

ACTIVITY 1: Welcome to beautiful Italy!



Italy is a European country consisting of a **peninsula** bordered by the Alps and surrounded by several islands. Italy is located in south-central Europe, and it is also considered a part of western Europe. With its capital in Rome, the country covers a surface area of 301,340 km² (116,350 sq mi) and shares land borders with France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, and the **microstates** of Vatican City and San Marino. Italy has a territory in Switzerland (Campione) and a **maritime** in Tunisian waters (Lampedusa). With around 60 million **inhabitants**, Italy is the third-most **populous** member state of the European Union.

Italy is considered to be one of the world's most **culturally** and economically advanced countries. It ranks very highly in life expectancy, quality of life, healthcare, and education. The country plays a **prominent** role in regional and global economic, military, cultural and **diplomatic** affairs; it is both a **regional** power and a great power, and is ranked the world's eighth most-powerful military. The country has long been a global centre of art, music, literature, philosophy, science and technology, and fashion, and has greatly influenced and contributed to **diverse** fields including cinema, cuisine, sports, **jurisprudence**, banking and business. As a reflection of its cultural wealth, Italy is home to the world's largest number of World Heritage Sites (55), and is the fifth-most visited country.

THINGS TO DO:

1. Look up the **bold** words in the above text. Write their definitions on a separate sheet.
2. On a separate sheet, rewrite the sentences that contain the **bold** words. Substitute the **bold** words for a different word or phrase that means the same thing. EXAMPLE: *The country plays a **leading** role in regional and global economic, military, cultural, and **strategic** affairs.* Do the same with any of the other words you don't recognize.
3. Repeat 1 and 2 above with any of the other words in the text you don't recognize.

Choose one question below to write at least one page about:

4. Looking at the map, describe your dream trip to Italy. Describe where you'll start, where you'll end up, and what cities you'll visit in between. Include at least three reasons why you want to visit each location.
5. What does it mean to say that Italy is both a *regional* power and a *great* power?
6. Why do you think Italian people have such a high quality of life? How would you compare (note similarities) and contrast (note differences) life in Italy to life in a country like Syria?

ACTIVITY 2: History

Due to its central geographic location in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean, Italy has historically been home to **myriad** peoples and cultures. In addition to the various ancient peoples **dispersed** throughout what is now modern-day Italy, the most predominant being the Indo-European Italic peoples who gave the peninsula its name, Phoenicians and Carthaginians founded colonies mostly in **insular** Italy, Greeks established settlements in the so-called *Magna Graecia* of Southern Italy, while Etruscans and Celts inhabited central and northern Italy respectively.

An **Italic** tribe known as the Latins formed the Roman Kingdom in the **8th century BCE**, which eventually became a republic with a government of the Senate and the People. The Roman Republic initially conquered and assimilated its neighbours on the Italian peninsula, eventually expanding and conquering parts of Europe, North Africa and Asia. By the **first century BCE**, the Roman Empire **emerged** as the dominant power in the Mediterranean Basin and became a leading cultural, political and religious centre, inaugurating the Pax Romana, a period of more than 200 years during which Italy's law, technology, economy, art, and literature developed. Italy remained the homeland of the Romans and the **metropole** of the empire, whose legacy can also be observed in the global distribution of culture, governments, Christianity and the Latin script.

During the Early Middle Ages, Italy **endured** the fall of the Western Roman Empire and barbarian invasions, but by the **11th century CE** numerous rival city-states and maritime republics, mainly in the northern and central regions of Italy, rose to great prosperity through trade, commerce and banking, laying the groundwork for modern capitalism. These mostly independent **statelets** served as Europe's main trading hubs with Asia and the Near East, often enjoying a greater degree of democracy than the larger **feudal** monarchies that were consolidating throughout Europe; however, part of central Italy was under the control of the **theocratic** Papal States, while Southern Italy remained largely feudal until the 19th century, partially as a result of a succession of Byzantine, Arab, Norman, Angevin, Aragonese and other foreign conquests of the region.

The Renaissance began in Italy and spread to the rest of Europe, bringing a renewed interest in humanism, science, exploration and art. Italian culture flourished, producing famous scholars, artists and **polymaths**. During the Middle Ages, Italian explorers discovered new routes to the Far East and the New World, helping to usher in the European Age of Discovery. Nevertheless, Italy's commercial and political power significantly **waned** with the opening of trade routes that bypassed the Mediterranean. Centuries of rivalry and infighting between the Italian city-states, such as the Italian Wars of the 15th and 16th centuries, left Italy fragmented and several Italian states were conquered and further divided by multiple European powers over the centuries.

