

# TIME TRAVELERS

Geography, History and Great Stories



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**TIME**  
*TRAVELERS*

Geography, History and Great Stories



# CHAPTER 1

# NOAM CHOMSKY

American theoretical linguist whose work from the 1950s revolutionized the field of linguistics by treating language as a uniquely human, biologically based cognitive capacity. Through his contributions to linguistics and related fields, including cognitive psychology and the philosophies of mind and language, Chomsky helped to initiate and sustain what came to be known as the "cognitive revolution."

NOAM  
CHOMSKY



# ACTIVITY

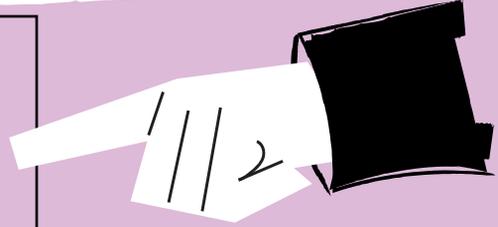
1

**MIT literature professor Arthur Bahr found a wrapped package outside his office with a riddle written on it:**

Ic eom blac, ac ne untrum

Ic eom stan, ac min dryhten strangra

Feower wraetlice wihta me healdan



**The riddle was written in Old English—the difficult, Latin-like English precursor used from roughly the 5th century through the 12th century. The package and riddle were left at his door by one of the 23 MIT undergraduates who signed up to take Bahr’s introductory course in Old English. The modern English translation reveals that the text is a medieval-style identity riddle:**

I am white, but not unfit

I am a stone, but my lord is stronger

Four remarkable beings hold me



**SCAN  
AND  
FIND**

**Can you find the answer to this riddle?**





# ACTIVITY

# 3

**Now if you found the answer to the riddle above, try to solve this wordpuzzle related to MIT. The initials of the words make the answer to the riddle.**

- 1 The name of the river right next to MIT \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The Ivy League university neighboring MIT \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The continent in which MIT is located \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Noam Chomsky (MIT professor) is a \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 One of the most famous MIT fraternities is . . . SIGMA \_\_\_\_\_

# ACTIVITY

# 4

**Now go to Google Earth and take a stroll on the MIT campus. Write down 3-5 words about it that come to mind.**

# ACTIVITY

# 5

**Stay on Google Earth and zoom out a bit. You are now in Boston. Find 5 pictures that you like about Boston and 5 pieces of information you'd like us to know about. Share them with your class.**

# ACTIVITY

# 6

**Plan a trip to Boston from your city. These are the steps you need to take and present to your class (you can make a PowerPoint presentation, a travel brochure or a video)**

- 1 Flights from your city to Boston
- 2 Accommodation in Boston
- 3 Landmarks in Boston
- 4 Weather in Boston
- 5 Budget for your trip

# ACTIVITY

# 7

**One of the most important people at MIT is Professor Noam Chomsky, to many, the father of Linguistics. Choose one of the tasks below. You have 2 minutes to prepare an elevator answer.**

- 1 What is Linguistics?
- 2 Who is Noam Chomsky and why is he so important?

# ACTIVITY

# 8

**Read this text about Chomsky and his work. Can you turn his story into a 10-line fairy tale, starting with the line, ‘Once upon a time, there was a boy...’**

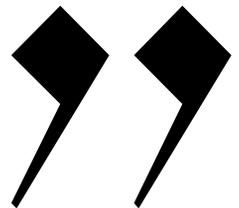
**A**merican linguist Noam Chomsky (born 1928) once described his goal as finding “the principles common to all languages that enable people to speak creatively and freely.” He believed that children are born with an unconscious knowledge of the basic principles underlying all languages. Chomsky gave linguistics a new direction and strongly influenced the fields of philosophy and psychology. He was also influential as a leftist political activist.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Avram Noam Chomsky was introduced to linguistics by his father, a Hebrew scholar who worked with historical linguistics. Noam studied at the University of Pennsylvania, earning bachelor’s and master’s degrees, and then was a junior fellow at Harvard University in 1951–55. He received a doctorate in linguistics from the University of Pennsylvania in 1955 and then began teaching at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At the time, the focus of linguistics in the United States was the study of speech sounds and how they are combined in various languages. Chomsky believed that it is less important to study the structures of different languages themselves than it is to study the mental structures common to speakers of all languages that allow them

to learn the languages to which they are exposed as young children. He stressed that all children go through the same stages of language development regardless of the language they are learning. They also pick up the language spoken around them relatively quickly on their own, without much specific instruction. He thus believed that the proper focus of linguistics is to develop a theory of a universal grammar, an inborn faculty that allows young children to so easily acquire a rich knowledge of their language. Moreover, an understanding of this faculty can shed light on how the human brain is organized.

Chomsky also wrote and lectured widely on politics. A self-described libertarian socialist, he criticized what he considered to be the antidemocratic character of corporate power and its negative influence on U.S. foreign policy, domestic politics, and the mass media.





## ACTIVITY

Play this Kahoot challenge about Chomsky.



**SCAN  
AND  
PLAY**



9

## ACTIVITY

Watch this video and answer at least 3 of the questions.

- 1 Do you think language is unique to humans?
- 2 How do young children learn a new language so quickly?
- 3 What is the poverty of stimulus?
- 4 Do you believe in Chomsky's hypothesis about the language acquisition device?
- 5 How does the idea of universal grammar affect our understanding of language acquisition?



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**

10



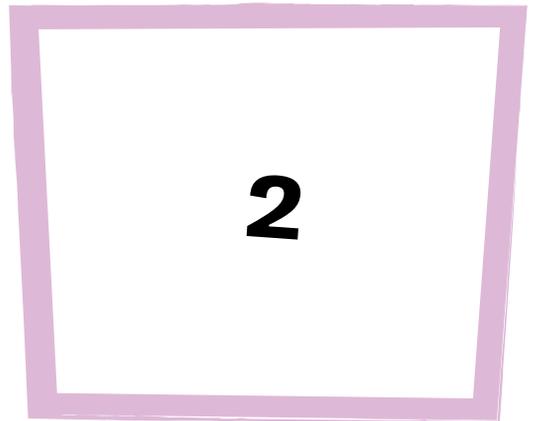
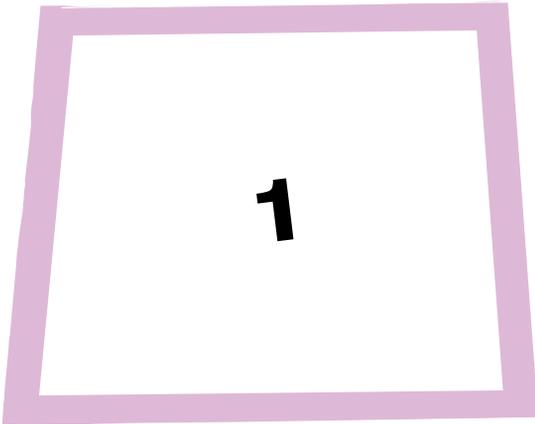
# ACTIVITY

# 12

**Now search for Chomsky's quotes, choose one that you like the best and present it to your class. Add 2 photos, your own interpretation of the quote and 2 hashtags.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# \_\_\_\_\_

# \_\_\_\_\_

# ACTIVITY

# 13

**Chomsky is not only an important linguist but also a political activist. Watch this video where he talks about fake news and propaḡanda and answer the questions below.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



- 1** What is the speaker's opinion about kids being ready for something?
- a** They are not ready
  - b** They are ready but they don't pay attention
  - c** They are ready and they pay attention
  - d** They are ready but they are too young
- 3** What is the sense of hopelessness in the country according to the speaker?
- a** It is astonishing
  - b** It is hopeful
  - c** It is normal
  - d** It is non-existent

- 2** Why do most people not pay attention according to the speaker?
- a** They think everything is hopeless
  - b** They are too busy
  - c** They don't care
  - d** They are too young

- 4** What percentage of the population thinks that Congress should be replaced by their neighbors?
- a** Over 50%
  - b** Less than 50%
  - c** Exactly 50%
  - d** None of the above

**5** What is the approval rating of Congress according to the speaker?

- a** In double digits
- b** In single digits
- c** In triple digits
- d** None of the above

**7** What is the reason that a large part of the population is willing to accept the possibility that they are run by homicidal maniacs?

- a** They don't think they can do anything about it
- b** They are too young
- c** They are too busy
- d** They don't care

**6** What is the phenomenon that the speaker finds interesting about the 9/11 movement?

- a** The content
- b** The sympathy it has
- c** The numbers
- d** The possibility of murder

**8** What is the most effective kind of propaganda according to the speaker?

- a** The kind that allows you to see what's going on but feel powerless
- b** The kind that allows you to see what's going on and feel powerful
- c** The kind that doesn't allow you to see what's going on
- d** None of the above

**9** What is the speaker's opinion about the transition from feeling powerless to feeling powerful?

- a** It is easy
- b** It is difficult
- c** It is impossible
- d** None of the above

**10** What did the 60s do for the country according to the speaker?

- a** They made it worse
- b** They made it better
- c** They had no effect
- d** None of the above

# ACTIVITY

# 13

**What if? Imagine that Chomsky visited your school in your country, and you were the one chosen to take an interview from him.**

**Write 5 questions you'd like to ask him.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Then give them to a partner who will role play Chomsky and imagine how he'd answer these questions. You can present your interview in printed form or shoot a mini video with it.**

# WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

WILLIAM  
SHAKESPEARE

William Shakespeare was a renowned English poet, playwright, and actor born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. His birthday is most commonly celebrated on 23 April, which is also believed to be the date he died in 1616. Shakespeare's plays are perhaps his most enduring legacy, but they are not all he wrote. Shakespeare's poems also remain popular to this day.

# CHAPTER 2



# ACTIVITY

1

**Watch the video and answer these questions.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



**1 Where and when did Shakespeare live?**

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**2 What was he famous for?**

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**3 What was innovative about his writing style?**

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# ACTIVITY

# 2

**Watch the video and answer the following T/F questions.**



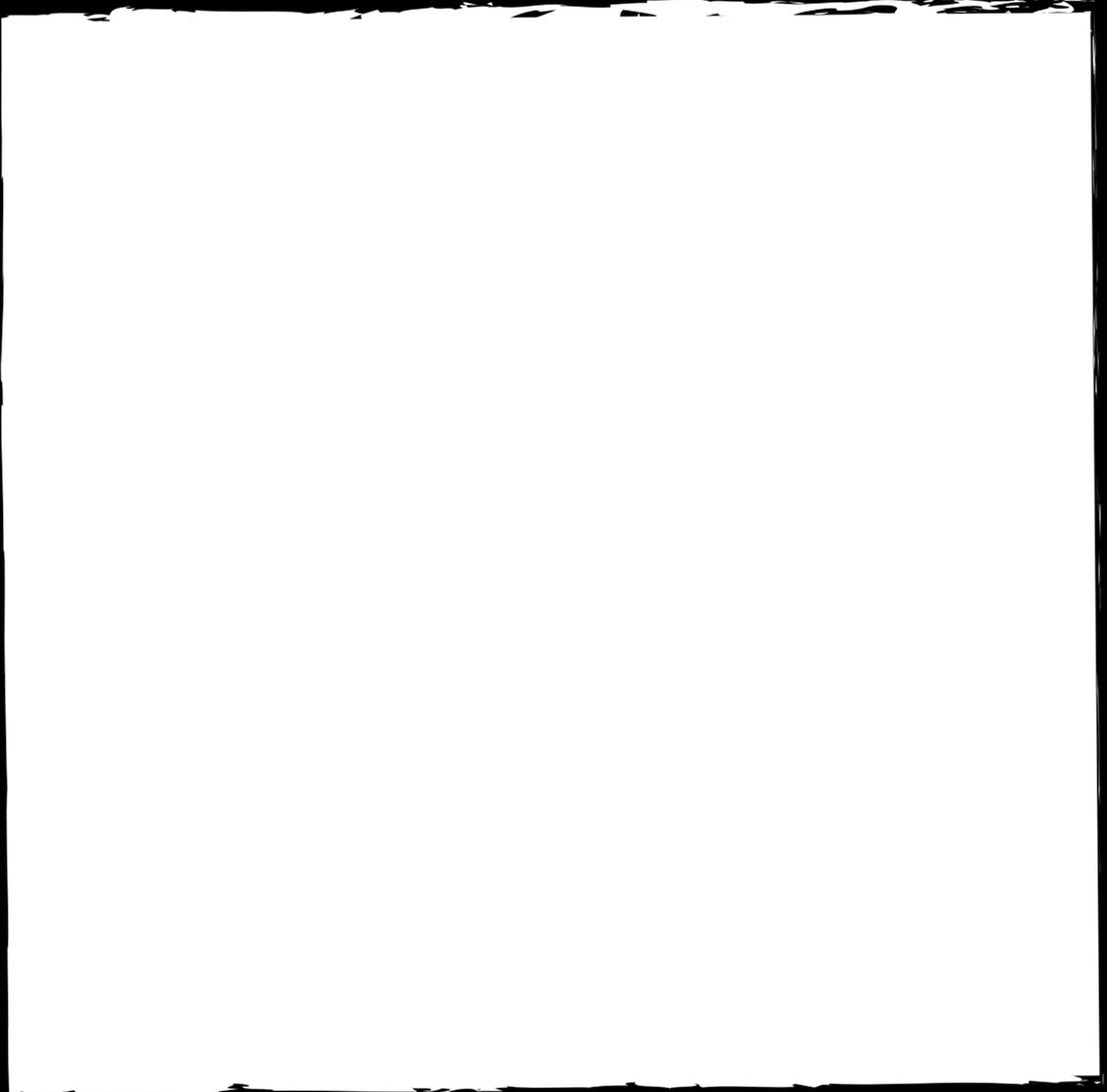
**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**

- T / F The video is a music video.
- T / F The video is a movie trailer.
- T / F The video is a speech.
- T / F The video is a poem.
- T / F The speaker talks about the seven wonders of the world.
- T / F The speaker talks about the seven ages of man.
- T / F The first age is when the man is a soldier.
- T / F The sixth age is when the man is old and wise.
- T / F The last scene of all is when the man has all his teeth and eyes.
- T / F The video is about a woman's life.

# ACTIVITY

# 3

**Now go to Google Maps and find Stratford-upon-Avon. Can you spot Shakespeare's birthplace, school and burial place? Draw a picture of his school as you think it was back then.**



# ACTIVITY

# 4

**What do all the following phrases have in common? Can you find what they mean?**

## 1 Break the ice

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## 2 Brave new world

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## 4 Wild-geese chase

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## 5 All that glitters isn't gold

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## 6 What's done is done

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## 1 We have seen better days

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# ACTIVITY

# 5

**Where do you think these plays take place? Look at the map and guess. Which play is a comedy, tragedy, history (tick).**

King Lear	Macbeth	Othello	Romeo & Juliet
Where do they take place? (guess)			
Where do they take place? (correct)			
Tragedy			
Comedy			
History			



# SCAN AND EXPLORE

Hamlet	Midsummer's night dream	Antony & Cleopatra	Much ado about nothing

# ACTIVITY

6

**All of Shakespeare’s plays were performed by men in The Globe Theatre. Watch the following video and write down what impressed you the most:**

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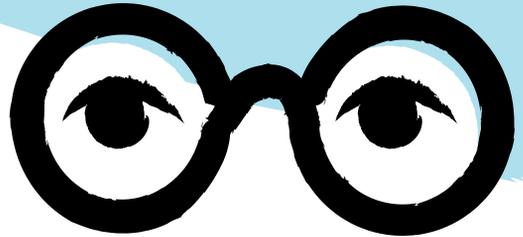
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**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**

# ACTIVITY

7



**Now imagine you are planning a trip to The Globe Theatre. Search on Google [www.shakespearesglobe.com](http://www.shakespearesglobe.com) and write down the play you would like to watch and when it will be performed. Book your ticket! What seats did you pick and how much did it cost? What type of performances are available? Create a brochure with all the info.**

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**SCAN  
*AND*  
READ**



# ACTIVITY

# 9

**Imagine Shakespeare asked for your help in writing a dialogue between Romeo and Juliet. Write it and/or perform it in class.**

**R** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**R** \_\_\_\_\_  
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**R** \_\_\_\_\_  
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**R** \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ **J**  
\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_ **J**  
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\_\_\_\_\_ **J**  
\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_ **J**  
\_\_\_\_\_

# ACTIVITY

# 10

**Did you know that Shakespeare has a fool as a recurrent character in all his plays? The fool is not actually a “fool”, but a character that foresees and speaks the truth in riddles. Here’s an example: “The more pity, that fools may not speak wisely about what wise men do foolishly.” What do you think this means?**

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**Look at the information on this website and write down a quote from one of Shakespeare’s fools that stood out to you and try to describe it.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



# ACTIVITY

11

**In pairs, make a poster advertising a Shakespeare’s play.**

# ACTIVITY



12

**Shakespeare is also famous for his Sonnets. Watch the following video to help you learn how to write your own sonnet:**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**

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# WHO IS SHAKESPEARE?

