

MIDDLE AGES

LA EDAD MEDIA

TEACHER'S NOTES AND KEYS

GUIA Y SOLUCIONARIO PARA EL PROFESOR

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2008-2009



Medieval bridge in Puente de la Reina. Spain

In this guide the teacher will find the key, notes and useful tips about the student handout.

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El profesor debe considerar los aspectos siguientes:

L1 significa español (lenguaje 1).

L2 se refiere a catalán o cualquier otro lenguaje (lenguaje 2 o segundo idioma).

El solucionario se refiere a estos dos lenguajes pero se pueden usar otros idiomas.

L1 means Spanish (language 1).

L2 refers to Catalan or any other language (Language 2 or second language).

The key only refers to these two languages but other languages can be used.

1. What is the Middle Ages?

Brainstorm.

1. Reading.

2. True/false key: T, F, T, T, F. Students can write the false sentences.

3. Answer the questions

1. When did the Middle Ages start? *The Middle Ages started in the 5th century AD. /in 500 AD.*
2. When did the Middle Ages finish? *The Middle Ages finished in the 15th century/ in 1453.*
3. How long did the Middle Ages last for? *It lasted a thousand years.*
4. In how many periods do historians divide the Middle Ages? *They divide the Middle Ages into three periods.*
5. In what periods do historians divide it? *They divide it in the Dark Ages¹, the High Middle Ages, and the Late Middle Ages. / The periods are; the Early Middle Ages, the High Middle Ages and the Late Middle Ages.*

4. Complete the chart

positive	comparative	superlative	Meaning L1	Meaning L2
early	<i>earlier</i>	<i>the earliest</i>	<i>pronto</i>	<i>aviat</i>
late	<i>later</i>	<i>the latest</i>	<i>tarde</i>	<i>tard</i>
dark	<i>darker</i>	<i>the darkest</i>	<i>oscuro</i>	<i>fosc</i>
high	<i>higher</i>	<i>the highest</i>	<i>alto</i>	<i>alt</i>
much	<i>more</i>	<i>the most</i>	<i>mucho</i>	<i>molt</i>

5. Make a timeline. The teacher can read the 'Making timelines' handout.

a) Make your day timeline. b) Make your life timeline.

6. Write the information of the text in a graphic organizer about the Middle Ages.

7. Draw a line from each time period to the correct picture.

Early Modern –town hall (Pamplona, Spain) / Dark Ages – baptismal fountain in Carrion de Los Condes / Modern – baffles / Romans – Coliseum (Rome) / Middle Ages – Romanesque Church -Torres del Rio's church (Spain).

8. Classify the pictures into Primary or Secondary source.

Pictures number 1, 3 and 7 are secondary sources. Pictures number 2,3,4,5,8,and 9 are primary sources.

¹ This period is called is called "dark" because there was not very much new science or learning and there were not many new inventions.

II Castles

1. Answer the following wh-questions

- Who lives in the castle? Noblemen and knights lived in castles.
- Where are the prisoners? Prisoners were kept in the tower.
- Where are the soldiers? Soldiers were on the castle walls.
- Who works in the castle? Soldiers and servants work in the castle.

2. Anagrams key

ATOM → MOAT
HOLD STRONG → STRONGHOLD
RAIN ROPES → A PRISONER
GET A HOUSE! → GATEHOUSES
BRIGADE WARD → A DRAWBRIDGE
WROTE → TOWER

3. Complete the sentences: gatehouse, moats, drawbridge, wall, towers, peasants.

4. True/false: T, F, T, F, and T. Students can be asked to rewrite the false sentences.

5. Use an encyclopaedia or the Internet. Write 100 words about a castle.

6. Write the parts of a castle (Key)

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. courtyard | 4. moat |
| 2. gatehouse | 5. tower |
| 3. drawbridge | 6. wall |

Online activities. The teacher can choose an activity as homework.

Mora d'Ebre's castle

1. Vocabulary work. The student must search the meaning of the following words:

fief	stronghold	jurisdiction	riverbank
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2. Questions

Who did the castle belong to in 714 AD? *It belonged to the Moors.*

Who tried to conquer the Moors and take the castle? *Charlemagne.*

What happened in 1153? *The castle was conquered to the Moors.*

What happened when Mir Gilavert tried to attack the castle? *He didn't conquer the castle and he died in the attack.*

For how long did the Lords in the Barony of Entença have control over the castle? *They controlled the castle for 700 hundred years/ seven centuries.*

3. Solve the following anagrams which appear in the text. KEY

act sale	a castle
fife	fief
rooms	Moors
sand palace	a landscape
bean carol	Barcelona

4. Look at the map and make questions to your partner. Open answers.

Miravet's castle

1. Answer the questions

1. It is on a hill/ It is next to a river.
2. It's is Ebre River.
3. It was built on an old Muslim castle.
4. It was built in 1253.
5. The name of the monks that lived in the castle was Templars.
6. The Templars ruled the lands near the castle for 150 years.
7. The word *order* means a group of monks and friars or formerly of knights, bound by common rule of life.
8. The Hospital order or the Montesa order.

2. Fill in the blanks. The suggested words are:

Castle, river, land, mountains, wall, court, church, houses, farm, vineyards, cloud and, sky.

3. Fill in the missing letter to complete the word.

castle	command	monks
order	ruled	hills
fortress	stronghold	soldier
dominion	count	kingdom

4. Fill in the grid with the irregular verbs from the text.

Present	Past	Past participle	Meaning L1	Meaning L2
be	Was	been	Ser	Ser
become	became	become	Llegar a ser	Arribar a ser
build	built	built	construir	Construir
fight	fought	fought	Luchar	lluitar
give	gave	given	Dar	Donar
go	went	gone	Ir	Anar
hold	held	hold	Sostener	Sostenir
take	Took	taken	Tomar	Prendre
stand	stood	stood	situar	situar

5. Find the synonyms.

give up surrender
 fortress stronghold, castle
 Muslim moors
 dominion command

III Medieval trades and crafts

Brainstorming: ask the students the occupations names that they already know and write them in the worksheet. They are allowed to write them in English and in their mother tongue. Teacher can help them and give some hints.

Complete the chart: open answer.

Reading: Medieval pottery in Miravet

1. **True /False:** T, F, T, F, F, and T.

Rewrite the false sentences.

- b) A craftsman is a person who works in a workshop.
- c) Miravet is a small village not far from Tarragona.
- e) Guifre's son wants to be a craftsman.

2. Complete the chart

Verb	past	past participle	kind of verb	Translation L1	Translation L2
inherit	inherited	inherited	regular	Heredar	heretar
earn	earned	earned	regular	Ganar	guanyar
wake up	woke up	woke up	irregular	Levantar-se	despertar
shape	shaped	shaped	regular	Dar forma	donar forma
carry	carried	carried	regular	Llevar,traer	dur, portar
sell	sold	sold	irregular	Vender	vendre
make	made	made	irregular	hacer	Fer

3. Look at the pictures and answer the questions

- ❖ What's the name of the craftsman? *The name of the craftsman is a potter.*
- ❖ What is the name of the tool to make ceramics? *It is the potter's wheel.*
- ❖ What is the name of the material to make pottery? *The material used to make ceramics is clay.*
- ❖ What is the name of the place to make pottery or another craft? *It is a workshop.*
- ❖ What is the name of the most typical pot in Miravet? *It is the pitcher.*

4. Pottery fallen phrase key: Vases, pots or plates shaped from moist clay and hardened by heat.

5. Medieval crafts and trades solution key

B	R	E	K	A	M	E	O	H	S
+	L	C	+	+	H	R	+	M	R
+	+	A	+	B	S	E	+	E	E
N	+	R	C	A	I	L	D	R	H
O	R	P	R	K	M	L	E	C	C
E	E	E	E	E	S	I	N	H	A
G	T	N	W	R	D	M	T	A	E
R	T	T	E	+	L	+	I	N	T
U	O	E	R	+	O	+	S	T	+
S	P	R	B	+	G	+	T	+	H

Middle Ages Teacher's notes and keys

(Across, Down, Direction)
BAKER(5,3,S)
BLACKSMITH(1,1,SE)
BREWER(4,10,N)
CARPENTER(3,2,S)
DENTIST(8,4,S)
GOLDSMITH(6,10,N)

MERCHANT(9,2,S)
MILLER(7,7,N)
POTTER(2,10,N)
SHOEMAKER(10,1,W)
SURGEON(1,10,N)
TEACHER(10,8,N)

5.1. Group the medieval crafts and trades that you have found in the word search in the following categories. Can you think of any more?