By the mid-19th century, rising Italian nationalism and calls for independence from foreign control led to a period of revolutionary political **upheaval**. After centuries of foreign domination and political division, Italy was almost entirely unified in 1861, establishing the Kingdom of Italy as a great power. From the late 19th century to the early 20th century, Italy rapidly **industrialised**, namely in the north, and acquired a colonial empire, while the south remained largely impoverished and excluded from industrialisation, fuelling a large and influential **diaspora**. Despite being one of the four main allied powers in World War I, Italy entered a period of economic crisis and social turmoil, leading to the rise of the Italian **fascist** dictatorship in 1922. Participation in World War II on the Axis side ended in military defeat, economic destruction and the Italian Civil War. Following the liberation of Italy the country **abolished** their monarchy, established a democratic Republic and enjoyed a **prolonged** economic boom, becoming a highly developed country.

THINGS TO DO:

Write at least a page:

1. Look up the **bold** words in the above text. Write their definitions on a separate sheet.
2. On a separate sheet, rewrite the sentences that contain the **bold** words. Substitute the **bold** words for a different word or phrase that means the same thing. EXAMPLE: *The country plays a **leading** role in regional and global economic, military, cultural, and **strategic** affairs.*
3. Repeat 1 and 2 above with any of the other words in the text you don't recognize.
4. Right now we're in the 21st century and the year is **2020 CE**. Look up the dates **8th century BCE**, **first century CE**, and **11th century CE**. To what date range are these dates referring? Can you plot them on a timeline that has year 0 in the middle?
5. Why was it better or worse that Italy got rid of their monarchy and developed a democratic Republic? Compare the two government systems and make your best case for the one you prefer.

Choose one of the following:

1. Select at least one question from each category on the History Question Charts (below) and do a research project about one of the civilizations that lived in Italy. Your project can be a poster, a written report, a diorama, etc.
2. Based on the above text, make a timeline of the history of Italy.
3. Choose two of the civilizations that lived in Italy and make a project that compares the ways in which they met their fundamental needs: clothing, shelter, defense, food, and transportation.

History Question Charts				
The Nature of the Country	What were the soil and climate like?	What were the flora and fauna like?	What people lived there?	How did they come?
Practical Activities of the People	What were the types of work and occupations?	What tools and techniques did they have?	How did they find their country and how did they make it more habitable?	How did they make use of natural resources?
Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects	What language did they speak?	what was the education like? How advanced was the learning?	What was their art like?	What was their idea of life and death? Who, if anyone, was the spiritual leader? What concept of justice was there?
Relations within the group and with other groups	Did they trade among themselves? Did they trade with others? By barter or other means? How were their money and goods held, individually, or tribally?	What about their wars and conquests? Did they have slaves and take people into subjugation?	What about travel and migration? How and why did the group settle where they did?	What about their dress, food, housing, customs, and family life? What care did they give to their children?

ACTIVITY 3: Geography



The Italian mainland is a long peninsula that resembles a tall boot, so much so that the country is often referred to as "the boot," with the Puglia region in the southeast being the "heel of the boot" and the Calabria region in the southwest being the "toe of the boot."

Italy is known for its Mediterranean climate, which is found mainly on the coast. Inland it is generally cooler and wetter but usually hotter during the summer. Southern Italy has a hot and mostly dry climate while the north has more of an Alpine climate, getting lots of snow in winter.

About 40% of Italy's land is mountainous, offering great places to ski in winter and hike in summer. There are two major mountain ranges, the Alps and the Appennino or Apennines. The Alps, in the north, are divided into regions called, from west to east, the *Occidentali*, the *Centrali*, and the *Orientali* and are on the borders with France, Austria, and Switzerland.

The *backbone* of Italy is formed by the north-south trending Appennino chain. The Dolomites are really part of the Alps, located in the South Tyrol, Trentino, and Belluno. The highest point in Italy is *Monte Bianco* (Mont Blanc) at 15,770 feet, in the Alps on the French border.