The debate surrounding the identity of William Shakespeare has been ongoing for centuries. The controversy arises from the fact that very little is known about Shakespeare's life and background, and some scholars and researchers believe that the plays and sonnets attributed to Shakespeare were not actually written by him.

The primary argument put forth by those who question Shakespeare's authorship is that the plays and sonnets demonstrate a level of knowledge and sophistication that would have been beyond the capabilities of a man with Shakespeare's relatively modest education and background. Some have suggested that the real author may have been a nobleman or other highly educated person who wrote under the pen name of Shakespeare in order to avoid the social stigma associated with writing for the stage.

One of the leading alternative candidates for the true identity of Shakespeare is Edward de Vere, the 17th Earl of Oxford. Advocates of the Oxfordian theory argue that Edward de Vere was uniquely qualified to write the plays and sonnets attributed to Shakespeare, given his aristocratic background and extensive education. There are also many similarities between de Vere's life and certain aspects of the plays.

Ultimately, the question of Shakespeare's true identity remains a subject of debate and speculation, with no definitive answer in sight.

# ACTIVITY

13

**What do you think? Could Shakespeare be a pen name? Consider the following before answering: Prepare a short painted essay with your arguments about the issue (see template below).**

1

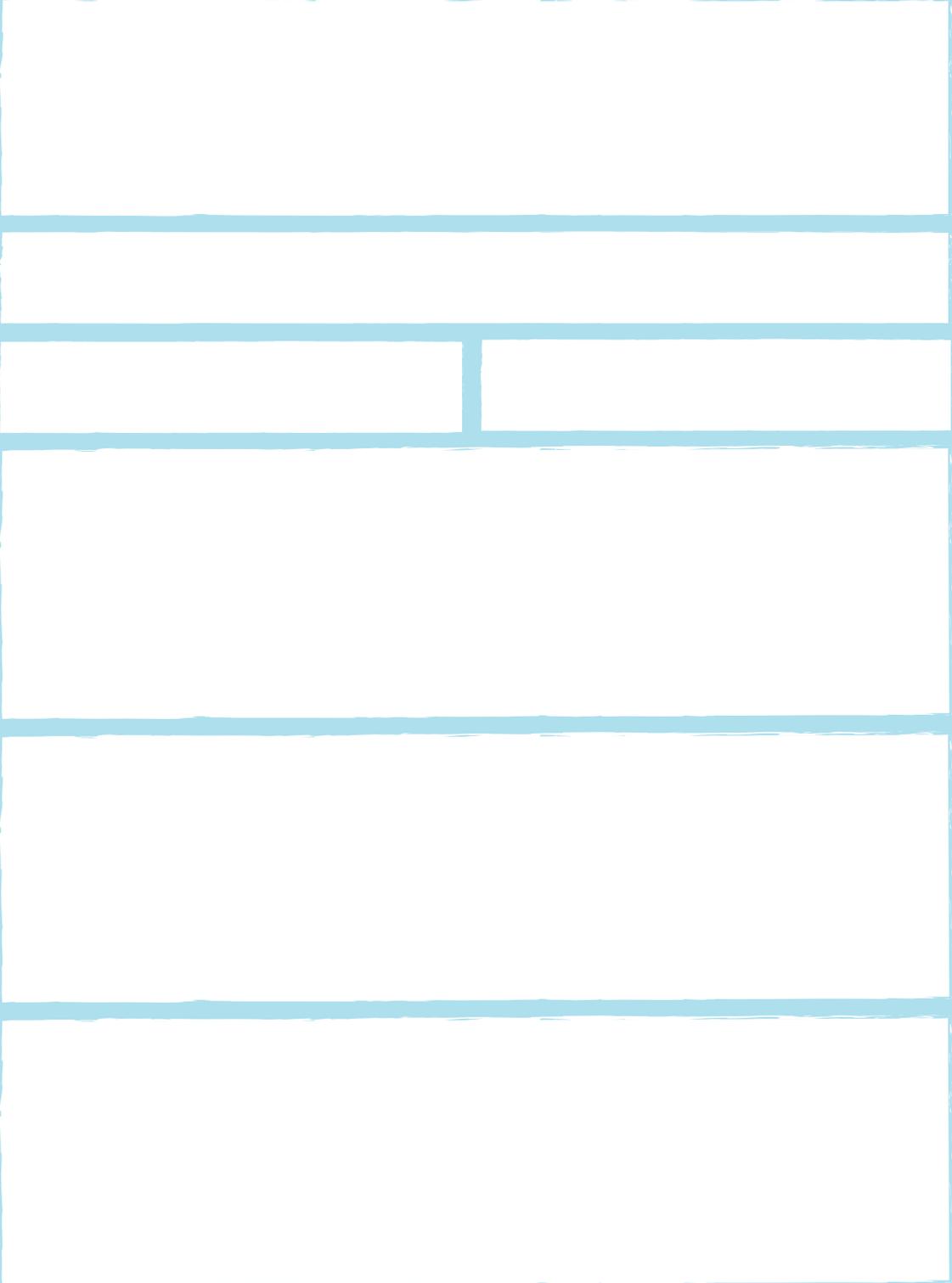
Can a man that has never traveled abroad describe in such detail other countries? Keep in mind that noblemen were well-traveled.

2

In print, Shakespeare's name appeared as "Shakespeare." "Thy countenance shakes spears" is how Edward de Vere was once described in royal court.

3

De Vere had the right education and social standing to write in detail about such subjects as the court, law, fencing, hunting, and war.



# ACTIVITY

# 14

**Shakespeare’s sonnets cover a wide range of themes, but some of the most prominent include love, time and mortality, and the nature of poetry itself and the role of the poet. Let’s consider “Time and mortality.” People often think of time as a powerful thing that makes beauty and youth fade away. However, some sonnets also suggest that love and art can go beyond time. Through art, you can live forever.**



**SCAN  
AND  
LOOK**

**Take a look at the above excerpts from his poems and then try to write your own sonnet on the same theme. You may use this generator to guide you. Remember, no first draft is perfect. Edit your work and make any necessary changes.**

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Pro tip: listen to this song while working on your poem.



## SCAN AND LISTEN



When I do count the clock that tells the time,  
And see the brave day sunk in hideous night;  
When I behold the violet past prime,  
And sable curls all silver'd o'er with white;  
When lofty trees I see barren of leaves  
Which erst from heat did canopy the herd,  
And summer's green all girded up in sheaves  
Borne on the bier with white and bristly beard,  
Then of thy beauty do I question make,  
That thou among the wastes of time must go,  
Since sweets and beauties do themselves forsake  
And die as fast as they see others grow;  
And nothing 'gainst Time's scythe can make defence  
Save breed, to brave him when he takes thee hence.



## CHAPTER 3

# FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

### FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Florence Nightingale (1820–1910), known as “The Lady With the Lamp,” was a British nurse, social reformer and statistician best known as the founder of modern nursing. Her experiences as a nurse during the Crimean War were foundational in her views about sanitation. She established St. Thomas’s Hospital and the Nightingale Training School for Nurses in 1860. Her efforts to reform healthcare greatly influenced the quality of care in the 19 and 20 centuries.



# ACTIVITY

1

**Florence Nightingale was a famous British nurse. Her name is the name of an Italian city. Why do you think this is the case?**

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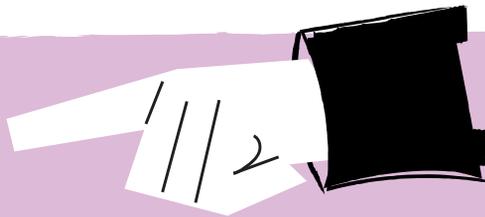
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# ACTIVITY

2

**Go to Google Earth and find Crimea. Watch the video and answer the questions.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



**1 Where is it?**

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**2 How was Florence Nightingale connected with Crimea?**

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**3 What was her mission?**



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# ACTIVITY

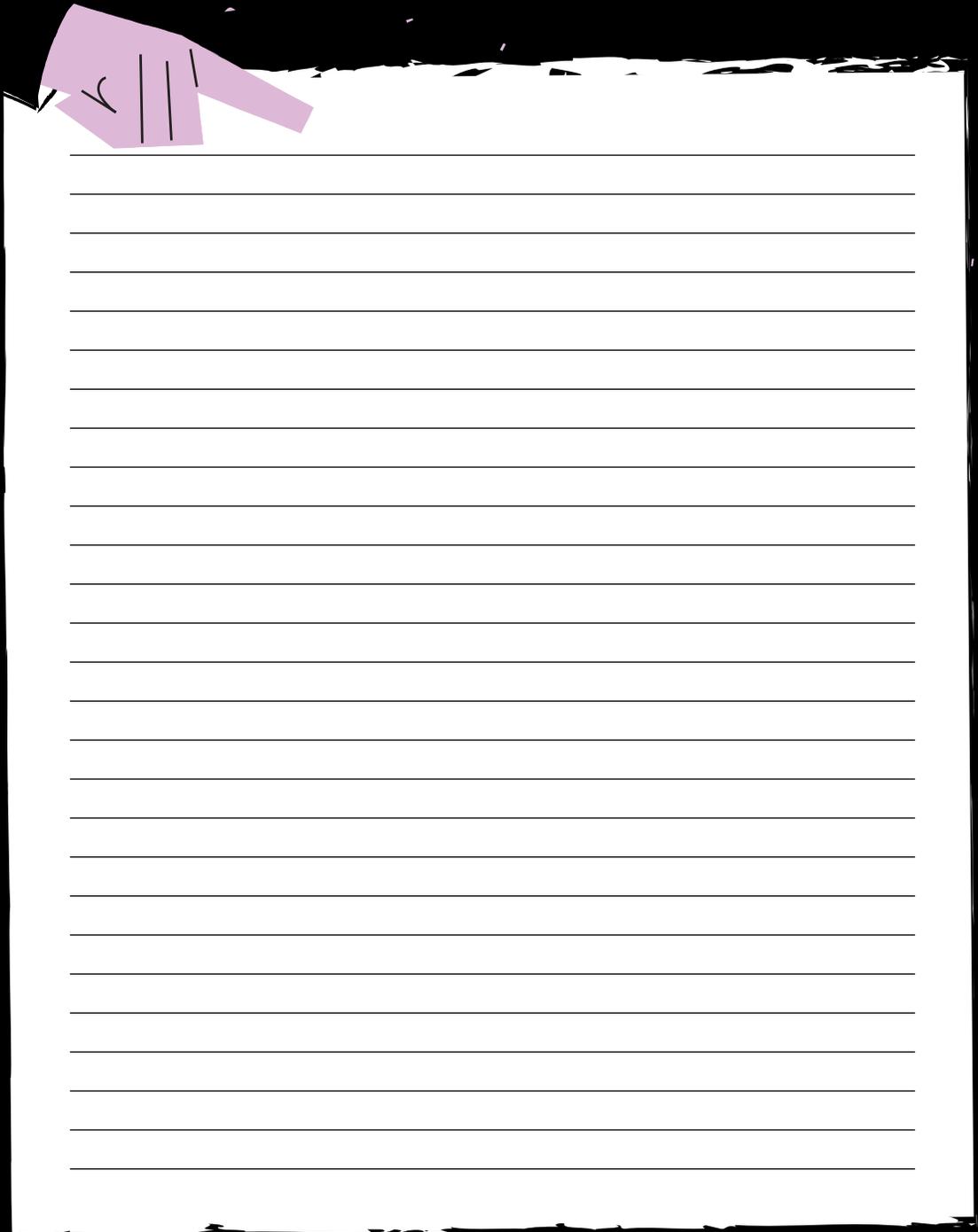
# 3

**Now that you watched the video, read the following text. Imagine that upon arriving at the military hospital, Florence is writing a letter to her family. If you were in her shoes, what would you write in the letter?**

Florence Nightingale was born on 12 May 1820 into a wealthy and well-connected British family in Florence, Tuscany, Italy, and was named after the city of her birth. Florence benefited from her father's advanced ideas about women's education and she studied history, mathematics, Italian, classical literature, and philosophy.

Florence Nightingale's most famous contribution came during the Crimean War, which became her central focus when reports got back to Britain about the horrific conditions for the wounded at the military hospital on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople. When Britain and France entered the war against Russia on the side of the Ottoman Empire, military hospitals were filled with injured men, but there were no nurses and many wounded soldiers died. In October 1854, Florence and 38 women volunteer nurses were sent to the Ottoman Empire. Florence worked 20 hours a day to make the military hospital a cleaner and safer place. She brought the men fresh food, cleaned the hospital beds and used clean bandages on the wounded soldiers. Soon, fewer men were dying.

At night, Florence walked around the hospital carrying a lamp. She talked to the injured soldiers and helped them write letters to their families. Nightingale gained the nickname 'The Lady with the Lamp'. Upon her return to Britain, people called her a heroine because of her amazing work during the Crimean War. She continued working hard to improve the hygiene in hospitals and was decorated for her achievements. People from different countries followed her ideas and more and more women were influenced by her work and wanted to become nurses. She never married and died at the age of 90.



# ACTIVITY

# 4

**On the map draw the possible route(s) that travelers from England to Italy had to take back in the 19th century. What were the dangers that they would face?**



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# ACTIVITY

# 4

**Did your country have any well-known doctors or nurses in the past? What were they famous for?**

_____	▶	_____
		_____
_____	▶	_____
		_____
_____	▶	_____
		_____
_____	▶	_____
		_____
_____	▶	_____
		_____

# LEONARDO DAVINCI

## CHAPTER 4

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) is one of the most intriguing personalities in the history of Western art. Trained in Florence as a painter and sculptor in the workshop of Andrea del Verrocchio (1435–1488), Leonardo is also celebrated for his scientific contributions. His curiosity and insatiable hunger for knowledge never left him. He was constantly observing, experimenting, and inventing, and drawing was, for him, a tool for recording his investigation of nature. Although completed works by Leonardo are few, he left a large body of drawings (almost 2,500) that record his ideas, most still gathered into notebooks.

LEONARDO  
DA  
VINCI



# ACTIVITY

**What do you Know about Florence? If you saw a map of Italy would you be able to locate its exact position? Write down anything that comes to mind using the space below and share your ideas as a class.**

# 1

# ACTIVITY

# 2

## Your journey into da Vinci's Florence begins here...

**S**tep back in time into Renaissance Florence, a city that was not just a place on the map, but a hub of art and ideas during the time of Leonardo da Vinci.

The city had only 40,000 inhabitants but a unique atmosphere.

Nestled along the banks of the Arno River, Florence was a city of contrasts – its narrow cobblestone streets were lined with towering medieval structures that whispered tales of history, while its bustling piazzas hummed with the excitement of progress. The Medici family, prominent patrons of the arts, wielded influence from behind the scenes, fostering an environment where thinkers, artists, and inventors converged.

Isaacson describes it as a mosaic in which the “mixing of ideas from different disciplines became the norm as people of diverse talents intermingled. Silk makers worked with goldbeaters to create enchanted fashions. Architects and artists developed the science of perspective. Wood-carvers worked with architects to adorn the city’s 108 churches. Shops became studios. Merchants became financiers. Artisans became artists and scholars debated big ideas.

