

Time Travelers Key and Resources

Chapter 1: Chomsky

P. 12 Riddle answer: chalk

P. 14 Activity 3

1. Charles
2. Harvard
3. America
4. Linguist
5. KAPPA

P. 18 Activity 10

Kahoot Statements:

1. Animals can communicate with each other using complex grammar.
2. Children learn a new language quickly.
3. John Locke believed that we are born knowing things.
4. Noam Chomsky demonstrated that children have enough information to form complex grammatical maneuvers.
5. There is a poverty of stimulus in language learning.
6. Chomsky's hypothesis was that there are no inborn structures in our brain.
7. Chomsky called the inborn structure in our brain a language acquisition device.
8. Without the language acquisition device, we couldn't get started as language learners.
9. Language structure is not hardwired as a kind of universal grammar.
10. Our slates have been written on before we emerge from the womb.

Kahoot Answers:

1. False (Animals don't have anything approaching the sophisticated grammar of human languages.)
2. True
3. False (Plato believed that we are born knowing things.)
4. False (Children learning to speak just don't have enough information to form the complex grammatical maneuvers that allow them to generate unlimited new and original sentences.)
5. True
6. False (Chomsky's hypothesis was that there are inborn structures in our brain.)
7. True
8. True

9. False (Language structure is hardwired as a kind of universal grammar.)

10. True

P. 21 Activity 13

1. b

2. a

3. a

4. a

5. b

6. b

7. a

8. a

9. b

10. B

Chapter 2: Shakespeare

P. 26 Activity 1

1. Born in Stratford-upon-Avon (1654), moved to London, died in Stratford-upon-Avon (1616).

2. He was famous for his plays and sonnets. He invented a lot of new words and expressions.

3. He adapted the traditional style and convention style in his own way by adding metaphors and rhetorical phrases.

P. 27 Activity 2

1. False (There is music in the video, but it's not a music video.)

2. False (It's not a movie trailer.)

3. False (It's not a speech.)

4. True

5. False (The speaker talks about the seven ages of man.)

6. True

7. True

8. True

9. False (The last scene of all is when the man has lost his teeth and eyes.)

10. False (It's about a man's life.)

P. 29 Activity 4

All of them were invented by Shakespeare.

Break the ice say or do something to make people feel relaxed and comfortable

Brave new world a situation that has recently been created and that people think will be successful and fair.

Wild-goose chase to waste a lot of time searching for something that you have little chance of finding, because you have been given incorrect information

All that glitters isn't gold not everything that is shiny and superficially attractive is valuable.

What's done is done said when you cannot change something that has already happened

We have seen better days to be old and in bad condition

P. 30 Activity 5

King Lear in Cyprus, tragedy

Macbeth in Scotland, tragedy

Othello in Cyprus, tragedy

Romeo & Juliet in Verona (Italy), tragedy

Hamlet in Denmark, tragedy

Midsummer Night's Dream in Athens, comedy

Antony & Cleopatra in Egypt, history

Much Ado about Nothing in Messina (Italy), tragedy

Chapter 3 Florence Nightingale

P. 46-47 Activity 2

1. Crimea is in the Black Sea.
2. Florence was asked to take care of the wounded soldiers in the Crimean War.
3. She had to institute revolutionary reforms to save the lives of the wounded soldiers.