- Crafts which involve working with food: baker, brewer, miller.
- Crafts using materials: blacksmith, carpenter, Goldsmith, merchant, potter, shoemaker.
- Jobs which work with other people: dentist, surgeon, teacher.

6. Use an encyclopaedia or the Internet.

- In pairs write down the definitions. Open answer.
- Choose a description of a medieval craft or trade. Open answer.

7. Do you know what palindromes are?

Can you make a 2D palindrome using the word *pots*?

P	O	T	S
O	I	R	T
T	R	I	O
S	T	O	P

8. Do you know what an anagram is? Can you make other anagrams with the word pots?

Post, Stop, Tops, Spot

9. Fill in the blanks. Key

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. merchant | 5. wealthy | 9. Association | 13. prices |
| 2. town | 6. velvet | 10. Crafts | 14. masters |
| 3. apprentice | 7. trade | 11. craftsmen | |
| 4. weave | 8. guilds. | 12. goods | |

9.1. Answer the questions about the trades and crafts.

- What is James' job? *He is a merchant/trader/weaver.*
- Is he a journeyman? What does he do? *No, he is not. He is a master.*
- What is the name of his wife? *His wife's name is Miriam*
- How many children have they he got? *They have only a son / They have an only son.*
- How many workers has James got in his workshop? *He has got two workers.*
- Is James a weaver? *Yes he is, but he is also a silk and velvet merchant.*
- What does also the merchant do? *He imports clothes from Far East.*
- What is a guild? *A guild is an association of traders and merchants.*
- Do guilds protect only traders? *No, they also protect merchants.*

IV Street names with medieval origins

- **KEY:** Look at Chester's medieval plan and write your findings in the chart. Compare with a modern map using Google maps.

Street' names in medieval Chester (1500)	Meaning L1	Meaning L2
Nuns Lane	Callejuela de las Monjas	Carreró de les Monges
Whitefriars Lane	Callejuela de los frailes blancos	Carreró dels frares blancs
Castle Lane	Callejuela del Castillo	Carreró del Castell
Pepper Street	Calle de la Pimienta	Carrer del Pebre
Crofts Lane	Callejuela de la Parcela	Carreró de la Parcel·la
Lower Bridge Street	Calle del Puente Bajo	Carrer del Pont Baix
Fleshmonger Street	Calle del Macarra	Carrer del Macarra
Cornmarket	Mercado del maíz	Mercat del Blat de Moro
Watergate Street	Calle de la Puerta del Agua	Carrer de la Porta de l'Aigua
Eastgate Street	Calle de la puerta Este	Carrer de la Porta Est
Crook Lane	Calle del Ladrón	Carrer del Lladre
Parsons Lane	Calle del clérigo/cura	Carrer del Clergue
Northgate	Puerta del norte	Porta del Nord
Commonhall Lane	Calle del ayuntamiento	Carrer de l'ajuntament
Dog Lane	Callejuela del perro	Carreró del gos
Foregate Street	Calle de la puerta	Carrer de la Porta
Love Lane	Callejón del Amor	Carreró de l'amor
Cuppin Lane	Calle de las tazas	Carrer de les tasses
Vicar's Lane	calle del Vicario	Carrer del Vicari
Saddler's Tower	Torre del guarnicionero	Torre del Baster
Cow Lane	Calle de las vacas	Carrer de les Vaques
Barn Lane	Calle de los establos	Carrer dels Establos
Windmill Lane	Callejón del Molino de viento	Carreró del Molí de Vent
Glover Houses	Casas del guantero	Cases del Guanter

Street' names in Chester now	Meaning L 1	Meaning L 2
Nuns' Road	Carretera de les monjas	Carretera de les monges
Whitefriars	Monjes Blancos (Benedictinos)	Monjos Blancs (Benedictins)
Black friars	Monjes Negros (Dominicos)	Monjos Negres (Dominics)
Grey friars	Monjes Grises (Franciscanos)	Monjos Grisos (Franciscans)
Castle Street	Calle del Castell	Carrer del Castell
Priory Place	Plaza del Prior	Plaça del Prior
Watergater	Porta del agua	Porta de l'aigua
Foregate	Puerta	Porta
Eastgate	Puerta del este	Porta de l'est.
Commonhall St.	Calle del Ayuntamiento	Carrer de l'Ajuntament
Abbey St. /Square	Calle / Plaza de la Abadía	Carrer / Plaça de l'Abadia
King Street	Calle del Rey	Carrer del Rei
Bath Street	Calle del Baño	Carrer del Bany
Queen Street	Calle de la Reina	Carrer de la Reina
Vicar's Lane	Calle del Vicario	Carrer del Vicari
Seller Street	Calle del vendedor	Carrer del venedor
Hunter/s Street/ Walks	Calle del Cazador/es	Carrer del/s Caçador/s
Pepper Street	Calle de la Pimienta	Carrer del Pebre
Love Street	Calle de los Enamorados.	Carrer dels Enamorats.
Princess Street	Calle de la Princesa	Carrer de la Princesa
Weaver Street	Calle del Tejedor	Carrer del Teixidor
Northgate	Puerta del Norte	Porta del Nord

V Where do surnames come from?

1. ALPHA BLOCKS Brainstorming

Brainstorming is used to generate ideas. The teacher or another student acts as facilitator and records student comments.

Brainstorming is most effective when:

- all statements are accepted.
- quantity rather than quality is emphasized.
- no criticism is allowed, anything goes
- no discussion takes place except for clarification purposes
- a fixed time is ruled.

When all ideas have been generated, they can be commented, and then evaluated according to agreed upon criteria.

- Students must find surnames related to jobs, places, family names and nicknames. Students must write the names in the chart. They can use English or your own language.

2. Look at these pictures. Write the surnames in English and in your language.

An English surname is Hunter and in Catalan is Caçador. In Spanish a common name is Cazador.

An English surname is Smith and in Catalan Ferre o Ferrer. In Spanish a common surname is Herrero.

An English surname is Farmer and in Catalan Pages. In Spanish a common surname is Campesino.

Reading: Surnames in the Middle Ages.

Activities:

1. Answer the questions

Why did surnames develop? Surnames developed because cities grew and people did not know each other.

What do surnames tell us about the person who bears the name? Surnames tell us about the place, the family, the jobs or nicknames related to the person who bears them.

2. Fill in the family tree including names and surnames. Open answer.

3. Make a surname list with the surnames and their meaning. (follow the reading)

Place	meaning		job	meaning	
Mill	Molino	molí	Miller	Molinero	moliner
Hill	Colina	Turó/ Puig	Smit h	Herrero	ferrer
Wood	Bosque	Bosc/bosquet	Taylor	Sastre	sastre
Rivers	Rios/Rio	Rius/Rio	Trader	Comerciante	Mercader
London	Londres	Londres	Cooper	Tonelero	Boter
French	Francés	França	Cook	Cocinero	cuiner
Bristowe	De Bristol	de Bristol	Baker	Panadero	forner
family			Knight	Caballero	cavaller
Peterson	Hijo de Pedro	Fill de Peter	Abbot	Abad	Abad
Robson	Hijo de Roberto	Fill de Robert (short form)	Archer	Arquero	Arquer
Richards	Hijo de Richard	Fill de Richard	Bowman	Arquero	arquer
Willson	Hijo deWilliam	Fill de William (short form)	nicknames		
Fernández	Hijo de Fernando	Fill de Fernando	Little	Pequeño	Petit
			Small	Bajo	Petit (baix)
			White	Blanco	blanc
			Black	Negro	negre

4. Classify your family/friends/class mates' surnames. Open answer.

5. If you lived in the Middle Ages think what surnames you would have according to the different types there were.

E.g. location

Your father's name

Your father's job in English.