Mount Vesuvius, in southern Italy near Naples, is the only active volcano on the European mainland. It was Vesuvius that buried the famous Roman city of Pompeii, whose ruins are a popular tourist site. On the island of Sicily, Mount Etna, also still active, is one of the world's largest volcanoes. The rivers in Italy correspond to some of the major tourist destinations. The Po River starts in the Alps in the north and flows eastward from the city of Turin to the east coast and the Adriatic Sea, going through the very fertile Po Valley. At the river's end, the Po Delta is an interesting place to visit.

The Arno River flows from the north-central Apennines through the cities of Pisa and Florence (where it's crossed by the famous Ponte Vecchio) and empties into the Tyrrhenian Sea on the west coast.

The Tiber River flows from the Apennines and goes south through the city of Rome, also emptying into the Tyrrhenian Sea.

Italy has many lakes, especially in the northern part of the country. Lake Garda is the largest Italian lake, with a distance around the lake of 158 kilometers, or about 100 miles.

THINGS TO DO:

Write at least a page:

1. Aside from Turin, what are some of the major cities that settled on the Po river? Why do you think those cities grew up around that major waterway? How is the river important for the people's way of life? What are the advantages and disadvantages of living on a major river?

Choose one of the following:

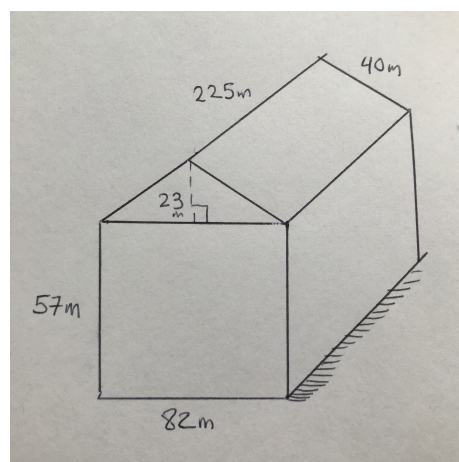
2. Research the town of Pompeii and write a minimum of one page on what happened when Mt. Vesuvius erupted from the point of view of a young child living in the town.
3. What are the political boundaries of Italy? How does it divide up its administrative sections? What two micro states are located in Italy?
4. A topographical map is a map that shows the highlands and lowlands of a region. Using paper maché, newspaper, and paint, make a 3D topographical map of Italy.

ACTIVITY 3: Geometry

1. Look at the text in ACTIVITY 1 and find Italy's surface area. Given that surface area, how many Italys can fit in 1 France? In the same way, choose at least 3 other countries in the world and find out how many Italys would fit inside of them.
2. Imagine that archeologists digging near the town of Macerola have unearthed a giant ancient Roman temple (pictured below), perfectly preserved! They want to paint it pink for an upcoming Macerola street festival. Calculate the total surface area of the temple so the painters know how much paint they will need. *Hint: Find the area of each face of the building and add them all together. Formulae you will need are: $A = bh$ (rectangle) and $A = b \cdot l/2h$*

Choose one:

3. Research the Golden Rectangle. How did ancient Romans make use of the Golden Rectangle in their architecture?
4. Do a painting study of an Italian Renaissance painting. Discuss the use of line and shape.



ACTIVITY 4: Mathematics

To solve the math problems below (except for #9), follow a three step process:

STEP 1: Do your best to solve the problem on your own and come up with a tentative “first draft” answer. Be prepared to explain how you arrived at your answer.

STEP 2: Contact a friend who has also worked through the problem and compare answers. If you got the same answer, discuss how you got the answer. If you got different answers, find out whose is correct and why.

STEP 3: Based on what you discussed with your friend, write down your final answer.