Chapter 4 Leonardo Da Vinci

P. 57 Activity 3

1. **Curiosity:** Leonardo da Vinci was famously curious about the world around him. He observed and studied a wide range of subjects, from anatomy and engineering to art and nature. His insatiable curiosity drove his quest for knowledge.
2. **Intellectual Brilliance:** He was a polymath, demonstrating exceptional intelligence and proficiency in multiple fields, including painting, anatomy, engineering, and mathematics. His ability to excel across such diverse areas reflects his intellectual brilliance.
3. **Innovative and Creative:** Leonardo was a highly creative thinker. He constantly sought innovative solutions to problems and challenges. His notebooks are filled with sketches and ideas for inventions and designs.
4. **Eccentricity:** Some accounts suggest that Leonardo da Vinci exhibited eccentric behavior. He was known to be a vegetarian in a time when this was rare and had unique habits and practices that set him apart from his contemporaries.
5. **Observational Skills:** His keen powers of observation were instrumental in his scientific and artistic work. He would meticulously study the natural world and human anatomy, making detailed sketches and notes.
6. **Independent Spirit:** Leonardo often worked independently and had a degree of autonomy in his projects. He was known to follow his own path and ideas, even if they diverged from convention.
7. **Perfectionism:** Leonardo was a perfectionist in his art. He would spend years perfecting a single painting, such as the Mona Lisa. This attention to detail and quest for perfection is a key aspect of his personality.
8. **Humanism:** Leonardo da Vinci had a strong belief in human potential and the importance of human life. His humanistic values are reflected in his art, where he often depicted the beauty and complexity of the human form and psyche.
9. **Reserved and Private:** Leonardo was not known for being overly extroverted or social. He kept many of his thoughts and ideas to himself, and his notebooks, filled with his sketches and writings, were often a private record of his work.
10. **Versatility:** His versatility and adaptability were essential traits. He could shift from one discipline to another with ease, demonstrating a high level of adaptability and a broad range of skills.

Extra Ideas:

Time Traveler's Journal

- Ask students to imagine themselves as time travelers visiting Florence during da Vinci's era.
- Have them write a journal entry describing their experiences, interactions, and observations in the bustling city.
- Encourage creativity and attention to historical details.

Da Vinci's Workshop of Curiosities

- Create stations with images of da Vinci's artworks, inventions, and scientific drawings.
- Divide students into small groups and assign each group a station.
- Instruct them to analyze the provided materials and prepare a presentation showcasing da Vinci's versatility.

Page 56: Creative task

Renaissance Cityscape Diorama

A diorama is a three-dimensional model or scene that depicts a particular place, time, or event. It's often used for educational purposes or as a visual representation to help people understand a specific concept or historical setting. Dioramas can be created in various sizes and can include miniature figures, buildings, landscapes, and other objects to provide a realistic depiction of the subject. They are commonly used in museums, educational projects, and displays to enhance understanding and engagement.

- Provide students with materials (paper, cardboard, coloring supplies, etc.).
- Instruct students to create a diorama representing the streets and architecture of 15th-century Florence, where da Vinci grew up.
- Encourage them to research and include key landmarks that were significant during da Vinci's time.
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Page 58: **Design Your Own Leonardo-style Invention.**

- Introduce students to da Vinci's sketches of inventions.

- Challenge them to invent a contraption inspired by da Vinci's creativity, combining elements of art, science, and functionality.
- Have students draw their invention and write a brief description of its purpose

Chapter 5 Rosa Parks

Students' own ideas

Chapter 6 Ruby Bridges

P. 72 Activity 3

Ruby was escorted by 4 policemen because she was the first black student to attend an all-white

elementary school in Mississippi.

Activity 5 Students should mention the KKK graffiti and the racial slurs.

P. 73 Activity 6

The New Orleans school desegregation crisis was the period of intense public resistance in New Orleans that followed the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education* that racial segregation of public schools was unconstitutional. The impact it had on Ruby Bridges must have been not only shocking but also traumatic.

Chapter 7: Charles Darwin

LEAD IN QUESTIONS

1. Have you ever questioned something that was widely believed by others?
2. How do you think Darwin's background and upbringing influenced his decision to study nature?
3. What role do you think curiosity played in Darwin's journey and discoveries?
4. How do you think Darwin's theory of evolution challenged religious beliefs at the time?
5. Why do you think it took Darwin over 20 years to write and publish his book?