As the sun cast golden hues over terracotta rooftops, da Vinci wandered these very streets, finding inspiration in every corner. The grandeur of the Florence Cathedral, with its iconic red-tiled dome designed by Brunelleschi, stood as a testament to human engineering prowess. The Uffizi Gallery, an architectural marvel in its own right, held treasures that ignited Da Vinci’s curiosity and kindled his desire to explore the realms of human anatomy and aesthetics.

The city’s artisan workshops were like alchemical laboratories, producing masterpieces of artistry. Painters crafted their canvases with meticulous attention to detail, sculptors breathed life into marble, and poets penned verses that danced like fireflies on summer nights. Florence buzzed with debates on science, philosophy, and the nature of existence, as scholars sought to unravel the mysteries of the universe.

# ACTIVITY



## CREATIVE TASK

# 3

**Imagine yourselves as time travelers visiting Florence during da Vinci's era. Create a cityscape diorama/map/canvas/drawing to chart the paths that da Vinci may have walked and the places that sparked his genius. Through your map, discover the essence of Florence.**



Feel free to use the web/chatgpt/google to make your map as realistic as possible

# MEET THE GENIOUS

**Based on your previous research on Florence, how do you imagine Leonardo da Vinci?**

**Now read the quotes below**

"Art is never finished, only abandoned."

"Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication."

"I have been impressed with the urgency of doing. Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Being willing is not enough; we must do."

"The noblest pleasure is the joy of understanding."

"Learning never exhausts the mind."

1

What can we deduce about Leonardo's personality?

2

Examine carefully the Vitruvian Man (Google it). How many disciplines are intertwined into making this drawing?





## CHAPTER 5

# ROSA PARKS

### ROSA PARKS

Rosa Parks was a civil rights leader whose refusal to give up her seat to a white passenger on a segregated bus led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Her bravery led to nationwide efforts to end racial segregation. Parks was awarded the Martin Luther King Jr. Award by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal.



7053

# ACTIVITY

1

**On a map of the U.S.A., find Montgomery, Alabama. Is it in the American north or south? What does this imply?**

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# ACTIVITY

2

**Now close your eyes and travel back in time. More specifically, travel back to Montgomery, Alabama in 1955, and imagine you are getting on a bus. Does it matter if you are black or white? Can you get on the bus through all the doors? Can you sit anywhere?**

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# ACTIVITY

# 4

**What do you believe happened next?**

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# ACTIVITY

# 5

**Now read the following text about Rosa Parks and see if your answers to activity 4 were correct.**

On Tuesday, December 1, 1955, Rosa caught the bus once more only to realize that it was the same driver again. She sat in one of the seats reserved for black people. As soon as the bus was full, she was told to give her seat to a white man. Once again, she refused and the authorities were called. She was taken to jail, but, luckily, her employer, Edgar Daniel Nixon who strongly supported the rights of black people, was able to pay the bail. She was to be put on trial when Nixon advised her to bring a lawsuit against the bus company.

In order to achieve her struggle for equality, Rosa needed the entire black community behind her, so a boycott was planned against the public buses for a single day. Without black passengers, bus companies would lose a lot of money. The boycott was set for Monday December 5, 1955, the day of Rosa's trial. Posters saying, "Remember we are fighting for a cause. Do not ride a bus today", were hung up across the city! On

Monday morning, Rosa was nervous until she saw an empty bus driving by her window. Soon the streets were filled with black people walking to their jobs and schools! Never before had the black community united in protest, and that single day was enough for the companies to realize that they needed black passengers.

Unfortunately, Rosa was found guilty. Her lawyer appealed the verdict, her case was taken to a higher court, where she told the judge her side of the story. Finally, on November 13, 1956, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the bus segregation was unconstitutional!

## ACTIVITY

## 6

**This here is proof of how one incredible act of bravery completely changed the USA and the world forever. You never know when your moment will come! Imagine you are one of the other passengers on this bus, you want to stand up and support Rosa right there and then, how would you do it and what would you say?**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



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# ACTIVITY

# 8

**Maya Angelou said it best, “What an inspiring story of a simple act gone wild!” Do you agree? Do people need to be inspired in order to shake the waters and break social norms? What if Karl Marx had time traveled and found himself in that bus with Rosa, what do you think his reaction would have been?**



A large white rectangular area with a torn top edge, containing horizontal lines for writing.

# RUBY BRIDGES

## RUBY BRIDGES

Ruby Bridges, in full Ruby Nell Bridges, married name Ruby Bridges-Hall, (born September 8, 1954, Tylertown, Mississippi, U.S.), American activist who became a symbol of the civil rights movement and who was, at age six, the youngest of a group of African American students to integrate schools in the American South.

## CHAPTER 6



# ACTIVITY

1

**Go to Google Earth and find William Frantz Elementary School in New Orleans. What do you think this school is well-known for?**

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# ACTIVITY

2

**Look at the following painting of 1964 carefully. Find a title for it. Describe it, writing down every single detail you can see.**

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

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## ACTIVITY

3

**Why is the little black girl escorted by the 4 men? Where are they heading?**

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## ACTIVITY

4

**How would you feel if you were in her shoes on a daily basis?**

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## ACTIVITY

5

**Look carefully at the graffiti on the wall? What can you see?**

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# ACTIVITY

6



**Read the following text. What is the New Orleans school desegregation crisis? What impact did it have on Ruby Bridges?**

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Bridges was born in Tylertown, Mississippi, on September 8, 1954. A few months before her birth, the Supreme Court - the nation's highest court - had issued a ruling on five combined cases that would impact not only Bridges's life, but also change the course of American history. Although it was illegal to have segregated schools, some states - especially in the South - did not follow the ruling. The Supreme Court was aware of the resistance and took action. A year after the ruling, the court declared that the desegregation of public schools should advance with "all deliberate speed." Five years later, little Ruby would become the first student to integrate a Southern elementary school.

Bridges attended kindergarten in a segregated school in New Orleans. But in 1960, a federal court ordered that Louisiana desegregate all of its public schools. Bridges was a good student. She was chosen to be part of a small group of Black students who would take an exam given by the school district. The exam determined which students would attend the all-white schools. Bridges was one of six Black children who passed the exam. She enrolled in William Frantz Elementary School. It was just blocks from her home.

At first, Bridges's father refused to enroll his daughter in the all-white school. He feared some would seek revenge on the family. However, her mother convinced him that it was the right decision. She believed

their daughter would get a better education at an all-white school. Bridges's parents were unable to read or write. On November 14, federal marshals escorted Bridges and her mother to her new school.

The angry crowd chanted, "Two, four, six, eight, we don't want to integrate." They tried to block the entrance to the school. While Bridges and her mother sat in the principal's office, hundreds of parents entered the school and removed their children from their classrooms. "They didn't see a child," Bridges later said in the PBS special series *The African Americans*. "They saw change and what they thought was being taken from them."

The next day, Bridges was led past the screaming crowd and into the school by four marshals. When she arrived at her classroom, she found a teacher but no students. Her teacher, Barbara Henry, was a Boston, Massachusetts, native who had moved to the South hoping to help schools integrate. She was the only teacher willing to teach Bridges. "She would greet me, take me to my classroom, and it was just her and I," said Bridges. Although Bridges and Henry remained in the classroom alone, neither missed a single day of school that year.

The following school year, Bridges attended second grade at William Frantz. This time, the crowds had disappeared, and her classroom was full of students. In 1963, she was immortalized in a now-iconic painting called *The Problem We All Live With*, by artist Norman Rockwell.

Today, Bridges is an author, activist, and public speaker. She continues her work helping people learn to be more accepting of others.

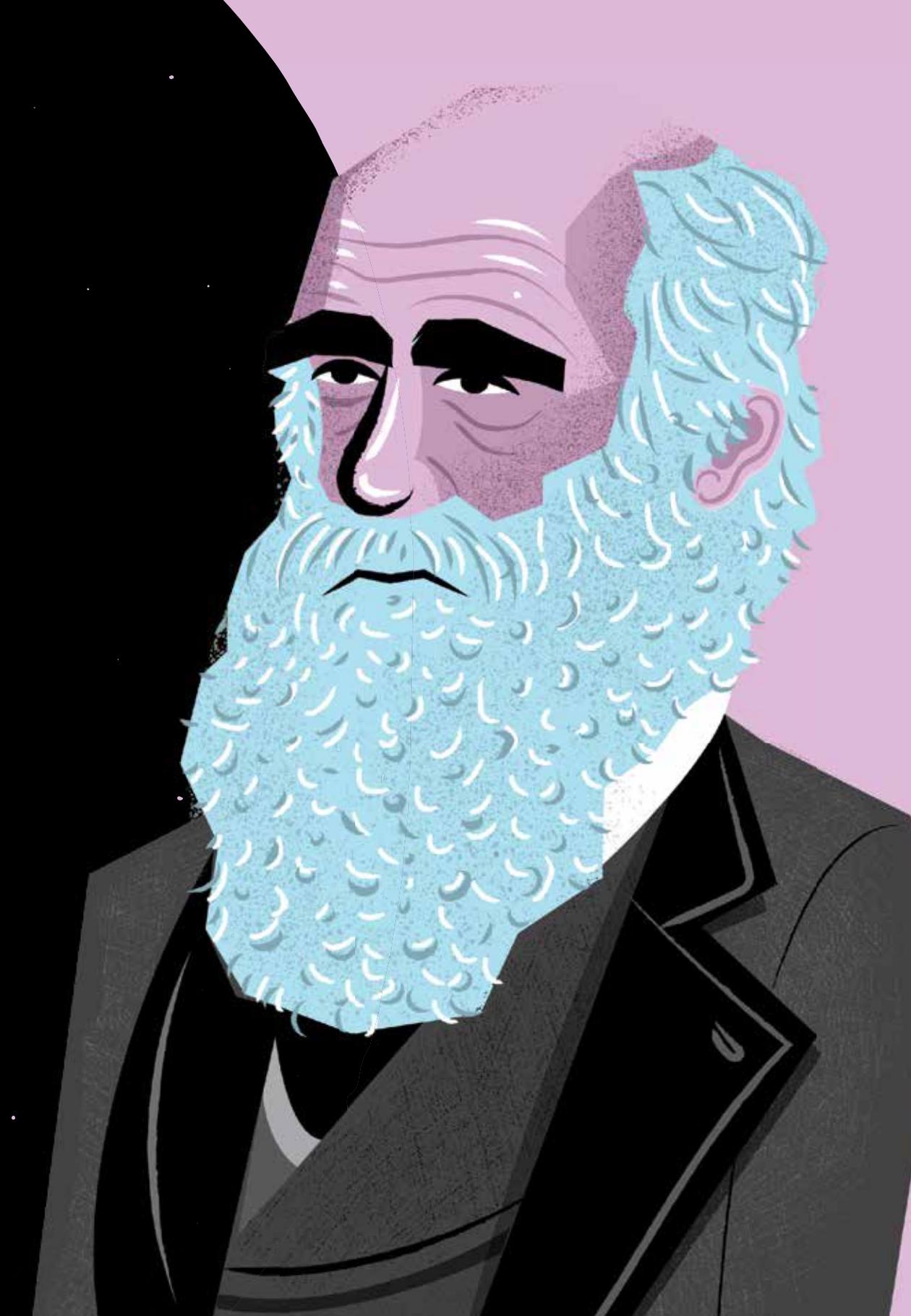


## CHAPTER 7

# CHARLES DARWIN

### CHARLES DARWIN

Charles Darwin was born in 1809 in Shrewsbury, England. His father, a doctor, had high hopes that his son would earn a medical degree at Edinburgh University in Scotland, where he enrolled at the age of sixteen. It turned out that Darwin was more interested in natural history than medicine—it was said that the sight of blood made him sick to his stomach. While he continued his studies in theology at Cambridge, it was his focus on natural history that became his passion.



# ACTIVITY

1

Watch the video and answer the question, jotting down your thoughts:

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Do you think it's important to take risks in order to achieve something great?

SCAN  
AND  
WATCH



# NOW ANSWER

## these MC questions about Darwin:

**1**

What was Charles Darwin's original career choice?

- a** Doctor
- b** Priest
- c** Naturalist
- d** Lawyer

**3**

What did Darwin find in Argentina that made him question his beliefs?

- a** Fossils of giant armadillos and sloths
- b** Different species of mockingbirds
- c** A common ancestor of all species
- d** Evidence of evolution

**5**

According to Darwin, what happens when animals breed beyond their available resources?

- a** They become extinct
- b** They evolve into new species
- c** They migrate to new habitats
- d** They become weaker and less adaptable

**2**

Where did Charles Darwin go on a five-year trip to study nature?

- a** South America
- b** Africa
- c** Europe
- d** Australia

**4**

What inspired Darwin's theory of natural selection?

- a** A biologist's research on animal behavior
- b** An economist's theory on human population growth
- c** A philosopher's ideas on the nature of life
- d** A historian's study of ancient civilizations

**6**

What was the final hurdle for Darwin in publishing his book?

- a** Finding enough evidence to support his theory
- b** Convincing other scientists to agree with him
- c** Overcoming his own religious beliefs
- d** Dealing with criticism from the public

- 7** How long did it take Darwin to write and publish his book?
- a** 5 years
  - b** 10 years
  - c** 15 years
  - d** 20 years
- 9** What was the reaction to Darwin's book when it was published?
- a** It was widely accepted by the scientific community
  - b** It was rejected by most scientists and the public
  - c** It sparked controversy and debate among scientists and the public
  - d** It had no impact on the scientific community or the public
- 8** What was the title of Darwin's revolutionary book?
- a** The Theory of Evolution
  - b** The Origin of Species
  - c** Natural Selection and Adaptation
  - d** The Survival of the Fittest
- 10** What is the main idea of the video content?
- a** Charles Darwin's journey to discovering the theory of evolution
  - b** The controversy surrounding Darwin's book *On the Origin of Species*
  - c** The role of natural selection in the evolution of species
  - d** The impact of Darwin's theory on the scientific community and society or the public

## ACTIVITY

## 2

**Read this text about Charles Darwin.  
Can you draw a picture of Darwin?**

Charles Darwin was a British naturalist and biologist who lived in the 19th century. He is best known for his groundbreaking theory of evolution, which explains how species change over time through the process of natural selection.

Darwin was born in 1809 in the town of Shrewsbury, England. From a young age, he showed a keen interest in nature and spent much of his childhood exploring the countryside around his home. He attended the University of Edinburgh to study medicine but found the experience to be unpleasant. He later transferred to the University of Cambridge to study natural history, where he developed his passion for collecting and studying fossils.

In 1831, Darwin embarked on a five-year voyage aboard the HMS Beagle, which took him to South America, the Galapagos Islands, and other parts of the world. During this time, he collected thousands of specimens of plants, animals, and fossils and made detailed observations about their characteristics and behaviors.





It was on this voyage that Darwin began to develop his theory of evolution. He observed that different species of animals and plants were well adapted to their environments, and that those with advantageous traits were more likely to survive and reproduce. He also noticed that species varied from one location to another, and that the differences were related to the local environmental conditions.

Upon his return to England, Darwin spent many years collecting more evidence to support his theory. He also corresponded with other scientists, such as Alfred Russel Wallace, who independently came up with similar ideas about evolution.

In 1859, Darwin published his landmark book, "On the Origin of Species," which presented his theory of evolution to the world. The book caused a great controversy at the time, as it challenged traditional religious beliefs about the origin of life. However, it also revolutionized the field of biology and remains a cornerstone of scientific thought to this day.