1. Lucia is driving to Bergamo for the weekend to visit her family. She puts three gallons of gasoline into her Fiat. The gasoline level was at 10% before she added the gasoline. If the Fiat has a 12 gallon tank, how much more gasoline can fit in the tank?
2. The Marconi family is dining out at a restaurant. Present at the table are Papa, Mama, Amara, and the twins. When their pizza arrives, they discover the pizza is cut into 10 slices. Write a fraction to show how much of the pizza each of the Marconis will get.
3. After eating their slices, the Marconis from problem 2 are still hungry, so they order another pizza. This time the pizza is cut into 8 slices. Write a fraction that represents how many slices will be left *after* each of the Marconis takes another slice.
4. You have 7 days to drive around Italy. Look at the map in ACTIVITY 1. On the map you'll find a chart that shows distances. If you keep to the highways where the speed limit is 130 km per hour, taking into account you will drive at most 8 hours in a day, plan your route through the country during your 7 days. Indicate each destination on your route and 1) tell how long it will take to get to each city or place, 2) tell how long you will stay in each city or place.
5. Marco is building a stairway in his two-story villa on the coast of Sicily. If the floors are 10.5m apart, and each step is 9cm high, how many steps does he need to build?
6. Elena is fencing a rectangular yard 36m by 28m. She has 150 m of fencing and will be installing a 5m gate on one end. How much fencing will she have left?
7. Grandma Macharoni is laying stepping stones in her garden. The stones are 8 cm long, and she wants to create a path that is 10 m long. How many stones will she need?
8. How many 2cm in diameter slices of pepperoni will fit on a pizza with a radius of 8cm?
9. Check out the recipe for Easy Lasagna on the next page, or find a recipe on your own, and make it for your family. (You may need to convert the measurements from the English system to the metric system.)

EASY LASAGNA!



INGREDIENTS:

- 2 tbs olive oil
- 1 large brown onion (finely diced)
- 4 cloves garlic (crushed)
- 1 kg beef mince
- 125 ml red wine
- 1/4 cup tomato paste
- 2 tins Italian diced tomatoes
- 1 tbs Italian dried mixed herbs
- 12 fresh lasagna sheets
- 1/2 cup shredded mozzarella
- 1 1/2 l milk
- 1 brown onion (roughly chopped)
- 6 stalk parsley
- 8 whole black peppercorns
- 2 bay leaves
- 90 g butter
- 1/2 cup plain flour
- 1 1/2 cups parmesan cheese (finely grated)

1. In a frying pan, heat the olive oil over a medium heat and add the diced brown onion and garlic. Fry until translucent and then add the mince.

2. Use a wooden spoon to break up the mince and when the meat is browned, add the tomato paste and red wine. Cook for 2 minutes and then add the tomatoes and Italian herb mix. Reduce heat and simmer for 30 minutes.

3. Meanwhile, in a small saucepan, combine the milk, onion, parsley stalks, peppercorns and bay leaves. Bring to the boil and remove from heat. Set aside for 15 minutes and then drain and discard solids.

4. Heat the oven to 190°C or 170°C fan-forced. Set aside a 3L rectangular casserole dish.

5. In a saucepan, over a medium heat, melt the butter and then add the flour. Stir until the mixture begins to boil and then cook without browning for 2 minutes. Reduce heat to low and gradually whisk in the milk until you have a smooth sauce. Simmer, stirring constantly for 4-5 minutes until the mixture thickens and then whisk in the parmesan cheese until well combined. Whisk in the nutmeg and salt and pepper and remove from heat.

6. To assemble, ladle 1 cup of meat sauce into the casserole dish and then layer lasagne sheets to cover the base. Using one third of the remaining meat sauce, cover the lasagne sheets and then pour over one third of the cheese sauce, spreading evenly with the back of a spoon. Repeat this layering process until both meat and cheese sauces are used up. Finish with a layer of cheese sauce. Sprinkle over the mozzarella and bake for 40-45 minutes until brown on top and bubbling at the sides.

7. Leave to sit for 10 minutes after removing from oven before cutting and serving with a green salad.

ACTIVITY 5: Language (English)

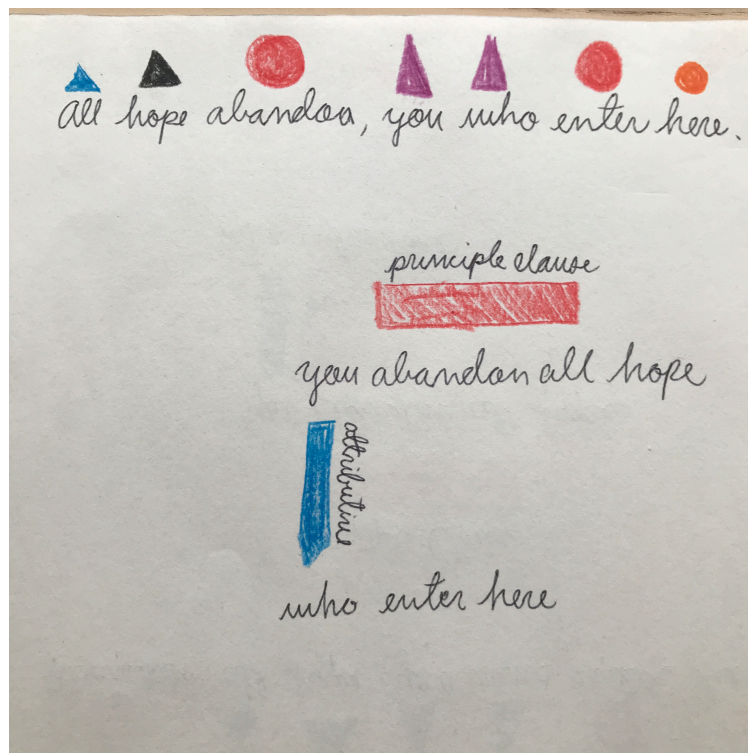
Read the following quotes from *The Divine Comedy* by famous Italian poet Dante Alighieri (1265-1321).