Video link: page 78

[Charles Darwin and Evolution | AMS OpenMind](#)

video transcript

There have always been people who find evolution hard to believe, although it's more than thoroughly proven. At first, not even Darwin could believe it. So how did he come to write and publish one of the most important and controversial theories in science history? Charles Darwin had always wanted to study nature, even though his father wanted him to be a doctor or a priest. Defying him, young Darwin embarked on a ship sent to chart the coasts of South America because he wanted to collect and study exotic animal specimens. What he found on the five-year trip would lead him to question his beliefs. What if species weren't as permanent and perfect as everyone thought? In Argentina, Darwin found fossils of what looked like giant armadillos and sloths. Clearly, these animals had existed at some point, but they didn't anymore. This made Darwin suspect species had changed over time, in line with some existing but unpopular theories. He had also seen mockingbirds, and when he got to the Galapagos, he found different mockingbird species on the islands, distinct among each other and from the mainland species. Because of their sheer similarity in closeness, Darwin hypothesized that they had a common ancestor whose specimens had flown to the islands and changed there. However, something was missing. How did this change happen? Darwin's inspiration came from an economist, Thomas Malthus, who believed that humans reproduced faster than their food supply. Darwin realized that animals always breed beyond their available resources, so the individuals who were better at surviving would be the ones to reproduce. This way, they would pass on any traits that had helped them survive. Everything fit together, but there was a final hurdle. Darwin, like the society he lived in, was deeply religious, and all the evidence he'd found contradicted Christian beliefs. It would take him over 20 years to write and publish his revolutionary book on the origin of species, but when he finally did, it became one of the most influential scientific treatises of all time.

Questions:

1. Why did Charles Darwin embark on a ship to South America?
2. What did Darwin find in Argentina that made him question his beliefs?
3. What did Darwin observe about the mockingbirds on the Galapagos Islands?
4. Who inspired Darwin's idea of natural selection?
5. How did Darwin explain the process of natural selection?
6. What was the final hurdle for Darwin in publishing his book?
7. How long did it take Darwin to write and publish "On the Origin of Species"?
8. Why was Darwin's book considered revolutionary?
9. What impact did Darwin's book have on scientific thought?

10. How did Darwin's religious beliefs conflict with his scientific findings?

Correct answers:

1. Darwin embarked on a ship to South America to study exotic animal specimens and connect with nature.
2. In Argentina, Darwin found fossils of extinct animals, which made him suspect that species had changed over time.
3. Darwin observed that there were different species of mockingbirds on the Galapagos Islands, distinct from those on the mainland.
4. Darwin was inspired by the economist Thomas Malthus, who believed in the concept of overpopulation and limited resources.
5. Darwin explained that individuals with traits that helped them survive would be more likely to reproduce and pass on those traits.
6. The final hurdle for Darwin was reconciling his scientific findings with his deeply religious society's beliefs.
7. It took Darwin over 20 years to write and publish "On the Origin of Species."
8. Darwin's book was considered revolutionary because it presented the theory of evolution through natural selection, challenging prevailing beliefs.
9. Darwin's book had a significant impact on scientific thought, shaping the field of biology and challenging religious interpretations of creation.
10. Darwin's religious beliefs conflicted with his scientific findings because they contradicted Christian beliefs about the creation of species.

Page 82: the route taken by HMS Beagle during its famous voyage with Charles Darwin. The Beagle's voyage took place from 1831 to 1836.

Here are some key locations it visited:

1. **Plymouth, England:** The journey began here on December 27, 1831.
2. **Bahia, Brazil:** The Beagle visited several locations along the coast of Brazil, including Bahia.

3. **Argentina:** The Beagle surveyed the coast of Argentina, including Buenos Aires and Patagonia.
4. **Tierra del Fuego:** The ship explored the southern tip of South America, including Tierra del Fuego.
5. **Cape Horn:** It rounded the southernmost tip of South America, Cape Horn.
6. **Chile:** The Beagle visited several locations along the Chilean coast.
7. **Galápagos Islands:** The ship spent a significant amount of time in the Galápagos Islands, where Charles Darwin conducted important research.
8. **Tahiti:** The Beagle visited Tahiti in the South Pacific.
9. **New Zealand:** It explored the coast of New Zealand.
10. **Australia:** The Beagle made several stops along the coast of Australia, including Sydney.
11. **Mauritius:** The ship visited the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean.
12. **Cape of Good Hope:** It rounded the southern tip of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope.
13. **Azores:** The Beagle made a final stop at the Azores before returning to England.