Possible nicknames you have

VI The Black Death I

Reading. Black Death.

1. Write sentences matching the beginnings with the endings

- a) The Bubonic Plague ...
- b) The buboes were the ...
- c) The Black Death spread....
- d) The illness spread along trade routes...
 - 1. a came from Asia.
 - 2. d to coasts of Spain in 1348.
 - 3. b black spots that victims caught.
 - 4. c from Asia to Europe in the 1300s AD.

2. True or false?

True: 1, 4, 6, and 7

False: 2, 3, and 5

2.1. Correct the false sentences:

The bubonic plague was carried by rats.

The Black Death was also known by the bubonic plague.

The Black Death killed lots of people in Aragon.

3. **European countries and capitals:** open answer.

4. **Oral activity.** Look at the map and make questions to your classmate. Open answer.

4.1. Write 6 complete questions and answers. Open answer.

The Black Death seen by an Italian chronicler. 1. Read the texts (pages 26 and 29) about the Black Death and underline the body parts affected by the disease.

- Write down the parts in the body. Groin, armpits, knees, neck

1. Verb list.

Present	Past	Participle	Translation L1	Translation L2
<i>touch</i>	<i>touched</i>	<i>touched</i>	<i>Tocar</i>	<i>tocar</i>
<i>begin</i>	<i>began</i>	<i>begun</i>	<i>Iniciar</i>	<i>començar</i>
<i>Spit</i>	<i>spat</i>	<i>spat</i>	<i>Escupir</i>	<i>escopir</i>
<i>catch</i>	<i>caught</i>	<i>caught</i>	<i>Coger</i>	<i>agafar</i>
<i>became</i>	<i>become</i>	<i>became</i>	<i>Llegar a ser</i>	<i>arribar a ser</i>
<i>corrupt</i>	<i>corrupted</i>	<i>corrupted</i>	<i>Estropear</i>	<i>fet malbé</i>
<i>get</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>Obtener</i>	<i>obtenir</i>
<i>infect</i>	<i>infected</i>	<i>infected</i>	<i>Infectar</i>	<i>infectar</i>
<i>have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>Haber/tener</i>	<i>Haver/tenir</i>
<i>die</i>	<i>died</i>	<i>died</i>	<i>Morir</i>	<i>morir</i>
<i>care</i>	<i>cared</i>	<i>cared</i>	<i>Cuidar</i>	<i>Tenir cura</i>
<i>find</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>Encontrar</i>	<i>trobar</i>
<i>can</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>Poder</i>	<i>poder</i>

Middle Ages Teacher's notes and keys

2. Acrostic poem: in the net and on paper open answers. Students can write an acrostic poem in their mother tongue first or the teacher can give then additional vocabulary.

3. Writing an article about the Black Death. Students can use the guide in the back of the dossier.

4. Interactive map about the Black Death

5. Make a word list related to the plague: plague, black death, buboes, illness, disease, sick, infected, swellings, etc.

VII Monks in the scriptorium!

I Monks in the scriptorium!

Picture 1

This is a book/manuscript.
It was made in the Middle Ages
It wrote it a monk.
In the past, people didn't know how to read or write.
No, because most people were peasants.

Picture 2

They are writing on a desk.
They are in a monastery/scriptorium.
They spent most time in the monastery writing and praying.
No, there were monks who worked the lands; others were in the winery or a workshop.

Picture 3

A parchment is a piece of skin prepared to write.
A quill pen is a tool used for writing in the past.
Paper was another writing support.

II Medieval writing

Reading. Medieval writing.

1. Answer the questions.

1. Who could write in the Medieval times? *Only priests, monks, lords, knights*
2. What materials did priests and monks use to write? *They used parchment and paper.*
3. Who invented printing? *Gutenberg invented printing.*
4. In what century was printing invented? *Printing was invented in the 15th century.*
5. Can you think why most people did not know how to write or read? *Because they were poor / or they were peasants.*

2. Write the meanings of these words using the dossier or the Internet. Open answer.

3. Making a medieval hand illustrated-book. Students must read the text and answer the questions.

- ❖ Underline all the materials used to make a manuscript. Write them down. *Parchment, paper, quill pen, ink, colours, gold, wooden covers and leather or fabric for the covering.*
- ❖ Circle all the tools used to make a manuscript. Write them down in a list. *Knife, quill pen.*
- ❖ Summarise the 4 steps of making a medieval book. *Suggested answer.*
 - A) Parchments are animal skins used to write on them. Medieval manuscripts were often made of leather to write.
 - B) The scribe used a quill pen – made from a feather- to write.
 - C) The monks painted the parchments with a lot of colours even gold and silver. They used a technique called tempera.
 - D) The book was covered with leather or fabric.
- ❖ What does a Beatus mean? Underline the correct word. *It means an illustrated book.*

4. Write your name in gothic letters. Open answer.

Paper making: read the text about paper making.

1. Answer the questions

1. Which was the first civilization that used paper? *It was China.*
2. What is a paper-mill? *A paper-mill is a mill where paper is made.*
3. Who found out the paper making formula? *They were the Muslims.*
4. When was the formula spread to Europe? *It was spread in the 10th and 11th centuries,*
5. *Where were there paper-mills in Spain in the 12th century? There were paper-mills in the South and in the North.*
6. Was Spanish paper popular in Europe? *Yes and they sold it abroad.*
7. What other countries made paper in Europe? *Italy and France.*
8. Where can you visit a Paper-Mill Museum? *I can visit a Paper-mill museum in Capellades, next to Barcelona.*

2. Use the Internet to find out other kinds of mills and what they were used for. Open answer. Computery room.

Read the text *Paper making process* and answer the questions.

3. Explain in your own words the following nouns. Open answer.

 rags ragman wired fibre

4. Order the sentences about paper making.

- 1 Take some linen and rags.
- 2 Beat the rags in water to produce pulp: a mixture of water and the fibres.
- 3 Lie the **pulp** on a mould and begin to dry it.
- 4 Press the pages to squeeze the water out.
- 5 Hang up the sheets until completely dry.

Johannes Gutenberg: read the short text about Gutenberg.

5. Unscramble the sentences and answer the questions.

1. Where was Gutenberg born? *He was born in Germany.*
2. What was his previous job? *He was a smith.*
3. When did he live? *He lived in the 15th century.*
4. What did he invent in the 1450s? *He invented the printing press.*
5. What was his most important work? *His best work was the Gutenberg Bible.*
6. What makes revolutionary the press invention? *That more people could buy books because they were cheaper.*
7. Can you describe Johannes Gutenberg? *He had a beard and a moustache and a sober look.*
8. What material is the Gutenberg Bible? *It is made of paper.*
9. What are the movable types? *They are the pieces used to print books*

6. Oral activity. In pairs ask your classmate similar questions about your family. Open answer.

7. Write a profile of a member of your classmate's family using the information you have found out in the oral activity. Open answer.

