:* Both youth and/or adults, 15 - 30 persons.

*Materials:* 3" x 5" cards with needs to be communicated (i.e. you are tired and want to go to bed, you are hungry, you have to go to the bathroom, you have a stomachache); slides picturing emotions; slide projector and screen.

### **Global Games**

#### *1) Spaghetti (also known as Human Knot)*

Have each participant take the hand of another participant. However, no one should take the hand of the person to her/his left or right. After everyone has grasped hands, instruct the group to

"untie" the Spaghetti mass without anyone letting go of another's hand.

Note: This activity works best with a group of no more than 7-8. Form several small groups if necessary.

## *2) Global Pass*

Use an inflatable globe as a ball. Have the group form a circle. Explain that the globe will be tossed around the circle. Whoever catches the globe must call out the name of a country that begins with the same letter as his/her name. Most individuals will quickly discover that they must take a quick look at the globe to find additional names of countries.

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### Post-test

- 1) How many famous people can you name that are from or associated with Austria who were addressed in this study guide?
- 2) How many countries surround Austria and what are they?
- 3) Was Austria always its own country? (please not just yes or no)
- 4) What is the capital city of Austria?
- 5) What language is spoken there?
- 6) What are some things that originated in Austria?... drinks, sports, food?
- 7) What is Austria's currency? What was the currency?
- 8) What are the colors of the flag?
- 9) When did Austria join the European Union?
- 10) What is the highest point in the country and how high is it?
- 11) What is a major immigrant culture for Austria?
- 12) What is the country's official name?
- 13) What is the population (roughly) of Austria?
- 14) Do you see a lot of similarities or differences between Austria and Montana?
- 15) Is Austria a place you might want to visit some day? Do you think it would be a nice place to vacation?
- 16) Name three major exports and three imports for Austria.
- 17) Name three major agricultural products that are produced in Austria.

## Post-test Answers

- 1) Arnold Schwarzenegger
- 2) 8 countries; Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland.
- 3) No, Austria once was part of Bavaria (province in Germany) and then later separated from Hungary as well.
- 4) Vienna
- 5) German
- 6) Sound of Music, Schnapps, Red Bull, Weiner Schnitzel, skiing.
- 7) Euro; Schilling
- 8) Red, white, red
- 9) January 1, 1995 along with Sweden and Finland
- 10) Grossglockner Mountain; 12,460ft.
- 11) Yugoslavia and Turkey, Arabia (Islamic)
- 12) Republic of Austria
- 13) 8.18 million
- 14)
- 15)
- 16) Imports: Iron, Steel, Fuels, Raw materials, machinery, equipment, metal, oil, food, vehicles, metal goods. Exports: Iron, Steel, timber, textiles, electrotechnical machinery, chemical products, equipment, food, vehicles, paper, metal products
- 17) Grains, potatoes, sugarbeets, wine, fruit, dairy, cattle, pigs, poultry, lumber, forest products.

## **MONTANA 4-H IS...**

4-H is a division of the Montana State University Extension cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture and your local county government. 4-H members are those youth who participate in Extension-sponsored educational programs which are open to all youth regardless of race, creed, color, sex, handicap or national origin. Rural and farm youth have long enjoyed the benefits of Extension programs. Most people think that to participate in 4-H one must live on a farm but 4-H has broadened its scope over its long history and rural youth are not the only audience; 4-H is active in every city and town in Montana, and well over half of all 4-H members live in urban areas.

The mission of Montana 4-H youth programs is to educate youth and adults for living in a global world through experiential programs using the resources of the Land Grant University and the USDA Cooperative Extension Service's programming and staff.

4-H is a voluntary, informal, educational program designed to meet the needs and interests of all youth in Montana. Its purpose is to help youth develop to their full potential and to develop a positive image of themselves. Thus, 4-H is a human development program and seeks to teach five pro-social skills:

- fostering positive self-concept
- learning decision-making and responsibility for choices
- developing an inquiring mind
- relating to self and others
- acquiring a concern for communities - local and global

The emblem of 4-H is well-known: a green four-leaf clover with a white "H" in each leaf. The letters in the emblem stand for Head, Heart, Hands, and Health. As a teacher/leader of this program, you will help youth develop their:

**HEAD:** Learning to think, making decisions, understanding the "whys", gaining new and valuable insights and knowledge.

**HEART:** Being concerned with the welfare of others, accepting the responsibilities of citizenship in local and our global communities, determining values and attitudes by which to live, and learning how to work with others.

**HANDS:** Learning new skills, perfecting skills already known, developing pride in work, and respect for work accomplished.

**HEALTH:** Practicing healthful living, protecting the well-being of self and others, making constructive use of leisure time.

This four-fold development is vital to every individual. All four of the "H's" should become an important part of the goals with which youth identify as they participate in 4-H sponsored activities and programs.

The program you are about to participate in is a part of Montana 4-H's school enrichment programs. The purpose of school enrichment programs is to make our educational resources available to youth and adults all across Montana. As a recognized leader in curriculum development, 4-H is able to provide a variety of programs which can enhance and enrich school programs.

You are invited to consider 4-H School Enrichment programs for part of your curriculum and youth activities. This program is just one example of the many different kinds of programs that are available through your local County Extension Office. We encourage you to contact your local Montana State University County Extension Agent to find out about the other programs 4-H can offer.

Name of Presenter: \_\_\_\_\_

Country Presented: \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of students: \_\_\_\_\_

Was the packet used? Yes \_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_

MSU Extension faculty members continually seek to improve the quality of their educational programs. You can assist with this by completing this questionnaire. Thank you in advance for your candid evaluation.

Directions: Circle the number of the following items that indicates how you would rate the program and prepared materials, with 5 being excellent and 1 being poor.

Evaluation of educational packet:

- |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Was of educational value                 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. Content was relevant                     | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. Packet was easy to use                   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. Presenter is well prepared and organized | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

5. How did you use the packet with your class?

6. Do you feel the packet could be used as an educational resource without an IFYE presentation?

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ (Comments)

7. Average score on post-test, if used: Post test \_\_\_\_\_

8. Suggestions for improvement or implementation (use back):

Name of Presenter: \_\_\_\_\_

Country Presented: \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of students: \_\_\_\_\_

Your assistance in evaluating the classroom educational presentation is greatly appreciated. Responses will be used for future programs and may be shared with state sponsors.

PRESENTATION OF MATERIAL:

Please rate the following items, with 5 being excellent and 1 being poor.

Delivery	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of Presentation	1	2	3	4	5
Organization	1	2	3	4	5
Length	1	2	3	4	5
Topics Covered	1	2	3	4	5
Interest Generated	1	2	3	4	5
Enthusiasm Demonstrated	1	2	3	4	5

Other comments.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE:

Do you feel that one area should have been covered in greater (or less) detail to make this presentation more educational? Any other comments or suggestions:

Please return to:

Your County 4-H Agent or  
Stephanie Davison  
210 Taylor Hall  
Bozeman, MT 59717