Page 79: MC Questions

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. A or D

Page 83: comprehension questions answers:

Charles Darwin was a British naturalist and biologist who is best known for his groundbreaking work on the theory of evolution by natural selection. He was born on February 12, 1809, in Shrewsbury, England, and he died on April 19, 1882. His work has had a profound and lasting impact on the fields of biology, geology, and our understanding of the natural world.

Darwin's most significant contributions and what he is best known for include:

1. **Theory of Evolution:** Charles Darwin's most famous work is his theory of evolution. In his book "On the Origin of Species," published in 1859, he proposed that species evolve over time through a process he called "natural selection." This theory suggests that the individuals best adapted to their environment are more likely to survive and reproduce, passing on their advantageous traits to the next generation. Over long periods of time, this process can lead to the development of new species.
2. **Natural Selection:** Darwin's theory of natural selection revolutionized our understanding of how species change over time. It provided a mechanism to explain the diversity of life on Earth and how complex organisms can arise from simpler ones.
3. **Voyage on HMS Beagle:** Darwin's ideas were heavily influenced by his five-year journey aboard HMS Beagle, a British survey ship. During the voyage, he made numerous observations of the natural world, collected specimens, and conducted geological and biological research in various regions, including South America, the Galápagos Islands, Australia, and Africa.
4. **The Galápagos Islands:** Darwin's observations of the unique species on the Galápagos Islands, particularly the finches, played a pivotal role in the development of his theory of evolution. The differences in beak shapes among the finches on different islands were instrumental in his understanding of adaptation and speciation.
5. **Human Evolution:** While Darwin is primarily associated with the evolution of species, he also addressed the evolution of humans in his later work. He argued that humans share a common ancestor with other primates and that the human species, like all others, had evolved over time.

6. **Legacy:** Charles Darwin's work laid the foundation for modern evolutionary biology. His ideas have been extensively researched, tested, and confirmed through various scientific disciplines, and they continue to be a cornerstone of biological science. Darwin's legacy extends beyond science, influencing fields like philosophy, theology, and ethics.

Chapter 9 Bobby Fischer

P. 93

[Fischer vs Spassky - Chess Match of The Century](#)

video transcript

Fischer had crushed the competition on the way to becoming the challenger. He outplayed grandmasters Mark Tymanov and Bent Larsen, beating each by a perfect score of 6-0, a feat no one else had ever accomplished in any candidate's event. After that, he eliminated former world champion Tigran Petrosian 6.5-2.5 to qualify for the biggest challenge of his life. The 1972 World Chess Championship match between Fischer and Spassky was probably the greatest spectacle in the history of chess. It was front-page news every day, it was on evening television coverage, the news there, it was all over the place. I think that was the golden age of Soviet chess, maybe chess in general. It was perceived as a clash between ideologies, democracy and dictatorship, the Soviet megalithic system versus raw-boned American individualism, as expressed by Fischer. But actually it was just a match between the two best chess players in the world. The championship in Reykjavik, Iceland was billed as the match of the century. It was the first time in 24 years the World Chess Championship was played outside the USSR. You couldn't walk into a bar without people watching these five-hour games every other day. It was a very big thing. Fischer's pre-match demands should have been an indicator of what was to come. The American grandmaster demanded more prize money, a larger cut of the movie rights, and He insisted that the match chessboard be remade as a Staunton chess set from Jacques of London. There were moments when it looked like the match wasn't going to happen at all. Fischer failed to make it to the opening ceremony. After a two-day delay, a British investment banker upped the prize fund. Henry Kissinger, National Security Advisor for then-President Richard Nixon, reportedly called Fischer and said, America wants you to go over there and beat the Russians. Fischer eventually landed in Reykjavik mere hours before forfeiting the match. And finally, the match got underway. It was a nail-biter from start to finish, both in and out of gameplay. Fischer didn't show up for the start of Game 1. Spassky made his move and waited. Nine minutes passed before Fischer arrived. Spassky won the first game after his opponent had played a bishop move that looked like a rookie mistake. Fischer blamed the TV cameras for the loss and demanded they be removed for the second game. Organizers refused. Fischer responded by forfeiting the game, handing Spassky another win in the match. Spassky deserves huge credit for saving the match by agreeing to play the third game out of the view of spectators. Game 4 was a compromise. Play resumed back on the main stage in front of spectators, but without TV cameras. The game ended in a draw. Fischer's behavior and demeanor seemed to suggest he was not prepared to compete. But out of nowhere, he took command of the match, winning games 5, 6, and 8. The final score after 21 games was 12.5 to 8.5. Bobby Fischer was the new world champion. It was an embarrassing loss to the Soviet chess dynasty. Fischer became the first American to win the competition since 1894. The victory also interrupted 24 years of Soviet domination.