8. Draw a timeline with all the dates in the dossier. Timeline maker in Internet. Open answer.

Middle Ages Teacher's notes and keys

9. Gutenberg word search key: ALPHABET, BIBLE, BOOK, COPIED, CRAFTSMAN, GERMANY, GUTENBERG, INFORMATION, INK, INVENTOR, LETTERS, MASTERPIECE, METAL, MOVABLE, PAPER, PRESS, PRINTING, READ, TOOLS, TYPE, WORDS, WRITE

G N I T N I R P E G M S T J O
M Z N **N** A O Q D **L S R K** G L W
M T A K **F R E W B E O** R Z R W
X H D J S **O E L I O T W I O G**
H F V S Y D **R K B M N T A R B**
T V D U **S K Q M N A E U E E T**
J M M U P **L Y U A S V B D R C**
I U N **R E R O Y M T N O R W S**
O N K L **E T N O S E I C M E D**
U **A L P H A B E T** R P O W K R
P Q **A T M E D T F P G P N B O**
Z **P T R P D U B A I R I A K W**
A Y **E Y F G P I R E N E B M V**
X **G M K P H G H C C S D S K F**
B S J K J **E G P F E L H D S E**

10. Write 6 true sentences using the words you have found. Open answer.

VIII Knights and Lords

Students should read the texts with the teacher's help.

1. Complete the sentences: page, squire, knight.

2. Matching game: 5 a, 1 b, 2c, 3 d, 4e.

The knight's armour

1. Answer the questions

Who wore armours in Medieval times? *Knights wore armours in Medieval times.*

When did knights start their training? *Knights started their training when they were children.*

Where did they fight? *They fought with their lords/feudal superiors and for their Christian faith.*

Where did they fight in times of peace? *They fought in tournaments and jousts*

What did a knight need to fight? *A knight needed a horse and armour to fight.*

What did knights wear under the armour? *They wore a thick garment.*

What was it for? *It was to protect their skin.*

What did horse wear to protect themselves? *They wore armour.*

What else could horses wear? *They wore tassels and other decorative objects.*

2. Use the internet to help you to match the words on the left with the correct clues on the right.

Words

Clues

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Shield | 4a. A steel covering for the foot. |
| 2. Helmet | 7b. Used as a leg protector. |
| 3. Gauntlets | 6c. Defences for the thigh that laced to the body. |
| 4. Sabatons | 3d. An armoured glove. |
| 5. Mail skirt | 8e. With the backplate formed the cuirass. |
| 6. Cuisses | 2f. Head protection for a knight. |
| 7. Greaves | 1g. A piece of armour carried on the hands to protect. |
| 8. Breastplate | 9h. A metal weapon with a hand guard and a long blade. |
| 9. Sword | 5 i. A piece worn around the waist to protect the groin. |

3. Armour's parts: unscramble each of the clue words.

Shield, helmet, gauntlet, mail skirt, sabatons, morning star, brabaces, cuisses, greaves, breastplate, sword.

4. Write about the knight's armour: describe the different parts. You can use an encyclopaedia or the Internet.

5. In pairs write a final glossary.

6. Write the names on the armour.

Berenguer I d'Entença

1. Write the Wh- questions for the following answers.

Who is the mother of Berenguer d'Entença?

His mother is Alamanda de Castellvell.

Who is his father?

His father is Guillem d'Entença.

Who married Berenguer?

Galbors married to Berenguer.

What castles did he inherit?

He inherited three castles

How many castles did he inherit?

What did he inherit?

How many children did Berenguer and Galbors had?

They had twelve children.

Middle Ages Teacher's notes and keys

Can you name three of them?
Who married Saurina?

They were called Guillem, Saurina and Berenguer.
She married Roger de Llúria, a knight.

2. Make a vertical timeline

3 meaningful sentences using the vocabulary. Open answer.

4. Online search. Pair work. Write the meaning of the following words. Open answer.

5. Write a phrase using each word to explain the relevance of each word in Berenguer d'Entença's story. Open answer,

6. Draw a family tree of the Entença family. Use your notebook. Open answer.

3. Acrostic poem (open answer).

IX Girls with power

Group work

- Are there more famous men or women today? *There are more famous men than women.*
- In what areas are there more famous men than women? *Men are famous in politics, in responsibility jobs, sports, etc.*
- Can you mention any important women in the past? Try to gather your ideas and write them down on the grid.

FAMOUS WOMEN				
Classical Period 1-600	Dark Ages 600-1000	Middle Ages 1000-1450	Early modern period 1450- 1789	Today 1789-2008
Cleopatra (died 30 BC) in Egypt Livia (Augustus' wife) in the Roman Empire. Gala Placidia (Honorius Emperor)		Jean of Arc (France) Peronella (wife of Ramon Berenguer IV, Catalonia)	Queen Isabella I in Spain Catherine of Aragon (daughter of Isabella of Castile and first wife of King Henry VIII)	Queen Victoria Madam Curie Anna Frank Agustina de Aragón Mother Teresa of Calcutta

- Can you give a reason why they became famous? *Some were very brave (Jean of Arc) and some wrote a book (Anne Frank), or discovered polonium (Madam Curie), etc.*
- What social class did they belong to? The student must use the grid.

	Saints	Peasants	Other	Noble & Queens
Names	Jean of Arc	Jean of Arc	Anna Frank Madam Curie Agustina de Aragon	Catherine of Aragon. Isabella I, Queen Victoria, Gala Placidia, Cleopatra, Livia, Peronella...

Other possible questions:

- Why were these women important? *Because they were queens or from monarchy family.*

GIRL POWER. Reading. The students should read these short texts and answer the next activity.

1. Who is who key.

1. Joan of Arc.
2. Ferdinand of Aragon
3. Peronella.
4. Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella de Castile.
5. Joan of Arc.
6. Eleanor of Aquitaine.
7. Ramiro II.
8. Eleanor d'Aquitaine.
9. Alfons.
10. Eleanor d'Aquitaine.
11. Elisenda of Moncada.
12. Isabella de Castile.

2. Make a timeline with the timeline maker with the dates of these European women.
 Medieval girls' timeline (Vertical and horizontal)

1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500	1550
Birth of Eleanor d'Aquitaine Queen of France 1122-1204 Birth of Peronella Queen of Aragon 1135-1174	Death of Queen Peronella (1174)	Death of Eleanor d'Aquitaine Queen of France 1204				Birth of Joan of Arc 1412. Death of Joan d'Arc 1431	Birth of Isabella de Castile 1451		Death of Isabella de Castile 1504 Queen of Castile

1050	
1100	1122 Birth of Eleanor of Aquitaine/ 1135 birth of Peronella
1150	1174 death of queen Peronella
1200	1204 death of queen Eleanor of Aquitaine
1250	
1300	
1350	
1400	1412 birth of Joan of Arc /1431 death of Joan of Arc
1450	1451 birth of Isabella de Castile
1500	1504 death o Isabella de Castile
1550	

3. Write a biography of Elisenda de Moncada. Open answer.

4. Read your writing to your classmate and share your opinions.

X Christmas in the Middle Ages

1. Answer true/false: 1. T, 2. F, 3. F, 4. T, 5. F, 6. F.

1.2. Correct the false statements:

2. The word Christmas was born in 1038.
3. The Nativity set came from Italy.
5. In some towns one boy was made leader for a day.
6. Actors performed plays and danced in villages and castles.

2. Answer the clues:

1. The year when the word Christmas was first used in 1038
2. The man who used a crib for the first time was St. Francis of Assisi.
3. The day that some children were beaten was December 28 th.
4. A tradition of dancing and acting was mummy.
5. The evil character in the mystery was Herod.

3, 4 and 5. Open answer.

Online activities. They can be done at the computer room or at home as homework.

XI Marvellous minds

In the beginning of the lesson students can guess information about both personalities.

- **Who was Oliba Abbot? Where was he born? When did he live?**
 - He was a famous/important Catalan bishop/monk/writer in the Middle Ages
 - He was born in Catalonia.
 - He lived during the middle Ages.
- **Who was Ramon Llull? Where was he born? When did he live?**
 - He was a famous writer in the Middle Ages.
 - He was born in Majorca.
 - He lived in the Middle Ages.