## ACTIVITY

## 4

### Can you answer these Life Comprehension Questions?

1 **Who was Charles Darwin and what is he best known for?**

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2 **Where was Charles Darwin born and what did he study at university?**

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**3 What did Charles Darwin do during his five-year voyage aboard the HMS Beagle?**

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**4 What observations led Darwin to develop his theory of evolution?**

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**5 Why was the publication of “On the Origin of Species” controversial?**

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## **ACTIVITY**

**5**

**Use the Internet and non-fiction books to find out more about Charles Darwin. Record your research on the fact file provided.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Fact File**

**Full Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date of Birth:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Place of Birth:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Died:** \_\_\_\_\_



**Early Life:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Famous for:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Facts and Quotes:**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTIVITY****WHAT IF SITUATIONS****6**

**Write your answers to the following questions, starting your sentences with ‘If Charles... ‘.**

- 1 What if Charles Darwin had never taken the voyage on the HMS Beagle? How might the development of evolutionary theory have been different?**

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- 2 What if Charles Darwin had never published “On the Origin of Species”? Would someone else have come up with similar ideas about evolution?**

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- 3 What if Charles Darwin had lived in the 21st century? How might his scientific contributions be different in today’s world?**

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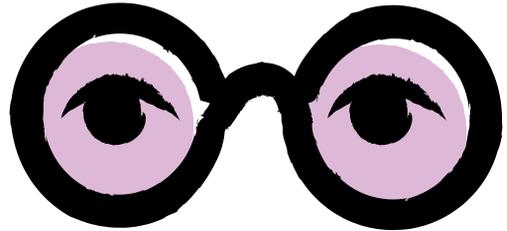
# ACTIVITY

7

**Watch the following video on Darwin's theory of evolution and myths around the issue.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



**Now discuss with your partners the following questions and be ready to share with the whole class, justifying your answers passionately:**

- 1** Is evolution improvement?
- 2** Have we evolved from apes?
- 3** Do humans still evolve?
- 4** Does evolution act to benefit the individual or the species?
- 5** Can we see evolution?
- 6** How is a tree related to evolution?
- 7** Did you learn anything from this video? Write down 2 myths about evolution and explain why they are myths.

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# ACTIVITY

# 8

**Do you want to know more on Darwin?  
Watch this video and write the main points  
in the form of a SPRE summary.  
(Situation - Problem -  
Resolution - Evaluation)**

1

2

3

4

**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



# ACTIVITY

9

**Play this Kahoot challenge to see what you've learned about evolution.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



# BOBBY FISCHER

Bobby Fischer, byname of Robert James Fischer, (born March 9, 1943, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.—died January 17, 2008, Reykjavík, Iceland), American-born chess master who became the youngest grandmaster in history when he received the title in 1958. His youthful intemperance and brilliant playing drew the attention of the American public to the game of chess, particularly when he won the world championship in 1972. His precocious skills inspired the Academy Award-nominated movie, *Searching for Bobby Fischer* (1993).

BOBBY FISCHER



# CHAPTER 8



# ACTIVITY

# 1

**Read the text below and discuss with your partner how chess can become a political event.**



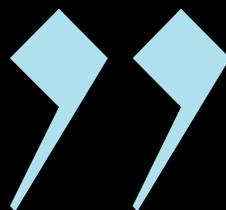
When the American Bobby Fischer challenged the Russian Boris Spassky for the World Chess Championship in 1972 the entire media world was in awe. It seemed the Cold War was being played out in Iceland on a chessboard. Fischer played Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union for the World Chess Championship in Reykjavik, Iceland. It was a highly anticipated match, as Fischer was an American playing against a Soviet, at the height of the Cold War. The match was also important because it was the first time since 1948 that an American had a chance to win the title.

Fischer was known for his eccentric behavior, which included making unusual demands and refusing to play if those demands were not met. Before the match, he demanded that the cameras be removed from the playing hall and that the prize money be increased. After much negotiation, his demands were met, and the match began.

The first game was a disaster for Fischer, who lost after making several mistakes. He then refused to play the second game, demanding that the playing hall be moved to a quieter location. After more negotiations, his demand was met, and the match continued.

Fischer won the next two games, but then lost the fourth. In the fifth game, he made a brilliant move that surprised everyone, including Spassky. From that point on, Fischer dominated the match, winning three games in a row and eventually taking the title.

Despite his success, Fischer's behavior continued to be erratic. He refused to defend his title in 1975 and disappeared from public view for many years. He resurfaced in 1992 to play a rematch against Spassky, but the match was held in Yugoslavia, in violation of United Nations sanctions. As a result, Fischer was wanted by the US government and never returned to the country.



# ACTIVITY

2

Now Watch the video and find out how chess can get political. Then answer the questions that follow.



SCAN  
AND  
WATCH



- 1 What do you think about Fischer's behavior during the World Championship match against Spassky?  

---

---
- 2 How do you think chess played a role in the Cold War?  

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---
- 3 Do you think Bobby Fischer's victory over Boris Spassky was significant beyond just a game of chess?  

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---
- 4 Why do you think Bobby Fischer became such a controversial figure later in his life?  

---

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# ACTIVITY

3

Watch the video and answer the questions below.



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



- 1 In your opinion, what qualities made Bobby Fischer such a successful chess player?

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- 2 How did Bobby Fischer's upbringing and personal life influence his career as a chess player?

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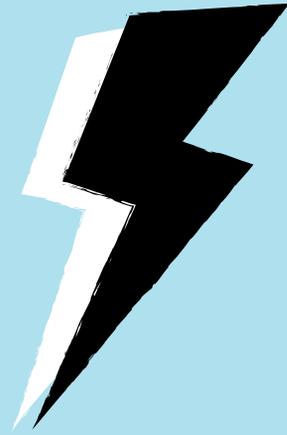
- 3 Do you think Bobby Fischer's legacy will be remembered more for his achievements on the chessboard or his political views?

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# SCAN AND PLAY THE GAME



## ACTIVITY

OPTIONAL

## 3

**Grab a chess board and pieces and play a game of chess with a partner for 5-10 minutes. After the game, describe your thought process and strategy in English. Use vocabulary related to chess, such as “move,” “capture,” “check,” and “checkmate.”**

# DAVID BOWIE

## CHAPTER 9

### DAVID BOWIE

David Robert Jones was born in Brixton on January 8, 1947. At age 13, inspired by the jazz of the London West End, he picked up the saxophone and called up Ronnie Ross for lessons. Early bands he played with – The Kon-Rads, The King Bees, the Mannish Boys and the Lower Third – provided him with an introduction into the showy worlds of pop and mod, and by 1966 he was David Bowie, with long hair

and aspirations of stardom rustling about his head. Kenneth Pitt signed on as his manager, and his career began with a handful of mostly forgotten singles and a head full of ideas. It was not until 1969 that the splash onto the charts would begin, with the legendary Space Oddity (which peaked at #5 in the UK).



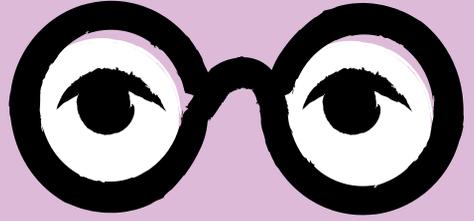
# ACTIVITY

1

**Play this Kahoot quiz.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



# ACTIVITY

2

**Read the text and see if  
your answers were correct.**



What do you know about the star man who forever changed music, fashion, and culture? Born in Brixton on January 8, 1947, Bowie's legacy lives on through his ability to transform into a multitude of characters.

His words and music inspire us to dream of a life beyond our wildest imaginations. Therefore, let's reflect on some important mindset features through the life and songs of this magnificent shapeshifter, who fell to earth and left an indelible mark on our world:

## THE CRAZE

# OF THE 70s

David Bowie was the most captivating and versatile figure in British pop music at the beginning of the 70s. In January 1969, he recorded a demo of "Space Oddity," – a cosmic adventure tale that captured the spirit of the times. The single was released on July 11, 1969, just five days before the Apollo 11 mission to the Moon and nine days before Neil Armstrong became the first man to set foot on its surface. Bowie had not intended for the release to coincide with this historic event, but his record label rushed the release to take advantage of the Apollo 11 craze.

# THE CHALLENGES OF THE 70s

The 70s really spoke to Bowie's anxieties. That was clearly expressed in his song "Changes", when he clearly stated that young people and children always want to change the world and never rest.

In 1973, while returning from a tour in Japan, he traveled by train through the USSR and the Eastern Bloc, which greatly influenced and worried him at the same time. His album *The Diamond Dogs* (1974) inspired by Orwell's *1984* and *A Clockwork Orange*, coincided with the bankruptcy and the oil crisis of many American cities. Bowie imagined the *Diamond Dogs* would use roller skates because there was no oil for cars.

In 1974, he decided to move to New York during difficult times in American politics. The Watergate scandal was unfolding, leading to the eventual resignation of President Richard Nixon. Bowie was deeply affected by the social and political climate of the time, and it influenced much of his work during this period.

Bowie's album and title track "Young Americans" is a commentary on the contradictions of the American society, seen through the eyes of an outsider. The song's lyrics are a strong critique of the American culture and its obsession with consumerism and wealth.

## A FASHION ICON WITH AN OPEN

# SEXUAL ORIENTATION

David Bowie never followed trends and he famously pushed the boundaries of gendered clothing. With gender nonconforming fashion becoming more popular today, it's clear that Bowie was ahead of his time in embracing an androgynous aesthetic. When David Bowie revealed his bisexuality to *Melody Maker* magazine in 1972, it was a bold move that challenged societal norms and paved the way for greater LGBTQ+ visibility in popular culture.

# THE **BERLIN** YEARS

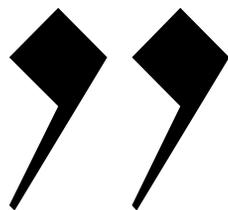
Bowie's move to West Berlin's district of Schöneberg in 1976 proved to be a smart decision for his creative output. Alongside Iggy Pop, Bowie lived in a flat on Hauptstraße and collaborated with producer Tony Visconti and musician Brian Eno (from Roxy Music). The result of this burst of artistic energy was *The Berlin Triptych*, a series of three albums that experimented with electronic, krautrock, ambient, and world music.

The second album, *Heroes*, is one of his most famous albums to date. His Berlin years and the release of *Heroes* situate Bowie at the heart of Cold War pop culture. The title track "Heroes" remains one of Bowie's most beloved hits, serving as a love story of separated lovers on opposite sides of the Berlin Wall and establishes Bowie's role in uniting disaffected young people on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

## ONCE AN ARTIST, **ALWAYS AN ARTIST**

David Bowie's passion for art was all-encompassing: he was not only a talented singer, songwriter, and musician, but also a skilled painter, actor, publisher, curator, and art collector. Bowie was a true artist at heart, constantly pushing the boundaries of what was considered mainstream and blending diverse artistic influences into his work.

It remains a mystery how Bowie was able to combine all of his passions into one cohesive artistic vision, but his impact on popular music and culture is undeniable and one of the reasons why he will forever be remembered.



## ACTIVITY

3

**Play the same Kahoot again to see if your answers are different now.**

## ACTIVITY

4

**Watch these two videos and do the tasks that follow:**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



- 1 Discuss the expansionist policy of the former Eastern Bloc as presented in the two videos. Discuss the similarities with today's Russia's behavior towards Ukraine.
- 2 Work in pairs and compare and contrast the style of each video and explain the techniques used. (informative only, delivering political messages, using humor)

## ACTIVITY

5

**Watch these two videos and do the tasks that follow:**

Is there a different mood presented in the song as far as the Eastern Bloc countries? Why do you think this is happening? (Difference on Politics and Everyday Life).



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**

# ACTIVITY

6

The song is a parody of the song **Back in the USA** (Chuck Berry) and the patriotic sentiment of the lyrics. Do you know what a parody is? Choose two verses of your favorite song and write a parody of them.

**1** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# ACTIVITY

7

Open Google Maps, spot Japan and Russia and try to imagine a journey from one country to the other by train. Close your eyes and imagine the different scenery you would see. Have a look at this picture from the Trans-Siberian railway route:



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**

# ACTIVITY

# 8

**Write a mystery story of your train journey.**

A large white rectangular area with a torn top edge, containing 25 horizontal lines for writing.

**ACTIVITY****IN GROUPS****9**

**In groups create a poster with special monuments of interest from the cities you could visit while on the Trans-Siberian railway route and prepare a poster presentation.**

**ACTIVITY****10**

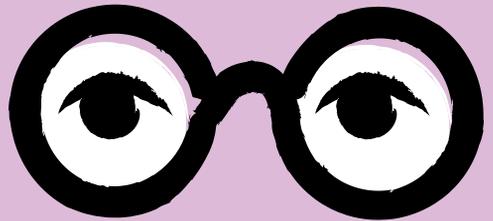
**What do you know about the Apollo 11 mission? Discuss.**

**ACTIVITY****11**

**Read this article. Close your eyes and imagine you have just landed on the moon. Describe the scenery and your feelings in 2 paragraphs.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**





# ACTIVITY

# 12

**Listen to the song Heroes by David Bowie.  
Make a drawing of the song.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**





## ACTIVITY

14

**Imagine you are David Bowie, and you are calling your friend Iggy Pop to announce you are moving to Berlin and want to stay with him. Act out the telephone dialogue with your classmate.**

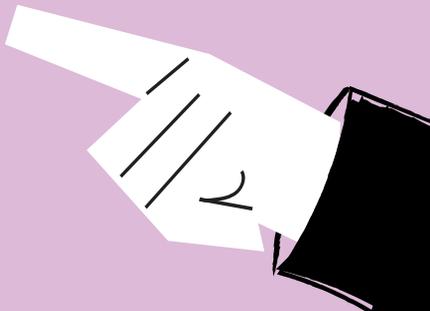
## ACTIVITY

15

**Watch the video and imagine you are walking the wall from the beginning to its end. Choose a side and create a power point with the Berlin monuments that you can spot on the other side. Present it in class.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



# ACTIVITY

16

Watch the video and draw different costumes that would fit Bowie's dressing style as Ziggy Stardust or Aladdin Sane and present them in the classroom.



SCAN  
AND  
WATCH



# EDGAR

EDGAR  
ALLAN  
POE

# ALLAN

# POE

Edgar Allan Poe was an American writer and poet who lived in the 1800s. He wrote spooky stories and poems that often talked about death, sadness, and the darker parts of people's minds. His stories were really good at keeping readers interested and feeling scared or curious. Let's find out more about him.

## CHAPTER 10



# ACTIVITY

1

After reading the text, write 5 T/F questions about Poe. Give them to the person sitting next to you and see if they can answer them correctly.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

**E**dgar Poe was born on January 19th, 1809 to traveling actors Eliza and David Poe. When Edgar was a baby, David abandoned the family, leaving Eliza to support three young children. In a devastating turn, Eliza contracted tuberculosis and spent the last few months of her life in Richmond. She died on December 8th, 1811 at the age of 24, leaving behind her three children. Two-year-old Edgar was taken in by Richmond couple John and Frances Allan. Edgar was never officially adopted, a cause and result of constant tensions between him and his foster father. He did not take their last name, but instead he became Edgar Allan Poe. As a teenager Poe enjoyed the life of the elite upper-class.

At the age of 17, Edgar traveled to Charlottesville to attend the University of Virginia (UVA). He left behind a fiancé, Elmira Royster, who promised to wait until after graduation to marry. Edgar almost immediately ran into trouble at UVA. Although he was a talented student, he had arrived at college with only \$110 for tuition. UVA's tuition was three times that, so he decided to gamble to raise the rest of the funds. Instead, Edgar generated \$2,000 worth of debt. After just a couple months at UVA, he returned to Richmond disappointed and continued to feud with

his foster father. To make matters worse, Elmira had become engaged to someone else.

Poe then moved to Boston. He didn't stay long, but during that time he published his first book of poetry "Tamerlane and Other Poems" under the pseudonym "A Bostonian." When Poe was 18 he joined the army under the name "Edgar Perry." Poe did exceptionally well in the army, rising to the rank of sergeant major in just two years. He then went to West Point, where once again he did well academically, but ran into financial issues.

In Baltimore Poe lived with several relatives, including his aunt Maria Clemm and her daughter, Virginia. Poe lived in Baltimore for four years, during which time he shifted from writing poetry to short stories. Poe and Virginia then got married. She was 13, he was 27. This is an unlikely pairing and there is much debate about the nature of their relationship.

Poe wrote in many genres, but his contribution to horror is what makes him famous today. Poe revolutionized the genre. He was one of the first to involve deep, intuitive, psychological horror. He often wrote stories where the true monster was the capacity for evil that is inside each person, and what happens when that evil is acted upon.

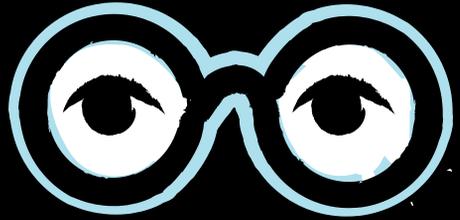
# ACTIVITY

# 2

Watch the following video and answer the questions.