Spassky, "it's actually a tragedy in a way. The guy's best known for losing a match. He did so much more than this in his chess career. You know, I mean, it's just, you know, it's sometimes your fate in life to be known for a defeat rather than, you know, all the many, many victories that you've had over those years."

Fischer was an instant global celebrity. He returned to his home in New York, where he celebrated an official day in his honor. The Einstein of chess, as he was called, appeared on the cover of Sports Illustrated and made several appearances on television.

Comprehension questions of the video

Questions:

1. How did Fischer qualify for the World Chess Championship match against Spassky?
2. Why was the 1972 World Chess Championship match between Fischer and Spassky considered a spectacle?
3. What were some of Fischer's pre-match demands?
4. Why was there a delay in the start of the match between Fischer and Spassky?
5. How did Fischer's behavior during the match initially suggest he was not prepared to compete?
6. How did Fischer turn the tide of the match and ultimately win?
7. What significance did Fischer's victory have in terms of chess history?
8. How did Fischer's victory impact the Soviet domination of the World Chess Championship?
9. How did Fischer's victory affect his reputation and celebrity status?
10. What are some examples of the recognition and honors Fischer received after winning the World Chess Championship?

Correct answers:

1. Fischer qualified for the World Chess Championship match by defeating grandmasters Mark Tymanov, Bent Larson, and former world champion Tigran Petrosian.

2. The 1972 World Chess Championship match between Fischer and Spassky was considered a spectacle because it was front-page news, covered on television, and perceived as a clash between ideologies (democracy vs. dictatorship).
3. Fischer's pre-match demands included more prize money, a larger cut of the movie rights, and a request to remake the match chessboard as a Staunton chess set from Jacques of London.
4. There was a delay in the start of the match due to Fischer's failure to attend the opening ceremony. It was resolved when a British investment banker increased the prize fund.
5. Fischer's behavior initially suggested he was not prepared to compete through his late arrival for Game 1, blaming TV cameras for his loss, and forfeiting Game 2.
6. Fischer turned the tide of the match and ultimately won by winning games 5, 6, and 8.
7. Fischer's victory was significant in terms of chess history as he became the first American to win the World Chess Championship since 1894.
8. Fischer's victory interrupted 24 years of Soviet domination in the World Chess Championship.
9. Fischer's victory elevated his reputation and celebrity status, leading to global recognition, appearances on Sports Illustrated, and television appearances.
10. Examples of recognition and honors Fischer received after winning the World Chess Championship include an official day in his honor in New York and being referred to as the "Einstein of chess."