I Oliba Abbot

1. Answer the questions.

1. **In what centuries did Oliba Abbot live?** He lived between the 10th and 11th century.
2. **In what Monasteries did he live?** He lived in Sant Marti de Cuixa and in Ripoll.
3. **What was his job in the Monastery?** He was a writer.
4. **Where did Oliba Abbot travel?** He travelled to France (Rousillon)
5. **Why is he famous?** He is famous for starting the institution of Peace and Truce of God.

2. Fill in the words:

Peace is the end of war with public enemies.

An Abbot is the superior or head of an abbey.

Truce is a temporary end of war by agreement of the opposing sides.

Monk is a man who retires from the world, and devotes himself to religion; one of a religious community of men inhabiting a monastery.

Bishop is usually the spiritual head of a diocese or see.

II Ramon Llull

1. Students must read the text and fill in a grid with Ramon Llull's life and work

Year of birth	Ramon Llull was born about 1232
Place of birth	Majorca
Countries he visited.	France, Tunis, etc.
Works that he wrote	Ars Magna, Blanquerna, Felix.
Areas of knowledge he worked.	Theology, philosophy and natural sciences
How did he die?	He died stoned to death.
Place of Death	He died at Bejaia (Tunis)
Year of death	Hi died in 1315

2. Which is a myth, which is a fable, which is a legend? Can you give an example of each?

A **legend** is a traditional story based on truth but which has had bits added.

A **myth** is a traditional story of gods or heroes which tries to explain why people or things are like they are.

A **fable** is a short story which has been written to give a message.

3. Ramon Llull cloze text

a). What was Ramon Llull's occupation?

Middle Ages Teacher's notes and keys

He was a mystic, a poet and a missionary.

b) What were his major works?

Ars Magna, Blanquerna and de Book of Wonders.

c) Felix or The Book of Wonders is divided into

10 parts.

d) Ramon Llull was born in

Ciutat de Palma (Majorca)

e) Ramon Llull is said to have been

Stoned to death at Bejaïa (Tunis)

4. Look at the captions about Ramon Llull.

<http://www.auques.cat/auques.php?auca=llull&pag=1>

4.1. Write the names of the cities he visited.

4.2 Write the names and dates of his works.

III Chaucer

Read the text about Chaucer, an English writer.

Answer the wh-questions

1. Chaucer was born in London.
2. His father was a wine merchant.
3. Yes, he was rich.
4. He lived in the 14th century/ from 1343 to 1400.
5. He married to Philippa Roet.
6. They had 3 or 4 children.
7. Chaucer's most important work was "The Canterbury Tales".
8. Canterbury is in the South east of England.
9. He wrote the Tales in the later part of his life.
10. Yes, children still read Chaucer's tales.

2. Match the words: Trewe/ true, ruste/ rust, wydwe/ widow, every/ everich, rede/ read, ich/ I.

Anagram: WRITER

3. The miller's tale (read the tale first).

4. True / False

- T Nicholas was a student.
- F The carpenter rented a room in Alison home.
- T A tub is a wooden barrel.
- F Ropes are cloths.
- F Wood doesn't float on water.
- T Alison was the Carpenter's wife.
- T Nicholas and Alice fell in love.

Write correctly the false sentences.

The carpenter rented a room in Alison home.
Ropes are cords.
Wood floats on water.

5. Fill in the verb grid. Open answer.

6. Write a short tale. Open answer.

7. Make a timeline about Chaucer. Students should

- a) Use a Timeline maker. http://www.teach-nology.com/web_tools/materials/timelines/
- b) And draw a timeline with all the dates in the dossier. Print it at home.

XII Health and medicine

❖ **Circle the odd one out and explain a reason why. Key.**

1. D fireman. Because a fireman doesn't work in a Hospital
2. B health. Because health is the contrary of the others.
3. C lazy. Because lazy has another meaning.
4. A chip. Because the other words are medicines.
5. D disco. Because a disco is a place to spend free time.
6. B smell. Because this word is not a part of the human body.

1. Read the text and answer the following questions.

- a) What happens when you are very hot? *You are ill / You have to stay in bed.*
- b) What happens when you cut your finger? *If I cut my finger it bleeds.*
- c) What is trepanning? *Trepanning consist of making a hole to the skull.*
- d) Who did it? *Some surgeons in the Middle Ages.*
- e) Why did go to Santiago de Compostela? *People who thought they would cure by faith.*
- f) How did religious people try to cure an illness? *They prayed or they made pilgrimages*

2. Fill in the table key.

CAUSE/PROBLEM	CURE	MEANING
<i>Any illness</i>	<i>Bleeding, sweating and vomiting</i>	Methods to cure an illness
Bad smells	Make the body smell go away	Bad smells caused illnesses
Bad luck	Praying	God could cure them
toothache	Burn a candle and hold a glass	The worms would come out and the toothache would disappear.
trepanning	Making a hole in the skull and taking part of the brain.	To get rid of evil spirits
Any illness	Pilgrimages	If they showed that they believed in God they would be cured.

3. Medieval Islamic medicine key

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. medicine | 6. tuberculosis |
| 2. doctors | 7. Medical |
| 3. cures | 8. Jewish |
| 4. books | 9. prevention |
| 5. diseases | 10. Sick |

XIII Islam's contribution to civilization

1. Make a list with the main innovations given by the Islamic kingdoms.

Arabic numbers, algebra, steel, paper, astrolabe, many studies in general and medicine.

2. Write the Arabic numbers.

3. Fill in the grid with the Islamic contributions to the world:

Islam's contributions	The civilization they learned it	The century
Arabic numbers	Indian	7 th century AD
Algebra	Arab	9 th century AD
Steel	India	10 th century AD
Paper	China	8 th century AD
Astrolabe	Islamic world and Europe	12 th century AD.
Scientific studies	Islamic world	Several Medieval centuries
Medicine	Islamic world	10 th and 11 th centuries AD.

4. Read the Arabic words in English

4.1. Copy the words in bold (12) and translate them into your language. Use a dictionary.

Arabic words in English	Language 1	Language 2	Arabic words in English	Language 1	Language 2
adobe	<i>Adove</i>	<i>tova</i>	lemon	<i>Limón</i>	<i>llimona</i>
arsenal	<i>Arsenal</i>	<i>arsenal</i>	Magazine	<i>Revista</i>	<i>revista/magazine</i>
bonito	<i>Atún</i>	<i>tonyina/bonítol</i>	monsoon	<i>Monzón</i>	<i>monsó</i>
cipher	<i>Cifra</i>	<i>xifra</i>	Sheikh	<i>Governador/jeque</i>	<i>xeic/governador</i>
coffee	<i>Cafè</i>	<i>cafè</i>	Sugar	<i>Azúcar</i>	<i>sucre</i>
cotton	<i>Cotó</i>	<i>cotó</i>	Zero	<i>Zero</i>	<i>zero</i>

4.2. Choose 6 words and define them. You can use a dictionary or the Internet.

4.3. "Islamic Spain for breakfast"

5. Write 4 words related on the topics listed in the chart. More able students could enlarge the list.

	English	Translation	English	Translation	English	Translation
Food	alfalfa	alfals	lime	llima	Tarragon	estragó
	apricot	préssec	artichoke	carxofa	Sherbet	sorbet
	sugar	sucre	marzipan	massapà	candy	sucre candi
	saffron	safrà	sesame	sèsam	kebab	pinxo
	orange	taronja	lemon	llimona		
	syrup	xarop	bonito	bonítol	soda	soda, gasosa
animals	albatross	albatros	giraffe	girafa	camel	camell
	safari	safari	gazelle	gasela		
colours	azur	blau	scarlet	escarlata	anil	anyil
	lilac	lila	henna	henna		
places	Taj Mahal	Taj Mahal	Alhambra	Alhambra	Gibraltar	Gibraltar
	Trafalgar	Trafalgar	souk (market)	soc mercat	Sahara	Sàhara
objects	alforja	alforja	carafe	gerra	guitar	guitarra