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



- 1 What makes Poe's gothic horror stories stand out?

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- 2 What are the two cardinal rules that Poe identified for the short story?

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- 3 What is the theme that most of Poe's stories deal with?

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- 4 **Why is the invention of the modern detective story attributed to Edgar Allan Poe?**

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- 5 **What are mainly the reasons that Poe experienced a troublesome life?**

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## ACTIVITY

## 3

**Read this text about the mystery behind Poe's death, which, to this day, remains a subject of speculation and debate. What do you think happened?**

On October 3, 1849, Poe was found delirious and wandering the streets of Baltimore, Maryland. He reportedly spoke in "inaudible murmurs" and made "incoherent replies" when asked questions. He was taken to a nearby hospital, where he lapsed into a coma and died four days later. The exact cause of his death is unclear, and there are many theories about what might have happened. One theory suggests that Poe was suffering from alcohol withdrawal at the time of his death. Another theory suggests that he died of some other medical condition, such as epilepsy or syphilis. However, some people believe that foul play was involved in Poe's death. One theory suggests that he was kidnapped and beaten or drugged by his captors. Others believe that he was the victim of a political assassination, due to his outspoken views on politics and social issues. There are also theories that suggest Poe's death was the result of suicide. He had a history of depression and mental illness, and some have speculated that he may have taken his own life.

**Now that you know more about him, let's read some of his work.**

# ACTIVITY

# 4

**In the following excerpt a lot of words have been hidden. Based on the words you see, can you guess what the story is about?**

[redacted] madman [redacted]  
 [redacted] friendly [redacted] old man  
 [redacted]

[redacted] slowly opened his door. [redacted]  
 [redacted]  
 [redacted]  
 [redacted] stood there [redacted]  
 [redacted] light fell across that eye.  
 [redacted] seven long nights, [redacted]  
 [redacted]  
 [redacted] had to kill; [redacted]

[redacted]  
 [redacted]  
 [redacted]

# ACTIVITY

# 5

**Now read the excerpt from *The Tell Tale Heart*. Were your guesses right? What kind of story is it? What is unusual about it, bearing in mind that it was written in 1843?**

So you think that I am mad? A madman cannot plan. But you should have seen me. During all of that week I was as friendly to the old man as I could be, and warm, and loving.

Every night about twelve o'clock I slowly opened his door. And when the door was opened wide enough I put my hand in, and then my head. In my hand I held a light covered over with a cloth so that no light showed. And I stood there quietly. Then, carefully,

I lifted the cloth, just a little, so that a single, thin, small light fell across that eye. For seven nights I did this, seven long nights, every night at midnight. Always the eye was closed, so it was impossible for me to do the work. For it was not the old man I felt I had to kill; it was the eye, his Evil Eye.

And every morning I went to his room, and with a warm, friendly voice I asked him how he had slept. He could not guess that every night, just at twelve, I looked in at him as he slept.

# MOVIE TIME



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**

# ACTIVITY

# 6

**Read the Raven.**



**SCAN  
AND  
READ**



- 1 What do you think a raven represents or symbolizes? Brainstorm and write your ideas in the box below!**

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- 2 Can you write this poem in plain English?**

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- 3 Why do you think it is this poem that made him famous?**

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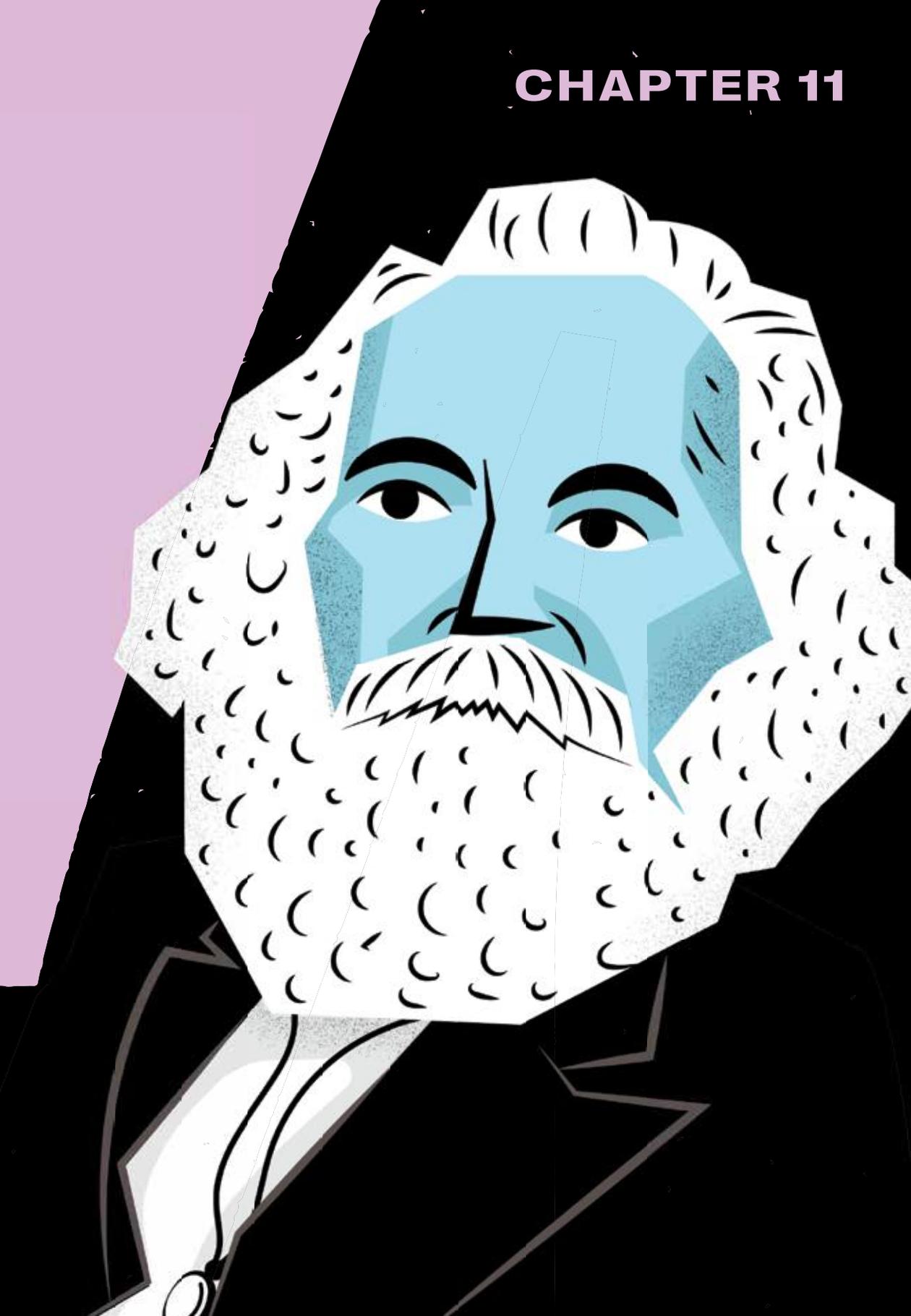
# KARL MARX

## KARL MARX

Karl Marx, in full Karl Heinrich Marx, (born May 5, 1818, Trier, Rhine province, Prussia [Germany]—died March 14, 1883, London, England), revolutionary, sociologist, historian, and economist. He published (with Friedrich Engels) *Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei* (1848), commonly known as *The Communist Manifesto*, the most celebrated pamphlet in the history of the socialist movement. He also was the author of the move-

ment's most important book, *Das Kapital*. These writings and others by Marx and Engels form the basis of the body of thought and belief known as Marxism.

# CHAPTER 11



# ACTIVITY

1

**Read the following extract from *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens. What conclusions can you draw about society in the mid 19th century? Work in groups and present your answer to your class.**

**O**liver Twist and his companions suffered the tortures of slow starvation for three months: at last they got so voracious and wild with hunger, that one boy, who was tall for his age, and hadn't been used to that sort of thing (or his father had kept a small cookshop), hinted darkly to his companions, that unless he had another basin of gruel per diem, he was afraid he might some night happen to eat the boy who slept next to him, who happened to be a weakly youth of tender age. He had a wild hungry eye; and they implicitly believed him. A council was held; lots were cast who should walk up to the master after supper that evening, and ask for more; and it fell to Oliver Twist.

The evening arrived; the boys took their places. The master, in his cook's uniform, stationed himself at the copper; his pauper assistants ranged themselves behind him; the gruel was served out; and a long grace was said over the short commons. The gruel disappeared; the boys whispered to each other, and winked at Oliver; while his next neighbors nudged him. Child as he was, he was desperate with hunger, and reckless with misery. He rose from the table; and advancing to the master, basin and spoon in hand, said, somewhat alarmed at his own temerity:

"Please, sir, I want some more."

The master was a fat, healthy man; but he turned very pale. He gazed in stupefied astonishment on the small rebel for some seconds, and then clung for support to the copper. The assistants were paralyzed with wonder; the boys with fear.

"What!" said the master at length, in a faint voice.

"Please, sir," replied Oliver, "I want some more."

The master aimed a blow at Oliver's head with the ladle; pinioned him in his arms; and shrieked aloud for the beadle.

Charles Dickens was well versed in the poverty of London, as he himself was a child worker after his father was sent to debtors' prison. His appreciation of the hardships endured by impoverished citizens stayed with him for the rest of his life and was evident in his journalistic writings and novels. Dickens began writing *Oliver Twist* after the adoption of the Poor Law of 1834, which halted government payments to the able-bodied poor unless they entered workhouses. Thus, *Oliver Twist* became a vehicle for social criticism aimed directly at the problem of poverty in 19th-century London.

# ACTIVITY

# 2

**Who was Karl Marx? Where was he born? Why was he made stateless? Read the text and/or watch the video to find out.**



SCAN  
AND  
READ



Born on 5 May 1818 to a Jewish family in Trier, Germany, Marx studied law and philosophy at university. His family converted to Christianity when he was six years old but he was never spiritual, once referring to religion as the “opium of the people”. Due to his political publications, Marx became stateless and lived in exile with his wife and children in London for decades, where he continued to develop his thought in collaboration with German thinker Friedrich Engels and publish his writings, researching in the reading room of the British Museum.

His best-known works are *The Communist Manifesto*, and the three-volume *Das Kapital*. His political and philosophical thought had an enormous impact on future intellectual, economic and political history. Marx’s theories about society, economics and politics – collectively understood as Marxism – hold that human societies develop through class struggle. In capitalism, this manifests itself in the conflict between the ruling classes (known as the bourgeoisie) that control the means of production and the working classes (known as the proletariat) that enable these means by selling their labor power in return for wages.

Marx supported that capitalism would produce internal tensions and this would lead to its self-destruction and that it should be replaced by a new system, which he considered to be socialism. He also believed that the working class would develop class consciousness and this would lead to revolts since they would long for political power. A solution to this would be the establishment of a classless communist society. Marx actively campaigned for his beliefs in an attempt to topple capitalism and implement communism.

Marx has been described as one of the most influential figures in human history, and his work has been both highly praised and criticized. Many intellectuals, labor unions, artists and political parties worldwide have been influenced by Marx’s work, with many modifying or adapting his ideas. Marx is typically cited as one of the principal architects of modern social science.

# ACTIVITY

# 3

**Now, discuss the following issues.**

- 1 Why do you believe he referred to religion as “the opium of the people”?**

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- 2 What is “class conscience”? Do you have one?**

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- 3 Is it possible to have a classless society?**

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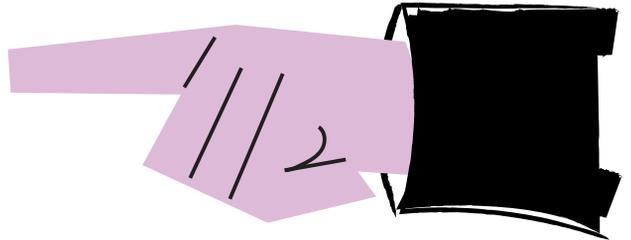
# ACTIVITY

4

**Follow the link and watch a video about Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx. After you have watched it, report to the class why their work is significant and how it has influenced society.**



**SCAN  
AND  
READ**



# ACTIVITY

5

**Now go to google maps and find Trier, Germany. Can you spot Brückenstraße 10, Marx's birthplace, which now houses a museum devoted to him? Why has his house been turned into a museum?**

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# ACTIVITY

# 7

**Read the passage carefully and pinpoint the details and imagery used by Dickens to describe the town and its inhabitants.**

“Coketown was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness. It contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work, and to whom every day was the same as yesterday and tomorrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next”.

This passage vividly describes the bleak and dull nature of life in an industrial town during the Industrial Revolution. The tall chimneys and constant smoke suggest pollution and a lack of care for the environment. The smell and the constant rattling and trembling of the machinery create a sense of discomfort and unease. The repetition of the same tasks day in and day out creates a feeling of boredom and drudgery, and the sense that life is unchanging and hopeless. Dickens uses this passage to critique the dehumanizing effects of industrialization and the social and economic inequality it created.



# ACTIVITY

# 9

**Here is a passage from “The Communist Manifesto” by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that depicts the adversity of the industrial world. Get into small groups, read and analyze the two passages commenting on how the authors describe the working conditions of the industrial world and the role of technology and machinery and the effects of capitalism on society. Then create a Venn diagram comparing and contrasting the two authors’ perspectives on the industrial world.**

# MANIFESTO

“The bourgeoisie, during its rule of scarce one hundred years, has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together. Subjection of Nature’s forces to man, machinery, application of chemistry to industry and agriculture, steam-navigation, railways, electric telegraphs, clearing of whole continents for cultivation, canalization of rivers, whole populations conjured out of the ground -- what earlier century had even a presentiment that such productive forces slumbered in the lap of social labor?”

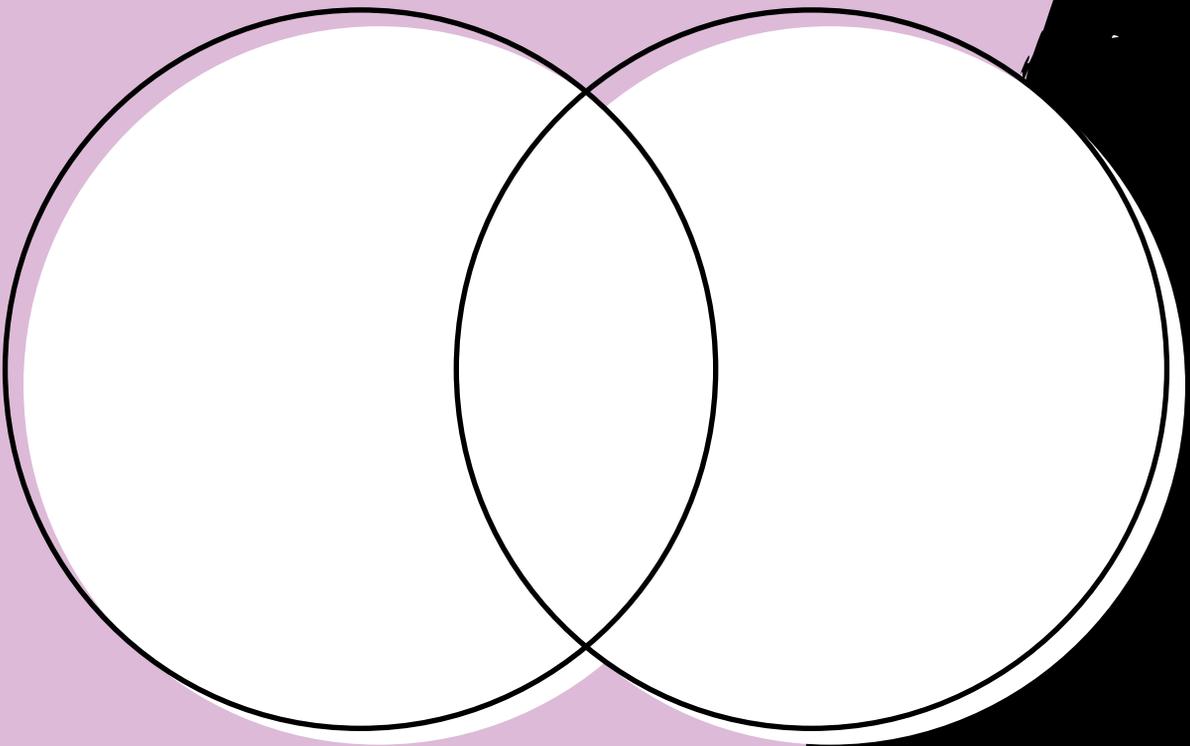
However, the modern bourgeoisie, instead of improving conditions for the whole of society, has produced a situation in which the majority of the population are oppressed and exploited. The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hither-

to honored and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-laborers.

The bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil, and has reduced the family relation to a mere money relation.

The bourgeoisie cannot exist without constantly revolutionizing the instruments of production, and thereby the relations of production, and with them the whole relations of society. Conservation of the old modes of production in unaltered form was, on the contrary, the first condition of existence for all earlier industrial classes. Constant revolutionizing of production, uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions, everlasting uncertainty and agitation, distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all earlier ones”.

# THE VENN DIAGRAM





# THE BRONTE SISTERS



## CHAPTER 12

Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë were sisters and writers whose novels have become classics. Charlotte was born on 21 April 1816, Emily on 30 July 1818 and Anne on 17 January 1820 all in Thornton, Yorkshire. They had two sisters, both of whom died in childhood

and a brother, Branwell. Their father, Patrick, was an Anglican clergyman who was appointed as the rector of the village of Haworth, on the Yorkshire moors. After the death of their mother in 1821, their Aunt Elizabeth came to look after the family.

### THE BRONTE SISTERS



# ACTIVITY

1

**Look at the following map. This is Haworth, can you spot the Parsonage Museum on the map? Click on it. Click on the photos to take a closer look of the Bronte sisters' residence. Which picture stood out the most to you and why? What era does it remind you of? How do you think it smells here?**

The Parsonage, built between 1778-1779, was the home and place where the sisters worked on their writing, using their thoughts to escape from the life they had and a way to entertain themselves. Their father was a parish priest and writer himself, as well. He had peculiar beliefs about education and quite eccentric habits. This is what alienated the sisters from the rest of the world, even though they were given freedom and unconditional love by him. Here is where they lost their mother to cancer. Haworth, at the time, was not an ideal place to be living in due to poor sanitation and industrial pollution. Look at the following Sanitary report:

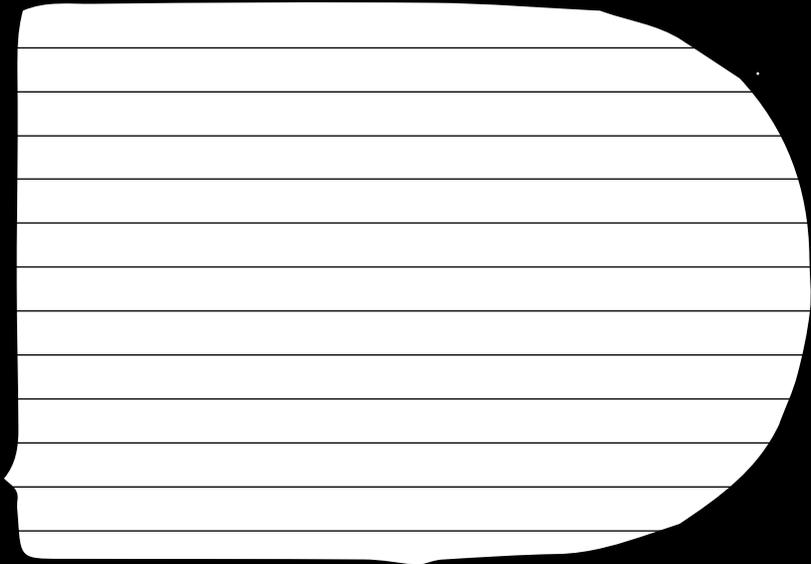
**Can you imagine yourself living at that time?**



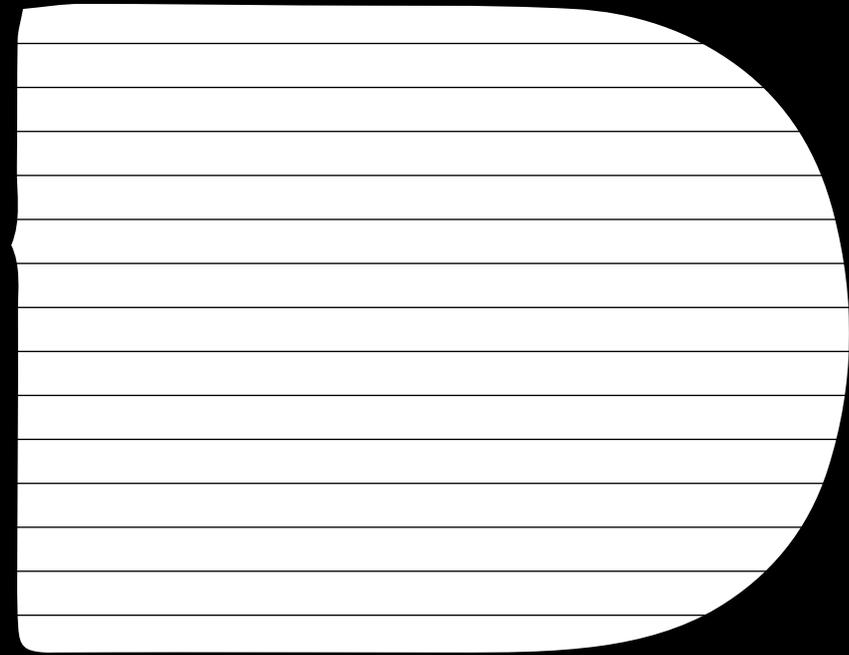
**SCAN  
AND  
LOOK**



**SCAN  
AND  
READ**



A large white rounded rectangular area with horizontal lines, resembling a piece of lined paper. It is positioned in the upper half of the page.



A second large white rounded rectangular area with horizontal lines, identical to the one above. It is positioned in the lower half of the page.

## ACTIVITY

2

**Imagine time-traveling back then to Haworth, what changes, as a mayor, would you make to increase the life expectancy here?**

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## ACTIVITY

3

**You are a doctor and are given the chance to travel to Haworth at the time of scarlet fever at its peak. Search online about Scarlet Fever and decide what type of medicine you would take with you, just two choices.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# ACTIVITY

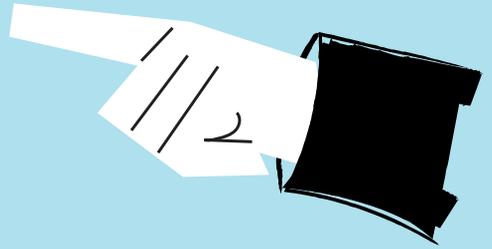
5

**Now that you have explored the house and town where the three sisters once lived, it's time you met each one separately.**

# C

Charlotte Brontë (1816–1855) was the eldest of the three and the one who made it into adulthood. She is one of the most famous Victorian women writers and

poets and whose novels became classics of English Literature. One of her most famous novels is *Jane Eyre*, in which the protagonist is a governess – a private tutor for children of higher wealth. It is an inspiration of her own experience as a student in a school of cruelty and poor condition and later on as a governess herself. Through *Jane Eyre*, Charlotte found her voice and took a stand for women and the freedom of choice. During pregnancy she caught pneumonia and due to excessive nausea and vomit she became dehydrated and died. Although she could have been cured she refused the help for uncertain reasons.



**Watch the following scene from *Jane Eyre* and listen to the word choices Charlotte gave to the characters:**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**

**E**mily Jane Bronte (1818–1848) was the second of the three, the shyest and the most peculiar. She is the one the sisters have to thank for being published. Emily started out writing poems that were mainly powerful ones as they portrayed her innermost thoughts. Even though she was bad at spelling, this did not keep her from publishing one of the most famous literary works, *Wuthering Heights* – a novel full of passion and love so twisted and yet so frightening. Despite not ever having been in love herself, her work is one that many readers nowadays turn to get inspired by the power of words Emily has used to depict the varieties of love. She was a feminist as she observed the male character world as complex, cruel and nasty. Her only true love was her younger sister Anne– the love of her life– as she claimed. She was a brilliant pianist and was offered a job as a music teacher. She was daring as she cauterized her own

wound with hot boiling water after being bitten by a rabid dog; her sister, Charlotte, was inspired and wrote *Shirley* after this incident. Emily refused to accept her illness of tuberculosis or even be treated by a doctor, and eventually this decision, ended her life.

**Watch the following scene from *Wuthering Heights* and see how passionate, how much love, how twisted and frightening a person who never experienced such love was able to express:**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**

**A**gne Bronte (1820–1849) was the youngest, but the first to have published a feminist novel. Her most famous one is *Agnes Grey*, which is considered an autobiography and a foreshadow of *Jane Eyre*. She also wrote *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* (criticized as the most feminist novel), which Charlotte prevented from being republished and therefore makes her the least well known novelist. Clearly Anne wanted to teach the reader “to tell the truth, for truth always conveys its own moral to those who are able to receive it ... and if I can gain the public ear at all, I would rather whisper a few wholesome truths therein than much soft nonsense.” Anne worked as a governess and is the only one that lasted

longer in that field. She, along with Emily, whom she favored the most and was inseparable from, took music lessons. Like her sisters, she based her writing inspiration on her own experience of life and focused primarily on morality and ethical principles of human behavior. Many thought of Anne as “the weak and pale reflection” of her sisters– an image created by Charlotte who served as her biographer and critic as Anne had not documented many aspects of her life. In the brief ones that were found, though, talk about her experience as a governess as she concludes that “... during my stay I have had some very unpleasant and undreamt-of experience of human nature ...” leaving us readers with a profound enigma. Anne, just like Emily, died a year later from tuberculosis.

# ACTIVITY

# 6

**Anne was considered a genius and always stood by her guided philosophy for writing, which was, “the end of Religion is not to teach us how to die, but how to live; and the earlier you become wise and good, the more of happiness you secure.” What does she mean by this and to what extent do you agree with her?**

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# ACTIVITY

# 7

**Which sister stood out the most to you and why?**

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**ACTIVITY****10**

**Imagine Anne Bronte coming across a CD player left behind by another time traveler with this song on. What do you think her reaction would be while listening to it? How about Charlotte's and Emily's reaction?**

**SCAN  
AND  
LISTEN**

**ACTIVITY****11**

**Now that you have learned about the Bronte sisters you want to plan a trip to Haworth. Go back to the Google map in activity 1 and find a hotel to stay in. Look up the following information and present your trip preparations:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1</b> Pick a hotel and describe it                           | <b>4</b> What will you explore there               |
| <b>2</b> What is the cost for a night                           | <b>5</b> What will you eat there                   |
| <b>3</b> how are you planning to get there<br>(look up tickets) | <b>6</b> Write a travel blog<br>(include pictures) |

# ACTIVITY

# 12

**Pick a quote from one of the Bronte sisters' works and analyze its meaning.**

**1** "Love is like the wild rose-briar; Friendship like the holly-tree. The holly is dark when the rose-briar blooms, but which will bloom most constantly?"

- Emily Bronte, *Emily's Diary*

**2** "I am no bird; and no net ensnares me: I am a free human being with an independent will."

- Charlotte Bronte, *Jane Eyre*

**3** "I am satisfied that if a book is a good one, it is so whatever the sex of the author may be. All novels are or should be written for both men and women to read, and I am at a loss to conceive how a man should permit himself to write anything that would be really disgraceful to a woman, or why a woman should be censured for writing anything that would be proper and becoming for a man."

- Anne Bronte, *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall*

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# ACTIVITY

13

## Read the text and answer the questions in 2-3 lines.

During the time of the Bronte sisters, the mid-19th century, it was difficult for women to become successful authors due to a variety of societal and cultural factors. Women were often expected to prioritize their roles as wives and mothers, and pursuing a career in writing was not seen as a viable option for them.

Additionally, women writers faced significant barriers in terms of publishing and recognition. The literary industry was dominated by men, and women authors often had to use pseudonyms or gender-neutral pen names in order to be taken seriously. Even then, their works were often dismissed or denigrated as "women's writing" and not given the same critical attention or financial rewards as male writers.

There were also limitations on the topics and themes that women were expected to write about, with many publishers and readers preferring sentimental and domestic stories over more complex or controversial works. This meant that women authors often had to navigate a narrow and restrictive literary landscape in order to gain success and recognition.

### What are some challenges women face nowadays?

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### Do you think that some of these limitations apply today as well?

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### What about men?

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# SAPPHO

## CHAPTER 13

Sappho, also spelled (in the Aeolic dialect spoken by the poet) Psappho, (born c. 610, Lesbos [Greece]—died c. 570 BCE), Greek lyric poet greatly admired in all ages for the beauty of her

writing style. She ranks with Archilochus and Alcaeus, among Greek poets, for her ability to impress readers with a lively sense of her personality. Her language contains elements from Aeolic vernacular speech and Aeolic poetic tradition, with traces of epic vocabulary familiar to readers of Homer.

Her phrasing is concise, direct, and picturesque.

SAPPHO



# ACTIVITY

1

Watch the following video. There are 2 more islands mentioned in the video, besides Lesbos, Sappho's birthplace. Which are they and what do you know about them? Find them on Google maps and create a mini PowerPoint about famous historical events these islands are connected with.



SCAN  
AND  
WATCH



# ACTIVITY

2

Find photos of the Lovers Leap at Cape Lefkada. Look at it for a while, then close your eyes and reveal the first 5 feelings that are generated by the sight of it.

1

5

2

4

3

# ACTIVITY

# 3

## Read the text and write two questions you have about Sappho.

**S**appho was an ancient Greek poet from the island of Lesbos, who lived between 630 and 570 BCE. She was one of the most important and influential poets of her time, and her work had a profound impact on the development of Greek lyric poetry. Here are some interesting facts about her life and work:

Sappho was born into a wealthy family on the island of Lesbos, which was known for its cultural and artistic traditions. She received an education in music, poetry, and dance, and became a leading figure in the cultural life of her community.

She wrote in a poetic form known as lyric poetry, which was characterized by its emotional and personal content, and its use of musical accompaniment. Her poems were primarily about love, beauty, and desire, and were often addressed to other women.

She was famous for her beauty and her charisma, and was admired by many of her contemporaries. She was known for her wit and intelligence, and was considered a role model for young women.

Sappho's poetry was widely read and admired in ancient Greece, and she was often referred to as the "tenth muse." Her poems were often censored and suppressed by later generations of scholars

and critics, who disapproved of its homoerotic content. However, in recent years, her work has been rediscovered and re-evaluated, and she is now recognized as one of the most important poets of the ancient world.

Despite her fame and influence, much of her poetry has been lost over time. Only a small fraction of her work survives today, in the form of fragments and quotations preserved in the writings of other authors.

Her legacy has had a lasting impact on Western literature and culture. Her work has been translated into many languages, and has inspired countless poets and artists over the centuries. Her name has also become a symbol of female same-sex desire, and her association with the island of Lesbos has given rise to the modern term "lesbian" and "sapphic."

1

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2

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# ACTIVITY

# 4

**Find information about the nine Muses and the Art they are associated with and pick your favorite one. Draw a portrait of them, based on how you imagine them to look like in your mind and present them in the class.**

# ACTIVITY

# 5

**Below are two fragments found from Sappho's poems. Fill in the blanks and create your own poems, based on them.**

Here now, again, Muses, leaving the golden \_\_\_\_\_

The stars around the beautiful moon'  
The stars around the beautiful moon

Hiding their glittering forms

Whenever she shines full on earth \_\_\_\_\_

Silver \_\_\_\_\_

# ACTIVITY

# 6

**Fragment 31 is one of Sappho's most famous poems and it is considered by many as the poem of jealousy. Others believe it reveals the power of love.**

**1** Read it again and discuss what kind of feelings are expressed through it.

**2** Debate on whether it is actually of jealousy or love. Point to think about: Can those two feelings somehow relate to one another?