VIDEO URL PAGE 94

[The Tragic Story of the World's Greatest Chess Player](#)

Transcript and comprehension questions with answers

Some say there has never been a chess player as great as Bobby Fischer. A leading Russian opponent described him as an Achilles without an Achilles heel. Fischer was not only known for being a chess genius, but also for spiraling into insanity. This video will take you through his highs and his lows. Bobby Fischer was born in Chicago on March 9, 1943 and raised in Brooklyn by a single mother from Switzerland born to Jewish parents. They were poor. Regina Fischer didn't even have the money to patch up Bobby's torn shoes when he was a kid. Regina was divorced from Hans Gerhard Fischer, a German biophysicist. But Bobby's actual father was most likely the result of an affair with her friend Paul Nemeny, a Hungarian-Jewish physicist. When Bobby was six, his sister Joanne bought him a chess set and taught him to play. He felt chess was more exciting than Monopoly because no luck was involved and he found it far more challenging. His sister soon grew tired of the game and his mother was busy working as a teacher and a nurse. So Bobby spent several hours every day playing against himself. He loved the thousands of possible moves and the complex strategy involved. After a year of this, his mother took him to the Brooklyn Chess Club where he got lessons a couple of times a week with one of the club's best players, Carmen Nigro. Nigro charged him a dollar an hour. But Bobby believes he wasn't in it for the money, but simply to make sure he took the lessons seriously. And apparently he did. He was utterly obsessed with chess. One might even say it was his best friend. Fischer didn't have any real friends growing up. He thought having friends was only important for kids who had secrets and wanted someone to share them with. He had no secrets, so apparently, he didn't feel the need to have friends. Fischer would spend Sundays playing chess with Nigro in Manhattan's Washington Square Park. He began spending less time with Nigro when he started being tutored by Jack Collins, a master player who once ranked as high as number 17 in the U.S. Collins spent his life in a wheelchair. He didn't quite fit in, just like Fischer. He was careful not to say he was Fischer's coach. That would be like saying someone had to coach Beethoven, Shakespeare, or Leonardo da Vinci. He thought Fischer was a genius on the level of those geniuses. Collins did have an extensive library collection of chess books, which Fischer devoured, spending five to ten hours a day reading and studying. He would need the preparation when he faced older and more experienced opponents. When Fischer was 13 years old, he faced 26-year-old Donald Byrne, one of the top ten players in America. Fischer played in black, Byrne in white. The Game of the Century, as it's remembered, took place in New York City on October 17, 1956. Fischer's moves looked like lethal art. He even dared to sacrifice his queen. Fischer got a thrill out of breaking his opponent's ego. His opponent was outclassed and outmatched. This game put Fischer on the map. The world knew it had a genius on its hands. The following year, when he was still only 14 years old, he won the U.S. Championship. A year later, he became the youngest ever Grandmaster. And in 1972, he captured the World Championship from the Soviet Union's

Boris Vasky. This was stunning. The Soviets lived and breathed chess. They were more obsessed than Canadians are about hockey or the Chinese about table tennis. Then comes along a lone wolf from America who was up against the entire Soviet chess institution. It was a David vs. Goliath matchup. Bobby Fischer single-handedly beat the Soviets at their own game. This took place during the Cold War, and the symbolism wasn't lost on anyone. The world's two superpowers battled it out on a chessboard. Except Fischer nearly skipped the Match of the Century. He refused to fly to Reykjavik, Iceland for the tournament unless he got more money, including a guarantee of a slice of the lucrative TV revenue. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had to insist he, quote, get his butt over to Iceland. He finally flew there after a British investment banker offered to double the money to 250,000. Fischer was still in a foul mood when he arrived. He played poorly during the first match and lost. He didn't even show up for the second match, complaining that the TV cameras distracted him. So he lost automatically. The tournament organizers conceded to his demands for the third match to be played without TV cameras in the room. From that point on, his playing got stronger. Fischer, the 29-year-old who dropped out of high school, would beat Spassky to become world champion, single-handedly dismantling the Soviet Union's 24-year hold on the game. He became a hero to millions of Americans and inspired new interest in the game of chess. Some chess clubs saw membership double during the Fischer frenzy. He was a star and made the rounds of American TV. On The Carson Tonight Show, he showed off his brilliance by solving a sliding puzzle in 17 seconds.