Middle Ages Teacher's notes and keys

	jar	gerra	sofa	sofà		
science	alembic	alambí	alchemy	alquímia	algebra	àlgebra
	cipher	xifra	zero	zero	algorithm	algoritme
people	admiral	almirall	Aladdin	Aladí	alcalde	alcalde
	sheikh	xeic	vizier	visir	fakir	faquir
	barbary	bàrbar	mozarab	mossàrab		
buildings	harem	harem	alcove	alcova	alcazar	alcàsser
	minaret	minaret	mosque	mesquita	mihrab	mihrab
materials	adobe	tova	cotton	cotó	amber	ambre
	satin	setí	mohair	mohair		
other	monsoon	monsó	razzia	ràtzia	rook (or castle)	torre (escacs)
	acequia	sèquia	arroba	arroba	damascene	damasquinat
	Ramadan	Ramadà	mastaba	mastaba	mummy	mòmia
	kohl	kohl	jasmine	gessamí		

6. Islam's contributions word search key:

```

+ + + + A E + + + + + + + + +
S A + + + V B + + + + + + + +
+ T L + + N I A + + + S + + +
+ + U G + U + C L S + N + + +
+ + + D E M I L E O + O + + +
+ + + + I B E O + N R I + + +
+ + + + A E R D + + N T + + +
+ + + R T R S A I + + A S + +
+ + A S E S + + G C + L + A +
+ + + V + P + + + U I S + + +
+ + A + + + A + + + S N + Z +
+ + + + + + P + + + A E + +
+ + + + + + + + + + R + + +
+ + + + + + + + + O T + + +
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + +

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(Over,Down,Direction)

ALGEBRA(2,2,SE)

ARABIC(3,9,NE)

ASTROLABE(14,9,NW)

AVERROES(3,11,NE)

AVICENNA(5,1,SE)

MEDICINE(6,5,SE)

NUMBERS(6,3,S)

PAPER(8,12,NW)

STEEL(4,9,NE)

STUDIES(1,2,SE)

SUGAR(11,11,NW)

TRANSLATIONS(12,14,N)

ZERO(14,11,SW)

Religion

❖ Match the words on the left with the clues on the right

4 a, 7 b, 1 c, 6 d, 3 e, 2 f, 8g, 5 h. .

❖ Match the words on the left with the synonymous on the right. Key.

4 a, 1 b, 2 c, 3 d, 7 e, 5 f, 6 g.

1. Answer the questions.

a) Write the mosque parts.

1) Minaret, 2) Mirhab, 3) Minbar and 4) Fountain.

b) Number the 3 kinds of mosques.

1) Main mosque, 2) local mosque and 3) private mosque.

2. Define the following words. Open answer.

3. Muhammad's life key

1) Arab, 2) prophet, 3) Mecca, 4) sources, 5) Muslims 6) Medina, 7) Muhammad, 8) battles, 9) capitulation, 10) frontiers. 11) Islam, 12) buried.

4. Answer the following questions about Islam religion.

- a. Who was Muhammad? *He was the founder of Islam.*
- b. Who was his God? *Muhammad's God was Allah.*
- c. Where was Muhammad born? *He was born in Mecca.*
- d. When did he escape from Mecca? *He escaped in 622.*
- e. What is the Hegira? *The Hegira is Muhammad's escape to Medina in 622.*
- f. When did Muhammad die? *Muhammad died in 632.*
- g. Where was he buried? *He was buried in Medina.*

5. Write 10 line composition about Muhammad. Free answer.

6. Answer the questions about religion:

- a) What are the five pillars of Islam? *The most important duties of a Muslim follower.*
- b) Summarize the five pillars of Islam.
 - 1st *The profession of faith.*
 - 2nd *To pray five times every day.*
 - 3rd *Fasting during the Ramadan month.*
 - 4th *Giving alms.*
 - 5th *To go to Mecca once in life.*

Literature

1. Poetry

- A. What is the topic of the poem? Underline the correct answer.
Love poem.
- B. What man-made objects are mentioned in the poem? *The man-made objects mentioned are: the scrolls (Korah), the tables (Torah), the idols, a caravan the cloisters and the gardens.*
- C. What is this poem trying to do? Underline the correct answer.
Bring out feelings in the audience.
- D. What religions are mentioned in the poems? Christian, Jewish and Muslim.

2. Write a 10-line poem on a topic of your choice. Open answer.

3. Read and listen a story from the 1001 Arabian Nights.

4. Summarize the story in 10 lines. You can use the computer. Open answer.

XIV Where does chess come from?

- **Motivation questions:**

1. Do you know what does chess mean in your language? *It is called 'escacs'.*
2. And chessboard? *It is a 'tauler d'escacs'.*
3. Do you know where chess comes from? *Chess comes from the Middle Ages/ Islamic world/ I don't know, etc.*
4. Can you name some of the pieces of this game? *Yes, the queen or 'la reina', etc.*
5. What material are the chess pieces made of? *They are made of different materials. /They are made of wood, glass, plastic, ivory, stone, clay, etc.*
6. What colours are the pieces? *They are black and white.*
7. What colours is a chessboard? *It is black and white, too.*

1. Make the questions of the following answers.

- *What is chess?* It's a board game.
- *Where does chess come from?* It comes from the Islamic world.
- *Where did they learn it?* They learned chess from the Sassanids.
- *When did the Arabs take over Spain?* They took over Spain in 711 AD.
- *Where did they spread it?* They spread it to Europe.

2. Answer the questions.

- a) How many years there is in a century? *It has a hundred years.*
- b) Give two examples of a year in the 12th century and two years in the 13th century. *12th century and 1173, 1200 13th century*
- c) In what millennium are all these dates? *In the 2nd millennium.*
- d) What is chess? *It is a board game.*
- e) Who was Alfonso the Wise? *He was a King.*
- f) Why do you think some games were forbidden? *Because people gambled.*
- g) Where were games forbidden? *They were forbidden in Roman and Islamic cultures and in Europe in countries such as Spain and France.*
- h) In what era were they forbidden? *They were forbidden in the Classical Era and the Middle Ages*
- i) Who wrote a book about chess? *King Alfonso X the Wise.*
- j) Where was his book published? *It was published in Sevilla.*
- k) Where is this city? *It is in the South of Spain.*
- l) Where was Alfonso X from? *King Alfonso was Spanish/ from Spain.*
- m) How do you know this? *Because he published his work in Sevilla/ Because he is very famous.*
- n) When did chequered boards first appear? *They appeared in the 13th century.*
- o) When did chess get the medieval spirit? *During the reign of King Alfonso X.*
- p) Do you know the names of any other games in English? *Football, etc.*

3. Internet search: Who was King Alfonso the Wise? Write about 100 words.

4. Chess pieces matching: Pawns 1-d, Castle 2-e, Knight 3-b, Bishop 4-a, Queen 5-f, King 6-c.

6. Write the chess pieces. key.

Piece name	Pawns	Castle	Knight	Bishop	Queen	King
Translation	<i>peons</i>	<i>torre</i>	<i>cavall</i>	<i>alfil</i>	<i>Reina</i>	<i>rei</i>
Pieces' number	<i>16</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>

6. Fill in the blanks key

Chess (1) is one of the oldest and most popular **board** (2) games, played by **two** (3) opponents on a **chequered** (4) board with specially designed **pieces** (5) of contrasting colours, commonly **white** (6) and black. White moves first, after which the players alternate turns in accordance with fixed **rules** (7), each **player** (8) attempting to force the opponent's principal piece, the **King** (9), into **checkmate** (10)—a position where it is unable to avoid being captured.

XV Medieval Art

Word wall. Work in plenary. Open answer.

- **Look at picture number 2. In your notebook draw a round arch and write the parts of it. Open answer.**
- **Dictionary use. Look up in a dictionary or the Internet the KEY WORDS. Open answer.**

