

## Auf Geht's 8.4 Die Schweiz

### 8.4.1 Geschichte

-Helvetii: Celtic tribes that moved in during 1500 B.C.

Source of the word Helvetica (Roman name for Switzerland)

-400 AD, German tribes arrived and drove out the Romans in the area

-Western part was settled by Burgundians

-Central part was occupied by the Alamanni (German)

-Eastern area ruled by Raetians, Alpine tribe

-These divisions more or less coincide with the current divisions of languages in Switzerland (French, German, Italian, and Roman)

Einwanderung: immigrant

Die Römer: the Romans

-The Romans ruled Switzerland from 300 B.C. to 500 AD

-The Romans built cities, roads, and founded schools

-Official language was Latin

-By 300-400 AD, the area became heavily Christian populated

-The Romans were eventually forced out by Alamanni in 500 AD

Städte und Straßen gebaut: built cities and roads

Das Mittelalter

-During the Middle Ages, the Catholic faith became a predominant factor

-The church owned the land, King Charlemagne

-Muslims and Hungarian tribes often clashed with the Catholic nation in this era

-1032: the Swiss territories were united and some cities were granted the status of Free Imperial City (a state with relative independence from the Holy Roman Empire)

Kirche und Kaiser: church and emperor

CH (Confederation Helvetique)

-Born in 1291 from 3 cantons (Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden)

-These cantons banded together to fight for independence

-1515: Switzerland declared its neutrality

## Reformation

-The reformation of the Catholic Church split Switzerland

-Same areas welcomed Protestants whereas other burned them at the stake

-Two Protestant Movements: Calvinism (French cantons) and Zwingli (German cantons)

## Napoleon

-Forced to join Napoleon during his wars

-Söldner in Russland: soldier in Russia (painting)

-Many Swiss mercenaries died under the rule of Napoleon

## 20. Jahrhundert (20<sup>th</sup> Century)

-Switzerland did not take part in either world war

-They faced many refugees during both

-Became a money area for WWI (both allied & axis powers)

### 8.4.3

-Switzerland is composed of 26 cantons (states)

-They were each independent with their own currency, armies, and laws until the 19<sup>th</sup> century

## Bern

-The federal state of Switzerland

-Einstein worked here as a clerk

-Symbol is a bear

## Zürich

-The largest city in Switzerland

-During the rule of the Holy Roman Empire, Zürich was the Reichsstadt (imperial city)

-The reformist Zwingli was from here

-Private Bank outfits VIPs here

## Luzern

-German-speaking city

- Associated with William Tell
- Mark Twain wrote a book about this city

### Basel

- A port city on the Rhine River
- Known for chemical industry
- Has a strong Karneval tradition
- Place where Fred Nietzsche taught

### Lausanne

- French-speaking city
- Home to the largest Swiss university
- Headquarters of the International Olympic Committee

### Genf (Geneva)

- Where reformist John Calvin was from
- Associated with humanitarian agencies like Rotes Kreuz
- Second largest site for the UN
- World Health Organization

### 8.4.4 Swiss Association

- Switzerland has 4 major languages:

German, French, Italian, and Romansh

- Schwyzerdütsch: a combo of German and Swiss dialect
- Germans cannot understand this dialect unless they know the context

### Rotes Kreuz (Red Cross)

- Founded in 1901 by Jean Henri Dunant
- Geneva Convention founded in 1864

### Soldier

- Swiss are known for organizing mercenaries for war (15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> century)
- Tradition is still at work today (ex: the Vatican)