Chapter 9 David Bowie

Kahoot challenge answers

1. B
2. C
3. True
4. A
5. True
6. D
7. B

Ss own answers

Chapter 10 Edgar Allan Poe

Activity 1 Ss own answer

Activity 2

1. His careful attention to form and style.
2. It must be short enough to read in one sitting, and every word must contribute to its purpose.
3. Love, grief and guilt.

Activity 3 Ss own answer

Activity 4 Ss own answer

Activity 5 It is a horror story which is quite radical and ground-breaking for its time.

Activity 6

Activity 7

Activity 8 Ss own answer

Ss own answers

Chapter 11 Karl Marx

Begin by reading the passage carefully and taking note of the details and imagery used by Dickens to describe the town and its inhabitants.

Imagine yourself as a character living in this world. What is your name? What is your occupation? What is your daily routine like?

Write a diary entry or letter in which you describe your life in Coketown. Be sure to include details about your job, your living conditions, and the people you interact with on a daily basis. Use descriptive language and sensory details to bring the world of Coketown to life. How does the air smell? What sounds do you hear? What do you see as you go about your day? Think about how you feel about your life in Coketown. Are you content with your lot, or do you long for something more? Do you have any hopes or dreams for the future?

When you're finished, read over your writing and revise as needed. Make sure your writing captures the sense of hardship and monotony described by Dickens in the passage.

Glossary: Machinery - the parts of a machine or machines collectively

Chimneys - a vertical channel or pipe that conducts smoke and combustion gases out of a building

Interminable - endless or seemingly endless

Serpents - a large snake

Uncoiled - to unwind or unfurl

Ill-smelling - having an unpleasant odor

Dye - a coloring material, such as natural or synthetic dyes, used to impart a color to a substance

Piles - a heap of things laid or lying one on top of another

Rattling - making or causing a rapid succession of sharp, hard sounds

Trembling - shaking or quivering slightly

Monotonously - in a dull, tedious, and repetitious manner

Melancholy - a feeling of sadness or depression, typically with no obvious cause

Madness - a state of being mentally ill, especially severely

Inhabited - to live or dwell in a place

Pavements - a paved surface, especially a sidewalk or roadway

This passage highlights the significant technological advancements made during the Industrial Revolution but also emphasizes the negative effects of capitalism on society,

TEACHERS GUIDE:

Students could be divided into small groups and given a copy of the passage from “The Communist Manifesto” and a passage from one of Dickens novels, such as “Hard Times Or Oliver Twist”. The pupils could then be asked to read and analyze the passages, looking for similarities and differences in how the authors portray the hardships of the industrial world.

- Some possible points of comparison might include:

- How the authors describe the working conditions of the industrial world
 - The role of technology and machinery in the industrial world
 - The effects of capitalism on society and their proposed solutions to the problems of the industrial world
-
- In what ways do Dickens and Marx agree on the problems of the industrial world? In what ways do they disagree?
 - How do Dickens and Marx propose to address the problems of the industrial world?

GLOSSARY:

bourgeoisie - the capitalist class that owns and controls the means of production

productive forces - the resources and technology used to produce goods and services

subjection - the process of bringing under control or domination

machinery - mechanical devices used to facilitate production

chemistry - the study of the composition, properties, and reactions of substances

steam-navigation - the use of steam power to propel boats and ships

railways - a system of tracks and trains used to transport goods and people

electric telegraphs - an early form of long-distance communication that used electrical signals

canalisation - the process of constructing canals

unaltered form - in its original state or condition

disturbance - a state of disorder or interruption

bourgeois epoch - the era of capitalism and bourgeois rule

conservation - the act of preserving or protecting

industrial classes - groups of people who work in industry and are distinguished by their social and economic status

wage-laborers - workers who are paid wages for their labor including the exploitation of workers and the destruction of traditional social structures such as the family.