I Romanesque

- **Look at picture number 2. Draw a round arch and write the parts of it. Use your notebook.**
- **Dictionary use. Look up in a dictionary or the Internet the KEY WORDS.**

1. Read the text. Circle the odd one out. Then give a reason why it is the odd one out.
a D, b A, c D, d B, e C, f B2.

2. Complete the chart

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Meaning L1	Meaning L2
thick	thicker	the thickest	Grueso	gruixut
heavy	heavier	the heaviest	Pesado	pesat
late	later	the latest	Tarde	tard
dark	darker	the darkest	Oscuro	fosc
little (quantity)	less	the least	Poco	poc
good	better	the best	Bueo	bo

3. Draw a Romanesque portal and write names of the parts (Use your notebook). Self correction.

4. Romanesque art Word Search with hidden message

N U D U R I N G T H E M V I D
 D M A L M U N A P M Y T O L E
 A G U E E S R O M A A N U A E
 S Q U L M E A N D R G O S T T
 H K I C O U C W C E R E S R T
 H E E M A C R H A I N A O O R
 T M O Y V P I T E M E N I P T
 S + + + S V I + + + + R + +
 + + + V O T + T + + + + + +
 + + + L A + O + A + + + + + +
 + + T + + U J N + L + + + + +
 + + + + + L A E + + + + + +
 + + + + + T M + + + + + +
 + + L E T N I L + B + + + + +
 + + + + + + + + + + + + +

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (Over,Down,Direction) | JAMB(7,11,SE) | TYMPANUM(12,2,W) |
| ARCH(11,3,SW) | KEYSTONE(2,5,SE) | VAULT(4,9,SE) |
| ARCHIVOLT(11,3,SW) | LINTEL(8,14,W) | VOUSSOIR(13,1,S) |
| CAPITAL(4,5,SE) | PORTAL(14,7,N) | |
| COLUMN(6,6,NW) | TRUMEAU(8,7,NW) | |

During the Middle Ages romanesque and gothic were the main art movements.

| |
|----------------------|
| Tower of Pisa |
|----------------------|

Level: Intermediate +

Topic: Tower of Pisa

Subject (s): Art History and English L2

Time (approximately) 60 minutes

Preparation: Activities 1, 2 and 3: photocopy a set of questions for each student and a copy of the texts for every two students.

Procedure

Activity 1

- Write 'Tower of Pisa' on the blackboard. Ask students what they know about this building.
- Groups of 4. Hand out a copy of Activity 1 to each student. Ask students to discuss the statements.
- Give a copy (text A) to every half group and a copy (text B) to very half group.
- Tell every pair to read their text and NOT to show it to the other pair.
- Tell them to discuss the 6 statements again.
- Help and monitor if necessary.
- Check the answers in plenary.

Key

F - It leaned after some years.

T

F - The building was sponsored by a rich widow.

T

F - There have been several plans to straighten/secure the tower.

F - It wasn't an Italian professor but a British one.

Activity 2

- Ask the student to read carefully the text again.
- Monitor and help if necessary.
- Keep students in groups of four.
- Handout a copy of Activity 2 to each student.
- Ask students to discuss about the words, dates and events. Ask them to refer back to the texts as less as possible.
- Monitor and check the answer in plenary.

Key

- a) The year than Tower of Pisa was began.
- b) The sponsor's name of the tower of Pisa.
- c) The name of the tower bell in Italian.
- d) The name of the city where the crooked tower is.
- e) The year the tower of Pisa was finished.
- f) The country where the campanile is.
- g) The art style used in the tower.
- h) The year the best and last plan was finished.
- i) The year the worst plan was implemented.

Activity 3

- Hand out a copy of Activity 3 to each student. Ask students to discuss the statements.
- Ask them to read through the questions and answer them with their classmate.
- Students should read the text and check the answers.
- Help and monitor if necessary.
- Check the answers in plenary.

Key

1. It took over two-hundred years.

Middle Ages Teacher's notes and keys

2. The rich widow left money in the 12th century.
3. The tower was finished in 1350 / 14th century.
4. It took so long because Pisa was in war.
5. The country's name was Italy.
6. The sponsor's name was Berta di Bernardo.
7. They were about to give up because they couldn't stop the leaning of the tower.
8. They spent eleven years restoring the tower.

Tapestry of Creation (Gerona)

1. Dictionary work. Try to match the words in the first line with the second line.

- 1 thread/ fibres 2 embroidery/sewn
3 textile/ fabric 4 woven/ tapestry

2. Fill in the star by answering the questions

What does it show? The tapestry shows the Creation myths of the Bible and contains some images narrating the world of nature.

What language is used? The language used is Latin.

Who made the tapestry? The tapestry was made by a workshop.

Who ordered it to be made? The tapestry was ordered by a member of the church.

Where is it kept? It is kept in Gerona's cathedral.

3. Internet research: try to find out information about the Bayeux Tapestry and create a questionnaire.

4. Order the words to make sentences

Tapestry: a thick fabric in which threads are woven to form pictures or designs.

Embroidery: the art of decorating a cloth with needlework (sewn).

5. Unscramble each of the clue words. Copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number.

Creation, tapestries, Gerona, cathedral, workshop, Spain, illuminator, Latin.

5.1. In pairs, write a Wh-question for every word that you unscramble.

Open answer.

6. Make anagrams with creation, tapestries, Gerona an Spain.

Anagrams from Creation [reaction], tapestries [stiptease], Gerona [orange], Spain [pains], illuminator [to a mill ruin, Maillot I run...], Latin [at Nil], cathedral [[last arch+2 letters].

II Gothic art

Architecture

- Where did gothic ideas originate from? *They came from France.*
- In what century? *In the 13th century*
- Which cathedral was most similar to the French style? *Leon's Cathedral.*
- What style follows the building in pictures 1? *It follows the Gothic style(Leon).*

Fallen Phrase key:

Gothic art evolved from **Romanesque art** and lasted from the mid-12th century to as late as the end of the 16th century in some areas.

Sculpture

- When did Spain begin to follow French trends in sculpture? *In the 13th century.*
- What is an important example of this? *Burgos Cathedral is a good example.*

Middle Ages Teacher's notes and keys

- What kind of arch was used? *It was used the pointed arch.*

Painting

- In what century did Ferrer Bassa live? *He lived in the 14th century.*
- What style did Ferrer Bassa follow? *He followed the Italian style.*
- Where is all of Bassa's work? *It is all in Spain.*
- Was this influence normal in Spanish painting at this time? *No it was very early.*

1. Giotto's quiz key

a) When did Giotto met Cimabue?

- Giotto met Cimabue when he was 12 years-old and started painting

b) What was Giotto's father job?

- He was a farmer.

c) Why is Giotto famous?

- Because he was a painter and an architect.

d) In which cities did Giotto work?

- He worked in Rome, Naples and Florence.

e) What building did Giotto build?

- Florence's Cathedral campanile.

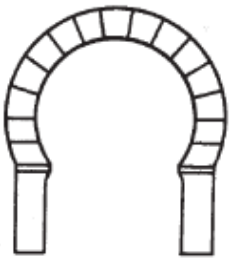
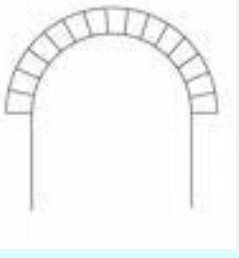
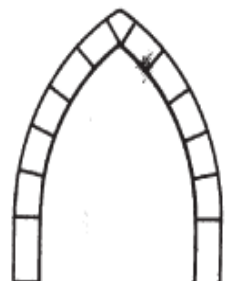
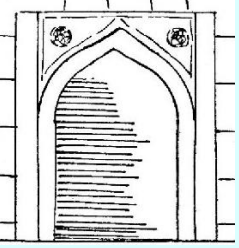