1. All hope abandon, you who enter here.
2. The more a thing is perfect, the more it feels pleasure and pain.
3. Oh, human race, born to fly upward, why at a little wind do you so fall?
4. Be as a tower, that, firmly set, shakes not its top for any blast that blows!
5. I by not doing, not by doing, am lost.
6. Shake off the covers of this sloth, for sitting softly cushioned, or tucked in bed, is no way to win fame.

Now choose one or do both:

- a. Write the quotes on a separate sheet and symbolize them using grammar symbols.
- b. Map them using the Logical Analysis materials.

Here's an example of both:



ACTIVITY 6: Music

I. ITALIAN OPERA

Around the year 1600, Italian composers started writing theater pieces that use music all the way through them. Instead of speaking, characters in operas sing their lines. From Claudio Monteverdi, who wrote the earliest opera that is still performed, through Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, and Puccini, Italy has produced some of the world's finest opera composers. Italians get excited about opera the same way other Europeans get excited about football, or Canadians get excited about hockey.

Select one of one of the following Italian operas and listen to at least 10 minutes of it, but then listen to as much of it as you want (either all of it or just the most exciting parts). Then answer the questions.

- a. *L'Orfeo* by Monteverdi
- b. *Don Giovanni* by Mozart
- c. *The Barber of Seville* by Rossini
- d. *La Traviata* by Verdi
- e. *La Boheme* by Puccini

1. What is the story outline of the opera? (What happens in the story?) Who are the main characters and what do they want?
2. Why do opera singers sing that way? What is that style of singing called?
3. What are the five parts of an opera?
4. What are some differences between an opera and a musical? Which would you rather go and see and why?

Choose one:

5. Use finger puppets, shadow puppets, or another kind of puppet and act out a scene from the opera you picked. Pantomime along with the music.
6. Think about the visual impressions you get when you listen to your opera selection. Design a set for a performance of the scene from the opera you picked. Draw a stage with your set. Include the characters and their costumes. Think about how the shapes and colors of your design work with the music to express the emotions and intentions of the characters.
7. Write a biography of one of the Italian opera composers above.

II. COMPOSING MUSIC

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LA GALLINA



Io a - vevo io a - ve-vo una gal- li - na dal - la piu-ma dalla piuma morbi -
- di - na. Dal - la se - ra al - la mat - ti - na lei can - ta - va, lei can - ta - va co - si
ben. Co-ro co - co co - co, co-ro co-co co - co, co-ro co - co co - co, co-ro co-co co - de.

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The Hen

I had, I had a hen
With feathers, with feathers so soft
From evening to morning
She sang, she sang so well...
Corococococo, corococococo,
Corococococo, corocococodee!

But one day, but one day I came back home
I couldn't find, I couldn't find the hen
Who sang, poor dear,
Who sang, who sang so well...
Corococococo, corococococo,
Corococococo, corocococodee!

I asked, I asked my mommy,
Where had the hen gone.
"It's in the pot that simmers,
That simmers, that simmers so well"
Corococococo, corococococo,
Corococococo, corocococodee!

I swear to you, I swear to you dear friends,
That I cried, that I cried, desperately,
But when I ate it,
How good it was, how good it was, oh là là !