In Charles Dickens' novel "Hard Times," the town of Coketown is vividly described using imagery that emphasizes its industrial and utilitarian nature. Dickens uses various metaphors and descriptive language to paint a bleak picture of the town.

Here are some examples:

1. **Smoke and Factories:** Coketown is often associated with industrialization, and the pervasive presence of factories and chimneys is frequently described. The town is portrayed as a place where the sky is perpetually darkened by the smoke belching from countless factory chimneys.
2. **Mechanical Imagery:** Dickens often employs mechanical and machinery-related imagery to describe the people and the atmosphere of Coketown. He describes the inhabitants as resembling parts of machines, moving mechanically through their lives, devoid of individuality and emotion.
3. **Monotonous and Uniform:** The architecture and layout of Coketown are described as monotonous and utilitarian. The buildings are square and functional, lacking in any aesthetic value. This adds to the overall sense of drabness and uniformity.
4. **Dull and Dreary:** The town is depicted as joyless and lacking in vitality. The people are described as leading joyless lives, and there is a general sense of dullness and monotony in the air.
5. **Darkness and Pollution:** The darkness and pollution in Coketown serve as powerful symbols of the negative effects of industrialization on both the environment and the human spirit. The town is often shrouded in darkness and smog, which reflect the moral and emotional darkness that characterizes the lives of its inhabitants.

Activity 1 Ss own answer (They should refer to social injustice and child labour.)

Activity 2 He was born in Germany to a Jewish family, and made stateless because of his political beliefs/theories.

Activity 3 Ss own answer

Activity 4 It has inspired political leaders and social revolutionaries across the globe since the mid 1800s. It was one of the first political texts to focus on economic exploitation and

inequality. It wanted to challenge and change the world to the better, It provided an entirely new theory of social relations.

Activity 5 Ss own answer

Activity 6

Activity 7

Activity 8 Ss own answer

Activity 9

Chapter 12 The Bronte Sisters

Ss own answers

Chapter 13 Sappho

Pre-reading activities:

2. Sicily (where Sappho was exiled, because of her political views) and Lefkada (where the famous “Lovers Leap” at Cape Lefkada is, that was believed to be the cliff she jumped from to commit suicide over unrequited love with a ferryman name Phaon).

Ss own answers

Chapter 14 Manolis Glezos

P. 165 MC questions

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. C

Ss own answers

Chapter 15 Dimitra of Lesvos

P. 180 T/F Questions

Correct answers:

1. True
2. False (Dimitra of Lesvos was neither woman nor man.)
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False (She was sent to Athens to heal her psychological wounds.)
7. True
8. True
9. False (Dimitra of Lesvos has been missing since the sixth of April.)
10. False (Her disappearance was reported late.)

Extra video resources

1. Rosa Parks: [The Rosa Parks Story \(TV Movie 2002\) - IMDb](#)

2. Davie Bowie:

Labyrinth: [IMDb Supercuts - David Bowie | Career Retrospective](#)

Five Years: [David Bowie: Five Years \(2013\) - IMDb](#)

Moonage Daydream: [Moonage Daydream \(2022\) - IMDb](#)

3. Poe: a) [The Pale Blue Eye \(2022\) - IMDb](#)

Scan and read: [The Raven](#)

4. Sappho:

[Sappho \(1913\) - IMDb](#)

5. .The Bronte Sisters: [Walk Invisible: The Brontë Sisters \(TV Movie 2016\) - IMDb](#)

a) Jane Eyre - [Jane Eyre \(2011\) - IMDb](#)

b) Wuthering Heights -[Wuthering Heights \(1992\) - IMDb](#)

c) The Tenant of Wildfell Hall-

[The Tenant of Wildfell Hall \(TV Mini Series 1996\) - IMDb](#)

6. Chomsky

[Noam Chomsky on Language Aquisition](#)