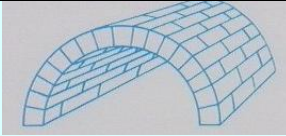
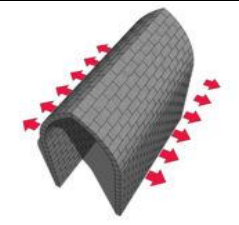

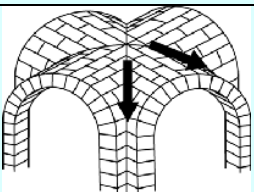
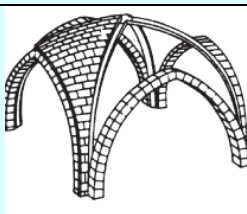
Medieval art spiral key

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Y | S | T | O | N | E | ³ P | O |
| E | T | ⁶ J | A | M | ⁷ B | C | R |
| ² K | L | R | A | L | ⁹ R | A | T |
| T | O | D | Q | U | O | P | A |
| L | V | E | S | E | M | I | L |
| U | I | H | E | N | A | T | ⁴ C |
| A | H | T | ⁸ A | C | L | A | O |
| ¹ V | C | R | ⁵ A | N | M | U | L |

4. Medieval Art (Answers).

| | |
|--|--|
| Romanesque | Gothic |
| round arch
barrel vault
groin vault
cathedral
church | pointed or gothic arch
pointed vault
ribbed vault
church
Cistercian
cathedral |

5. Look at the graphics bellow. Cut them and put them to the correct column. Try to work out the reason. Key.

| | Islamic art | | Romanesque | | Gothic |
|--------|---|--------|---|--|---|
| Arches |  | arches |  | |  |
| | Horseshoe arch | | Round or Roman arch | | Pointed or gothic arch |
| Arches |  | vaults |  | |  |
| | Pointed arch | | Barrel vault | | Pointed vault |
| Arches |  | vaults |  | |  |
| | Scalloped Arch | | Groin vault | | Gothic ribbed vault |

Muslim art

❖ In pairs answer the following questions. Use the words in the word bank.

1. Did you know that the **Giralda in Seville** used to be a Muslim minaret? *Yes I do.*
2. Do you know the name of the **place of worship** in the Islamic religion? *Mosque*
3. Can you name a famous **mosque** in Spain? *Cordova mosque.*
4. Can you name any other **mosque** somewhere else? *Jerusalem, Kairouan, etc.*
5. Do you know if the mosque was used for **other purposes**? It was a school, a hospital, etc.
6. A part from the mosque the Muslims can pray in other places. Can you say **where**? *They can pray at home, in the desert, in a private mosque, etc.*
7. How many **times per day** must pray a Muslim? *A Muslim must pray five times a day.*
8. If you were a Muslim what things **would** you not be **allowed** to do? I couldn't eat pork, drink alcohol, eat pork.
9. **What things would you be allowed to do?** *If I was a man I could marry several women.*

I The Giralda of Seville

1. Read the text

1.1. Text comprehension questions. Work in pairs and write down your findings in your notebook

- a) Say the difference between a bell tower and a minaret. *A bell tower is the tower of a church and a minaret is the tower in the mosque.*
- b) When was the minaret finished? What century was it built? *It was built in 1296. It was built in the 12th century.*
- c) What are muezzins? *Muezzins are the people who sing Muslims to pray.*
- d) How did the muezzins go up the minaret in Seville? They went up by horse.
- e) When did the Muslim mosque become a cathedral? *It became a cathedral in the 13th century/ in 1248.*
- f) In what year did Christians demolish the mosque? *The mosque was demolished in 1433.*
- g) What height is the Giralda now? *The Giralda is 100 meters tall.*

2. Define the following words using the word bank. Suggested answer.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------------------|------------------|--------|------|--------|
| man | tall | tower/bell tower | Islamic building | Muslim | pray | people |
|-----|------|------------------|------------------|--------|------|--------|

Muezzin is the man who calls the Muslims to pray five times per day.

Minaret is a tall tower where the muezzin calls the Muslims to pray.

Mosque is the (Islamic) building where the Muslims (people) go to pray at least every Friday.

3. Make a timeline with the dates of the Giralda.

| The Giralda timeline key | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 12th century | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1184 The beginning of the minaret. • 1196 The end of the minaret's construction. |
| 13th century | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1248 The Christians conquered Seville. The mosque became a cathedral. |
| 14th century | |
| 15th century | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1433 The mosque was demolished. |
| 16th century | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1507 The Catholic Cathedral was inaugurated. |

4. Look at the map of Islamic Spain and make questions.

- Where is Seville?* It's next to the river Guadalquivir and near the sea.
- What's Al-Andalus capital?* It is Al-Andalus capital.
- Where is the Leon kingdom?* It is in the North of Spain.
- Where is Al-Andalus?* It is in the South of Spain.
- Where is Tortosa?* It is in the North east of Spain.

II Cordova Mosque

1. Read the text and fill in the blanks.

- Caliph, 2) Kufic, 3) Minaret, 4) Horseshoe arch, 5) Mosque, 6) Islamic, 7) maksourah, 8) Koran, 9) Allah, 10) mihrab.

2. Islamic culture word search

2.1. Unscramble the words below

| | | |
|---------|----------|---------|
| MIHRAB | CORDOBA | FAITH |
| QIBLA | MUHAMMAD | KAABA |
| MOSQUE | ALLAH | MUEZZIN |
| MINARET | MECCA | HEGIRA |
| | MEDINA | KORAN |
| | ISLAM | |

2.2. Islamic art & culture

word search Solution

I L V H I J N P V X Q B K A L U L O X I
Y C G E U U R A O K A I Y P T O V I H K
F U D F K R W S I O J W B U Y G U F Y I
M U H A M M A D K E V X D L D I K K K M
G I M A J X O M X H O A L L A H U W M Z
F K B R E N A X I U M E D I N A P B L W
T W K Q A X K E J N A G D I R U Y F V O
M C L R Y I S L A M A I Q O W H E V D N
X T O U Q E N F Q H R R F W A K N W L X
I K W T E E L F A I T H E B M O S Q U E
P L Q S Y P N A V Y Z S N T F U N V I X
Z C O R D O V A P O M S W R Q Z J I W E
O Y T M B C D R L D U S C L I F S G F E
L A A I R P U P M G E G J R K A A Q F Y
O S M G J A Q X I N Z F R Y W W V E N F
K L H E G I R A H X Z U Q S U R D L Q R
U A M C C Z A L R C I U X E K L B H G X
T C A N Z C R F A D N C D O U P H Y R I
H U Z B O L A H B D A T J O N P G U N F
I I K J A P Z J P B T O R P W Q X K C M

2.3. Classify the words into:

Cities: Cordoba, Mecca and Medina.

Buildings: mosque.

Parts of a mosque: qibla, minaret and mirhab.

Religion: Muhammad, Allah, faith, Islam, Kaaba, muezzin, Hegira and Koran.

2.4. Define the words.

3. Make your own word search about Islam. Free answer.

Middle Ages final test key

1. Word search key:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | E | C | I | V | O | N | + | + | + |
| P | R | E | N | O | M | L | A | + | + |
| O | I | E | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| H | U | + | U | + | S | + | H | + | + |
| S | Q | + | + | G | F | O | T | + | + |
| I | S | + | U | + | R | + | O | + | + |
| B | + | I | + | S | E | U | B | + | + |
| + | L | + | E | + | S | G | B | + | + |
| D | + | + | + | + | + | + | A | + | + |
| + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | P | + |

2. Fill in key

abbot almoner bishops burghers guild horse novices page serfs squire

3. Write the events in the timeline.

4. Key: 1 f, 2 a, 3 b, 4 e, 5 d, 6 c, 7 h, 8 g.

5. How did a peasant live in the Middle Ages? Open answer.

6. Fill in the castle parts. [drawbridge, tower, courtyard, walls, gatehouse, village]

Useful webs:

Word searches activities

http://www.historyonthenet.com/Medieval_Life/wordsearches.htm