# ACTIVITY

7

**Act the scene out without using words. Only use the power of your movement and facial expressions.**

He seems very similar to the gods

That man who sits in front of you

And listens to you speaking

And smiles softly;

And suddenly my heart throbs.

When I glance at you,

I can no longer speak,

My tongue is broken and

A subtle flame is creeping into my skin,

My eyes can see nothing more,

My ears are buzzing,

Drops of sweat are oozing,

My whole body is trembling.

I become greener than grass

And I feel as if I were dead

But everything must be tolerated,

because

a poor man

**Finish the final line that is missing.**



# ACTIVITY

# 9

**Find an object that can be held in your hand (a pebble, a shell, a button, an earring, a ring). Hold it for a while to sense the shape of it in your hand. Open your hand and look at it as if you are seeing it for the first time. Write down the first words that come to your mind. Think of a feeling that this object could represent e.g.love, jealousy, anger, sadness and write a few lines about the object but now with that feeling in mind as the object is actually that feeling of yours. Read it aloud. That's exactly what lyricism is about and like Sappho you have just created a lovely piece of lyric writing!**

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## ACTIVITY

# 10

**Open Chat Gpt and ask it to write a lyric poem about the same object you used to create the previous exercise. Compare and contrast the two results - yours and the AI's one -. Discuss the differences and/or similarities.**

## ACTIVITY

# 11

**Have you ever written a love poem or received one? Here is a map of ancient Greece.**



**SCAN  
AND  
LOOK**



Can you spot the island of Lesbos? It is the birthplace of Sappho a poet who lived in the island of Lesbos in the 7th century BC. She is considered to be one of the greatest lyric poets of all time and her poems on love and desire have had a lasting impact on Western Literature and culture.

The town of Mytilene (the capital of Lesbos), the Bay of Kalloni (where Sappho is said to have drowned), or the Temple of Apollo in Delphi (where Sappho is said to have performed her poetry) are crucial to her poetry.

Get into small groups and pick one location. Go online and find information about the above places. Create a short presentation that should include information about the location's geography, history, and its significance to Sappho's life or poetry. Reflect on how the landscape and environment of Lesbos influenced Sappho's poetry, and how her poetry in turn reflects her connection to her homeland.

# ACTIVITY

# 12

**Sappho's school devoted itself to the cult of Aphrodite and Eros. Read "Hymn to Aphrodite" - as translated by Anne Carson - out loud. How do you interpret the poem? What emotions does it evoke? Draw the poem.**

Deathless Aphrodite of the spangled mind  
child of Zeus, who twists lures, I beg you  
do not break with hard pains  
O lady, my heart!

but come here if ever before  
you caught my voice far off  
and listening left your father's  
golden house and came,

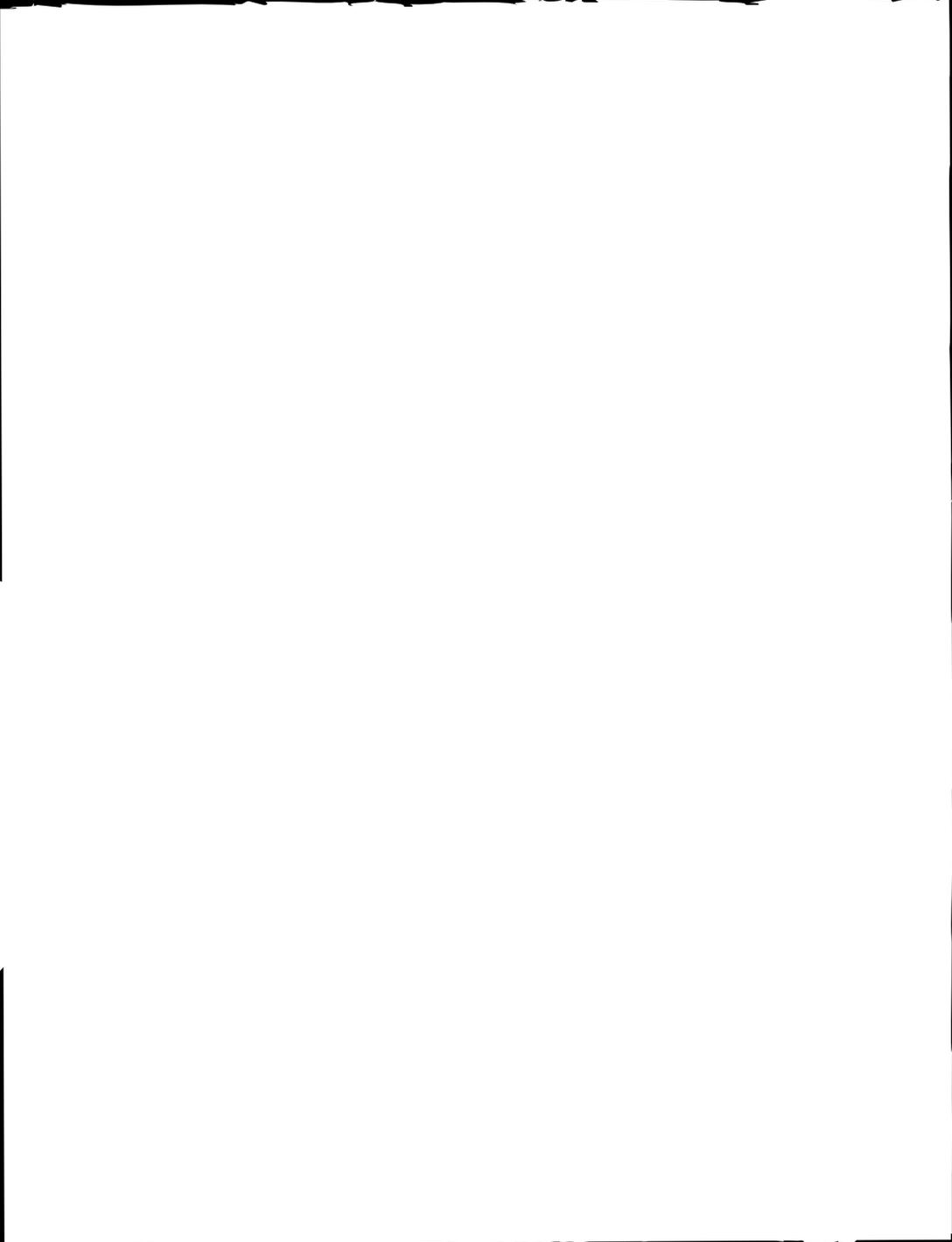
yoking your car. And fine birds brought you  
quick sparrows over the black earth  
whipping their wings down the sky  
through midair---

they arrived. But you, O blessed one,  
smiled in your deathless face  
and asked what (now again) I have suffered and why  
(now again) I am calling out

and what I want to happen most of all  
in my crazy heart. Whom should I persuade (now again)  
to lead you back into her love? Who, O  
Sappho, is wronging you?

For if she flies, soon she will pursue.  
If she refuses gifts, rather she will give them.  
If she does not love, soon she will love  
even unwilling

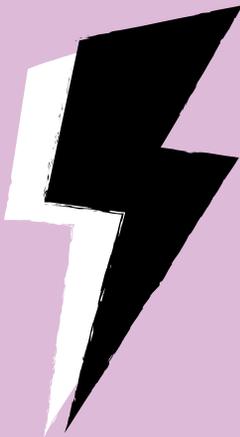
Come to me now: loose me from hard  
care and all my heart longs  
to accomplish, accomplish. You  
be my ally.



# ACTIVITY

13

**William Shakespeare, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Emily Dickinson, H.D. (Hilda Doolittle): H.D, Adrienne Rich** are just a few of the many poets who have been influenced by Sappho's work over time. Go online, choose one of the poets above. Then choose a poem and try to identify areas that reflect the idea of the power of poetry to transport the reader to another world, a theme also present in Sappho's poetry.





## CHAPTER 14

# MANOLIS GLEZOS

MANOLIS  
GLEZOS

Manolis Glezos was a Greek left-wing politician, journalist, author, and folk hero, best known for his participation in the World War II resistance. In Greece, he is best remembered for taking down the Flag of Nazi Germany from the Acropolis during the Axis occupation of Greece, along with Lakis Santas.



# ACTIVITY

1

Look at the photo. Describe it in 10 words. Do not write any sentences or phrases, only 10 words.



SCAN  
AND  
LOOK



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# ACTIVITY

2

Guessing game...

When do you think this event took place?

What do you think happened?

What do you think are the names of the two men in the picture?

How old do you think they are?

# ACTIVITY

# 3

**There is a text on Manolis Glezos, one of the men in the picture above. Before reading the text, try to answer the MC questions. Then read the text and check if your answers were correct.**

**1** Who was Manolis Glezos?

- a** A Greek politician
- b** A Greek journalist
- c** A Greek author
- d** All of the above

**2** What is Manolis Glezos best known for?

- a** His left-wing political beliefs
- b** His participation in World War II resistance
- c** His work as a journalist
- d** His imprisonment and legal troubles

**3** What did Manolis Glezos do during the Axis occupation of Greece?

- a** He took down the Flag of Nazi Germany from the Acropolis
- b** He participated in World War II resistance
- c** He became a Member of the Greek Parliament
- d** He worked as a journalist

**4** How many times was Manolis Glezos sentenced to death?

- a** Once
- b** Twice
- c** Thrice
- d** Four times

**5**

What happened to Manolis Glezos after the end of the Occupation?

- a** He was released from prison
- b** He became a Member of the Greek Parliament
- c** He was sentenced to death
- d** He went into hiding

**7**

When was Manolis Glezos permanently released from prison?

- a** 1971
- b** 1974
- c** 2014
- d** He was never released from prison

**9**

What newspapers did Manolis Glezos work for?

- a** Rizospastis and I Avgi
- b** The New York Times and The Guardian
- c** The Times of India and The Sydney Morning Herald
- d** None of the above

**6**

What was the topic of international interest related to Manolis Glezos?

- a** His left-wing political beliefs
- b** His imprisonment and legal troubles
- c** His work as a journalist
- d** His participation in World War II resistance

**8**

What was Manolis Glezos' role in the European Parliament?

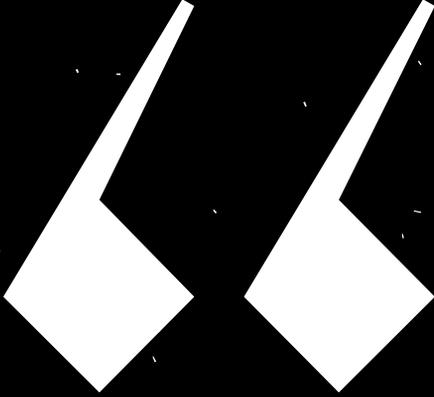
- a** He was a Member of the European Parliament for a second time in his life
- b** He was the oldest-ever member of the European Parliament
- c** He was the most voted-for candidate in Greece
- d** All of the above

**10**

How many books did Manolis Glezos publish?

- a** Four
- b** Five
- c** Six
- d** Seven

## Now read the text.



**M**

anolis Glezos (Greek: Μανώλης Γλέζος; 9 September 1922 – 30 March 2020[1]) was a Greek left-wing politician, journalist, author, and folk

hero, best known for his participation in the World War II resistance.

In Greece, he is best remembered for taking down the Flag of Nazi Germany from the Acropolis during the Axis occupation of Greece, along with Lakis Santas. After the end of the Occupation, his left-wing political beliefs and activism led to him being sentenced to death thrice; his imprisonments and legal troubles were often the topic of international interest, until his permanent release in 1971.

Since the restoration of democracy in 1974, he had been active as a politician, becoming a Member of the Greek Parliament for various left-wing parties over the years. In 2014, at the age of 91, he became a Member of the European Parliament for a second time in his life, for Syriza, making him the oldest-ever member of the European Parliament.[2] He was also the most voted-for candidate in Greece.

Glezos was an award-winning journalist, and worked as head-editor and editor for the left-wing newspapers Rizospastis and I Avgi, which are popular to this day; he also published six books.



# ACTIVITY

# 4

## Read the text. Answer the questions.

On 30 May 1941 Glezos and Apostolos Santas climbed on the Acropolis and tore down the swastika, which had been there since 27 April 1941, when the Nazi forces had entered Athens. It inspired not only the Greeks, but all subjected people, to resist the occupation, and established them both as two international anti-Nazi heroes.

Hours later, the Nazi regime sentenced the perpetrators to death, but they were not identified until much later. Glezos was arrested by the German occupation forces on 24 March 1942, imprisoned, and tortured. As a result of his treatment, he was affected by tuberculosis

Glezos was arrested again on 21 April 1943 by the Italian occupation forces and spent three months in jail. In 1944, he was imprisoned by Greek collaborators and beaten for trying to escape.

### 1 What did Glezos and Apostolos Santas do on May 30, 1941?

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---

### 2 Why was the swastika on the Acropolis significant during World War II?

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### 3 How did tearing down the swastika inspire people to resist the occupation?

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**4 What happened to Glezos and Santas after they tore down the swastika?**

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**5 When was Glezos arrested by the German occupation forces, and what happened to him while he was imprisoned?**

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**6 When was Glezos arrested again, and who were his captors this time?**

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**7 Was Glezos beaten for trying to escape from prison?**

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# ACTIVITY

# 5

**Answer the following questions using between 3 and 5 words for each (no more - no less!)**

**1 Is Manolis Glezos a hero?**

---

**2 What would you ask him if you met him in person?**

---

**3 Is it bravery or stupidity what he did against the Nazis?**

---

**4 What is the meaning of a flag?**

---

# ACTIVITY

# 6

**This is a quote by Manolis Glezos at the age of 92. Read it carefully and do the following activities.**

Why do I go on? Why am I doing this when I am 92 years and two months old? I could, after all, be sitting on a sofa in slippers with my feet up. So why do I do this? You think the man sitting opposite you is Manolis but you are wrong. I am not him. And I am not him because I have not forgotten that every time someone was about to be executed [during WWII], they said: 'Don't forget me. When you say good morning, think of me. When you raise a glass, say my name.' And that is what I am doing talking to you, or doing any of this. The man you see before you is all those people. And all this is about not forgetting them.

- 1 Translate the text in your mother tongue.
- 2 Read it out loud in your mother tongue. Read it out loud in English. Does the text sound or feel different? Why/ why not? Share your answers with your partner.
- 3 Draw a picture of Manolis Glezos inspired by this quote. Post it on your classroom wall.





# ACTIVITY

9

**Write an article about Manolis Glezos and his story. Mail it to the mayor of Naxos.**



A large white rectangular area with horizontal lines, intended for writing an article. The lines are evenly spaced and cover the entire width of the area.