1. Get to know this little Italian folk song. (You can listen to Mr Michael singing it via the attached audio track.
2. Using stick notation on a large score (See the example below), compose a percussion accompaniment to the song for up to five percussion instruments. You can use patterns made up of the rhythms you know from the selection below.

ta ti - ti tri-pa-let ti-ka-ti-ka ta-a toe sh syn-co - pa

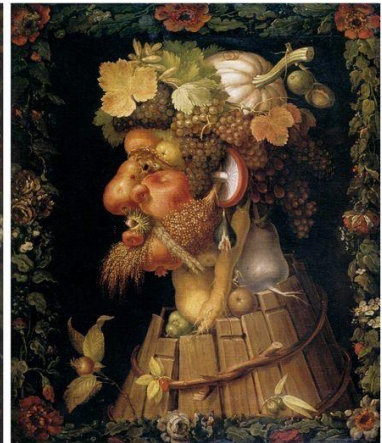
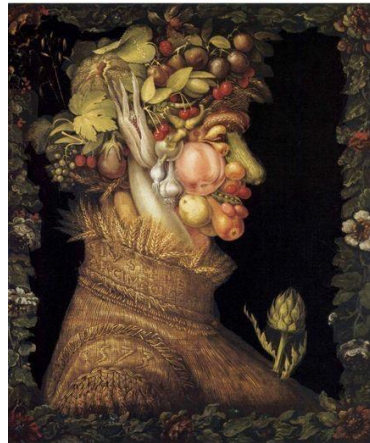
EXAMPLE SCORE:

	x	∩ x x	x	x	x	∩ x x	x	x
	~	 x	~	 x	~	 x	~	 x
	5	∩ 3 1	2	3	2	∩ 2 3	1	5,
	↓	↓	∩ ↓ ↑	↓	↓	↓	∩ ↓ ↑	↓
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Art

Giuseppe Arcimboldo, Arcimboldi, ou Arcimboldus (vers 1527 à Milan - 11 juillet 1593 à Milan) est un peintre maniériste, célèbre comme auteur de nombreux portraits suggérés par des végétaux, des animaux ou des objets astucieusement disposés, comme sa représentation de Rodolphe II en Vertumne.

Pour les réaliser, il assemblait, de manière judicieuse, des éléments de la nature (des fruits, des légumes, des fleurs et des animaux) et des objets aux formes et aux couleurs variées.



Vertumne (Rodolphe II) 1590

Les 4 saisons, 1563

A la manière d'Archimboldo, crée un portrait ou une série de 4 portraits avec des végétaux, animaux ou objets de ton choix.

- 1- Utilise une feuille A4
- 2- Utilise les outils de ton choix (peinture, pastels, crayons..)
- 3- Tu peux chercher d'autres œuvres et t'en inspirer.
- 4- Utilise au moins 10 objets, légumes ou fruits différents.

Français

Dictée groupe 4 et étude de texte

J'ai vingt et un ans et adore voyager. Je parle plusieurs langues : l'allemand, bien sûr, l'anglais et le français.

L'été dernier, je suis allé dans le nord de l'Italie où j'ai acquis quelques **rudiments** de la langue italienne.

J'ai tellement aimé ce pays et sa langue que j'ai déjà réservé un billet pour y retourner l'été prochain.

Voyageur **infatigable**, j'ai vu bien des pays en Afrique du Nord, au Moyen-Orient et les États-Unis, etc.

Et pourtant, malgré les beautés de ces **contrées**, c'est un pays européen qui m'a conquis : l'Italie.

J'aime l'atmosphère du Moyen Âge demeurée intacte dans certaines petites villes.

Les musées **regorgent** d'œuvres d'art de toutes les époques, dont une des plus riches est la Renaissance.

J'ai convenu d'aller admirer les fameux canaux de Venise ; puis de descendre vers le sud afin de me promener sur les flancs du célèbre et funeste volcan qui a détruit la ville de Pompéi en 79 : le Vésuve.

- 1- Souligne en rouge les **verbes conjugués**, en noir les sujets et en bleu les **compléments d'objets**.
- 2- Trouve des synonymes des mots en gras.
- 3- Choisis 4 adjectifs. Utilise-les dans 4 autres phrases de ton choix sur le thème de l'Italie.
- 4- Transforme ce texte au conditionnel présent.
- 5- Dessine le parcours de ce jeune voyageur sur une carte de l'Italie.
- 6- Le mot renaissance est souligné. Choisis 1 activité parmi les suivantes :

- Définis le mot renaissance et écris un texte de 2 pages sur cette période. En quoi est-elle importante ?
- Choisis une œuvre de la Renaissance et fais un exposé sur cette œuvre.
- Construis une frise historique. Dessine et situe les événements les plus marquants et importants de cette période.