# ACTIVITY

10

**There is a highschool in Naxos, named after Manolis Glezos. Find the school on Google maps, find some photos of it and create a digital collage with info about the school and Glezos.**

# DIMITRA OF LESVOS

DIMITRA  
OF LESVOS

**CHAPTER 15**



# ACTIVITY

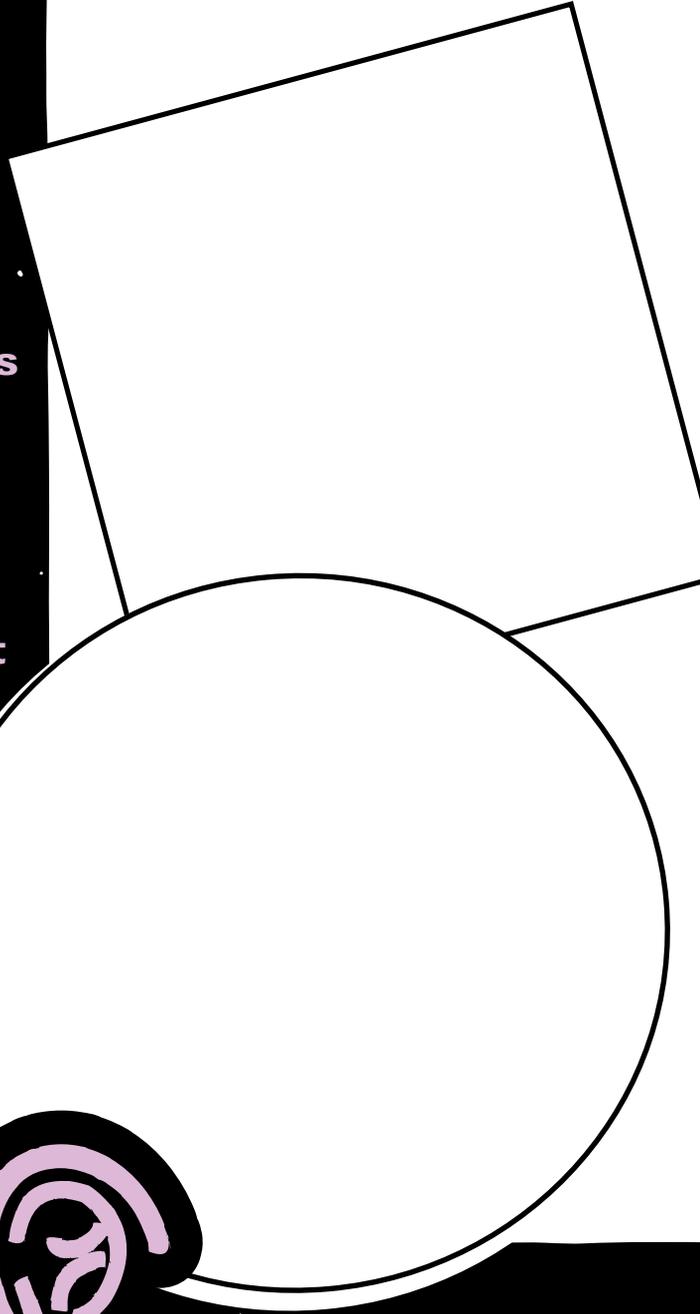
**You probably don't know Dimitra of Lesvos. This is a picture of her. You will read about her sad story. Look at the picture for 1 minute while listening to this music. Write in the circle below all the words that come to your mind. Write in the box all the questions you have about Dimitra.**



**SCAN  
AND  
LISTEN**



1



# ACTIVITY

# 2

**Go to Google Maps and find the island of Lesvos. Explore it on Google Earth or find pictures about it. Create a mini presentation with main info on the island. What is it known for? How can you get there?**

**What would you put in your suitcase if you were planning to visit Lesvos. Draw what you'd take with you in this suitcase.**



# ACTIVITY

3

Watch the video on Dimitra of Lesvos and answer the questions below.



SCAN  
AND  
WATCH



How does this video make you feel?

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Do you feel you want to know more about this story?

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Write a phrase that comes to mind after watching this documentary trailer.

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# ACTIVITY

# 4

**Dimitra of Lesvos went missing. Below you will read an article about her, before she was found. Read it carefully and answer the questions.**

"She was happy with her dresses, necklaces, songs, and books, the Panagia of the mermaid"

"Neither woman nor man. Rose": Lyricist and author Depi Chatzikampani made a new, moving post about Dimitra of Lesvos.

AFTER THE ACTIVATION OF THE SILVER ALERT ALARM by the Lifeline, for the disappearance of Dimitris Kalogiannis or Dimitra of Lesvos, since April, her story has circulated online. Among the people who wrote about her is lyricist and author Depi Chatzikampani, who through a new post on Facebook helps us get to know Dimitra a little better, emerging as a symbol of all the people who, due to their diversity, have found themselves on the margins.

As Chatzikampani wrote:

"Dimitra lived in her own beautiful world in Skala Sykaminias in Lesvos.

"She was happy with her dresses, her necklaces, her songs and her books, the Panagia of the mermaid, and the sea.

"Every time I went to her village, I saw her and we talked.

"Dimitra loves cats and Jesus Christ.

"She liked her solitude, her freedom, and didn't want to go down to the town of Mytilene because people got scared of her; she felt safe among her fellow villagers.

"But there were many who didn't accept her, many who mocked her.

"Dimitra was not well lately; I remember her running on some rocks near the cliff with the straps of her heels loose.

"I remember that the last time I went to talk to her, she didn't answer me and started laughing loudly, with an eerie laugh.

"Dimitra was subjected to bullying a few months ago by students, and so she ended up in a clinic in Lesvos with Dr. Fani Patrici. Then she was sent to Athens to heal her psychological wounds.

"Because Dimitra needed strong clinical support.

"It's the clinic's and the relatives' responsibility that her disappearance was reported late.

"Dimitra had been mentally abused by society countless times, yet she was innocent, happy, and constantly smiling.

"Dimitra felt familiar among immigrants who stood out in our area, because she said that she too felt foreign there.

"She had told me that she felt better when they called her Dimitraki and that she felt her gender was a rose.

"Neither woman nor man.

"Rose.

"Dimitra has been missing since the sixth of April, and yet her disappearance was only made known yesterday.

"We owe her an apology as humanity, and all I hope for is that she is found soon and well.

"I read that some saw her in Chalkida.

"If anyone has any news about her, please notify directly, as the situation is serious and dangerous.

"Dimitra, we await your return to our island.

"And we hope it's soon.

## TRUE OR FALSE?

- |    |  |       |
|----|--|-------|
| 1  | Dimitra of Lesvos was happy with her dresses, necklaces, songs, and books.   | T / F |
| 2  | Dimitra of Lesvos was a man.   | T / F |
| 3  | Dimitra of Lesvos loved cats and Jesus Christ.                               | T / F |
| 4  | Dimitra of Lesvos felt safe among her fellow villagers.                      | T / F |
| 5  | Dimitra of Lesvos was subjected to bullying by students.                     | T / F |
| 6  | Dimitra of Lesvos was sent to Athens to heal her physical wounds.            | T / F |
| 7  | Dimitra of Lesvos felt foreign among immigrants who stood out in their area. | T / F |
| 8  | Dimitra of Lesvos felt her gender was a rose.                                | T / F |
| 9  | Dimitra of Lesvos has been missing since the sixth of May.                   | T / F |
| 10 | Dimitra of Lesvos' disappearance was reported immediately.                   | T / F |

# ACTIVITY

# 5

**You will watch a 27-min documentary about Dimitra of Lesvos. Here's a summary of the documentary. Watch the first 5 minutes and choose which of the following summaries best describes the video.**

1

The video is about a man who hates cats and loves dogs. He doesn't listen to music and has no love song collection. He shows the viewers around his house, but he doesn't like any of the rooms. He mentions that his parents are still alive and he doesn't like living with them.

2

The video shows a man named Dimitris who lives with his cat in Sykamia. He loves listening to songs and has a collection of love songs. He shows the viewers around his house, including his bedroom and family photos. He mentions that his parents have passed away and he is the only one who stayed with them.

3

The video is about Dimitris, a man who lives in Sykamia and runs a small business selling handmade jewelry. He shows the viewers how he makes his jewelry and talks about the inspiration behind each piece. He also takes the viewers on a tour of the village and shows them the beautiful scenery and local landmarks. He mentions that he loves living in Sykamia and feels connected to the community.

**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**





## ACTIVITY

7

**Below you will read an article about how Dimitra's story ends. After reading it, write a) a 50-word summary, b) a poem about Dimitra of Lesvos. Pick a song that you would dedicate to Dimitra now that you know her story.**

## ACTIVITY

8

**Tell Dimitra's story to 2 people. Report their reactions and share with your class.**

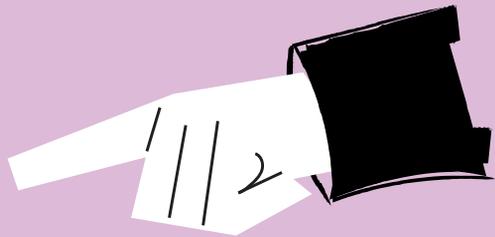
## ACTIVITY

9

**Scan the QR code to watch a presentation made by a group of students (young teenagers) from Mytilene island, the place where Dimitra lived. With your partners, make a similar presentation focusing on what got your attention from Dimitra's story.**



**SCAN  
AND  
WATCH**



# TIME TRAVELLERS

TIME  
TRAVELLERS

FINAL  
CHAPTER





**ACTIVITY****2**

**Imagine William Shakespeare and Edgar Allan Poe lived in the same city at the same time. Had they worked together, what kind of work would they have produced? Write a dialog between the two, using lines from the works.**



# ACTIVITY

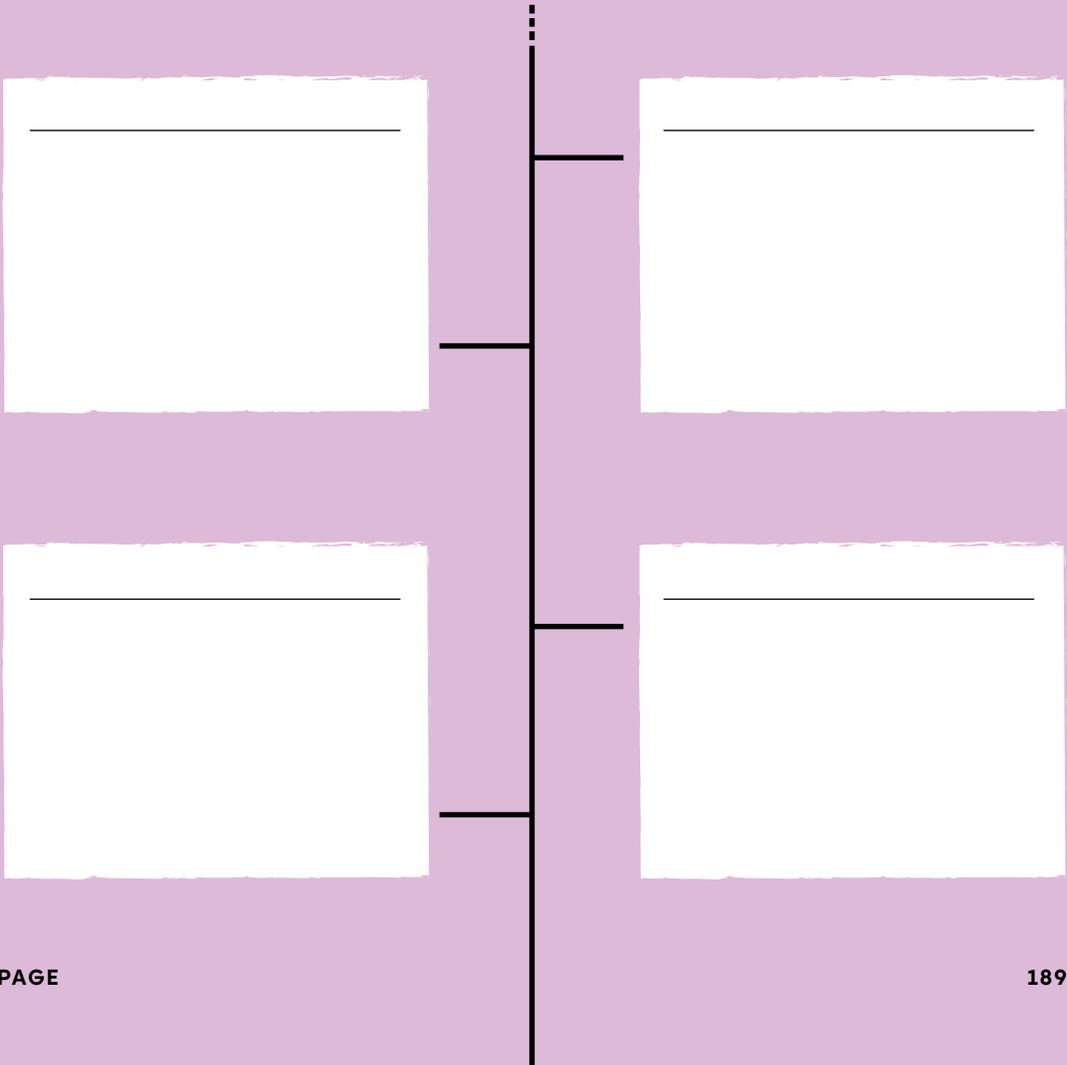
# 5

**Create a timeline with all the people you met in this book. Use the timeline template or create your own. Draw the people you met in this book on your timeline.**

TITLE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_



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TIME

TRAVELLERS

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PAGE

191

## ACTIVITY

7

**Choose 2 or 3 favorite figures from this book and write a dialog. Act it out in class.**

## ACTIVITY

8

**Dress up as your favorite figure from this book and write a monolog. Present it in class.**

## ACTIVITY

9

**In this book you 'visited' several places. Pick your favorite and create a factfile for it.**

# MY FACT FILE

NAME OF COUNTRY

NAME OF CAPITAL CITY

POPULATION

COUNTRY FLAG

FAMOUS MONUMENT

INTERESTING FACTS

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# ACTIVITY

# 10

**In this book, you met several people.  
Create a factfile the one you like better,  
using the template.**

FULL NAME		
DATE OF BIRTH		
PLACE OF BIRTH	DIED	
EARLY LIFE _____ _____ _____ _____		
FAMOUS FOR _____ _____ _____ _____		
FACTS AND QUOTES _____ _____ _____ _____		

**ACTIVITY****11**

**Go back to the Table of Contents of the book. Find a tagline for each figure and add to their names.**

**ACTIVITY****12**

**Recreate the cover of the book. Have an Art exhibition in class with the new book covers!**

**ACTIVITY****13**

**With your classmates and your teacher, write a play where characters from this book meet up. Put up an end-of-year performance with...Time Travelers**

**ACTIVITY****14**

**Write a rap song about your favorite characters from this book.**


## ACTIVITY

15

**Bring a shoebox biography for one of the figures of the book. Get a shoebox and put inside objects-symbols that are related to this person. Present it to your classmates without revealing who the person is. Can they guess them?**

## ACTIVITY

16

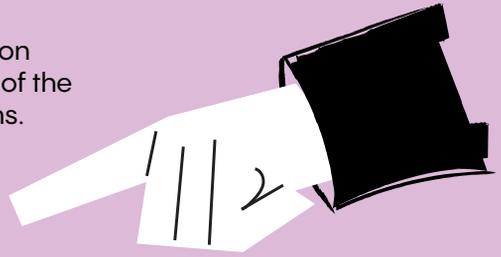
**Draw a map with pins of the different places you visited in this book. Add drawings with the feelings each place evoked.**

# ACTIVITY

17

**With your group, create a survey about evolution. Have at least 3 questions and give it to at least one person outside the classroom to complete it. Bring the survey and this person's answers in class.**

**Tip:** your questions should assess what the person believes and knows about evolution. Try to think of the myths around evolution to create clever questions.



# ACTIVITY

# 18

**Look at these 2 poems on Evolution and now write your own.**

## 1 EVOLUTION

We grow, we evolve.  
 As we grow we lose our sens of being.  
 As we evolve we lose our sens of love.  
 That sens that helped us to be  
 the people close we were.  
 That sens that made us feel like  
 the brothers we are in reality.  
 What about us?  
 What about all the broken  
 happy ever after?

We let evolution surpass love,  
 Surpass conscience  
 Surpass subconscious  
 Forgetting that our common  
 point is we're different.  
 So our common point is  
 despite our skin color  
 Despite our continent  
 Despite our country despite our culture  
 WE ARE THE SAME !!!

## 2 (D)EVOLUTION

As single-cell organisms  
 With so many things to eat,  
 We grew a brain and fashioned limbs  
 To adequately feed.  
 We ate more and grew larger,  
 Growing organs, veins and blood  
 To be faster and better.  
 Soon we could move about  
 Curiosity sent us out  
 Of the water and on land.

To survive there we evolved  
 For many years, becoming Man.  
 We grew smarter and worked harder,  
 Determined to create  
 A lifestyle that would ensure  
 The preservation of our race.  
 So came the age of industry,  
 And soon after technology.  
 Convenience at our fingertips  
 Wrought changes in our bodies.





**TIME**  
*TRAVELERS*

Geography, History and Great Stories





The background features a large, abstract composition of overlapping geometric shapes. A large, light purple triangle occupies the left and top-left portions of the frame. To its right, a white triangular shape points downwards. Below these, another light purple triangle points upwards. In the bottom right corner, a smaller light purple triangle points downwards. The overall effect is a modern, minimalist design with sharp angles and a limited color palette.

# Glossobooks

  **glossobooks**

