Chapter 1

VENICE, ITALY

City Facts

Learn

Parent Notes

*See science and math lesson on arches and asymmetry

*360 degree tour site: https://photo360tours.com

Read some more fascinating facts about Venice from Lesson 3:

- 1. The original **Rialto Bridge** was made of wood. It survived being burnt in a revolt and a collapse under the weight of too many people. It was finally rebuilt in stone in 1591.
- 2. The Rialto Bridge is the oldest bridge over the **Grand Cana**l, one of only four bridges in Venice today.
- 3. Its **single stone arch** built on unstable ground was considered a major architectural and engineering achievement of the Renaissance.
- 4. Gondolas used to be status symbols of the nobility, who competed to see who could have the most ornately decorated gondola—that is until the 16th century when the Doge ordered that all gondolas should be painted black to put an end to the competition.
- 5. One Italian study found that the amount of energy a gondolier uses to row himself and two passengers is equal to the energy spent by one person walking at that same speed. Talk about efficiency!
- 6. Lesson 3, talks a lot about the **ferro**, or ornament on the **bow** (front) of the boat, but there is another ornament, called the **risso** on the **stern** (rear) of the boat that is shaped like a seahorse.

Explore

1. Take a ride:

If you have the opportunity in your town, take a ride on a canoe, kayak, or rowboat and get a feel for what it's like to move about in a boat with an oar.

2. Explore the Rialto Bridge in 360°:

The website www.photo360tours, has an **interactive tour of the Rialto Bridge** overlooking the **Grand Canal**. Type the website address into your browswer and search for the interactive tour of the Rialto Bridge.

3. Look up:

Vittore Carpaccio, Miracle of the Relic of the Cross at the Rialto Bridge. Khan Academy has wonderful information about this painting from 496 which shows the Rialto Bridge when it was still made of wood. Read more about this painting or just simply marvel at it's origional wooden design.

Construct

A fun alternative to a real boat ride, is to make your own cardboard-box gondola at home. Use a broom for your oar. Add a ferro and a risso. What about some cushions for seats? Don't forget to use some of your new Italian phrases to welcome your passengers aboard!

Local Words & Phrases

SEVERAL ITALIAN WORDS AND PHRASES WERE USED IN LESSON 1. HERE IS WHAT THEY MEAN:

Ciao - Hello.

Arrivederci - Goodbye.

Benvenuti a Venezia - Welcome to Venice.

Sesteri - The six districts or neighborhoods in Venice. (Look at how closely this word resembles the Italian word for six—sei.)

Vaporetto - Venice's public water buses.

Acqua Alta - High water. The frequent flooding in Venice.

Pasticceria - Bakery or sweet shop.

 $Cannoli\,$ – Italian pastry consisting of a tube of fried pastry dough filled with a creamy, sweet filling.

Ciao!

Strada Nova - New Road.



Practice

1. Do you have an authentic Italian restaurant near you? Pay a visit and test your new Italian language skills.

2. Create your own Italian restaurant at home (real food or pretend) and test your new language skills.

Recite

Let's practice some basic Italian greetings and farewells, plus a few other words that may come in handy and the numbers 1-10.

Ciao! (Hello! and Goodbye!) Informal

Buongiorno! (Hello! and Good morning!)

Arrivederci! (Goodbye!) Formal

No. (No.)

Bene, grazie. (Fine, thank you.)

tre (three)

cinque (five)

sei (six)

otto (eight)

nove (nine)

Sì. (Yes.)

Per favore. (Please.)

uno (one)

due (two)

quattro (four)

sette (seven)

dieci (ten)

Parent Notes

Local words and phrases can be completed verbally, or you can also print this page and have your child copy them onto the workbook pages provided in their Student Workbook. Print as many pages as needed

*See chapter 6 for recipes and a project to create an authentic Venetian menu

Geography

Define

WHERE IN THE WORLD - GEOGRAPHY WORDS TO KNOW

Copy these important words to know and their definitions into your geography notebook:

Archipelago - A group of islands or a stretch of water containing many islands.

Bay - A broad inlet of the sea where the land curves inward.

Canal - An artificial waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats or ships inland or to convey water for irrigation.

Lagoon - A shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by a landform such as a reef or a barrier island.

Peninsula - A piece of land projecting out from the mainland and surrounded by water on three sides. **Sea** - A great body of saltwater.

Illustrate

Next to your definitions, draw a picture of each geography term. Look for examples of each one online or in an encyclopedia.

Locate

On the world map, locate:

Washington, DC, United States The Atlantic Ocean Europe Italy Venice The Mediterranean Sea The Adriatic Sea

On the map of Venice, locate:

The Venetian Lagoon Venice The Grand Canal The Marco Polo International Airport Murano San Marco The Rialto Bridge

Parent Notes

*A geography terms template is located in your child's Student Workbook. Print as many sheets as you might need for all the terms

Parent Notes

SUPPLIES NEEDED

- 1. Print the following items
 - Italian flag
 - World map (Located in Student workbook)
 - Map of Italy
 - Map of Venice
- 2. Color crayons or colored pencils which include yellow, red, green, blue, and white
- 3. Pencil
- 4. Hole punch to add maps to your student's workbook/binder

Italy is a country in Europe and a peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea that some people think is shaped like a boot. On the **map of Italy**, label and color the following items:

- 1. Italy's flag has three vertical stripes. Its colors, from left to right, are green, white, and red. Color Italy's flag.
- 2. Trace Italy in green.
- 3. Place a yellow star where Rome, Italy's capital city, is located.
- 4. Circle Venice in red. This is where our story takes place.
- 5. Label and color the Mediterranean Sea using the color blue.
- 6. Label and color the Adriatic Sea using the same or a different shade of blue.
- 7. Look up Italy on a globe or online. Notice other bodies of water, countries, and continents near by.





Record

Write the following historical events on your timeline:

421 CE - Venice is founded.

Historians believe early settlements were established in the Rialto area by refugees called the Veneti people. They came from nearby Roman towns and were fleeing waves of Germanic and Hun invaders who came down into Italy after the fall of the Roman Empire.

828 CE – Mark the Evangelist (Saint Mark or San Marco) is designated patron saint of Venice.

Parent Notes

SUPPLIES NEEDED

- 1. Printed timeline located in the Student Journal
- 2. Tape
- 3. Hole punch
- 4. Pencil

Print the required timeline pages and then tape them together from the back. After including this lesson's historical events onto the timeline, hole punch the very left hand side of the timeline and insert it into your child's workbook. This can now be folded into your child's workbook for easy access in future lessons

Research

When we study history, it is important to occasionally zoom out and see the big picture. World events are connected. Each location, event, or historical figure is a thread woven together with other threads to create the fabric of history.

What else was going on in the world during the events discussed in this lesson? How did events, near and far, influence what happened in Venice? A timeline is a useful way to track what was going on in different places around the world at the same time.

Use the suggested reading materials and additional resources for this lesson or other resources to look up and learn more about some of these topics. Add more events to your timeline if you'd like.

The Fall of the Roman Empire

The Huns

The sacking of Rome

The spread of Buddism

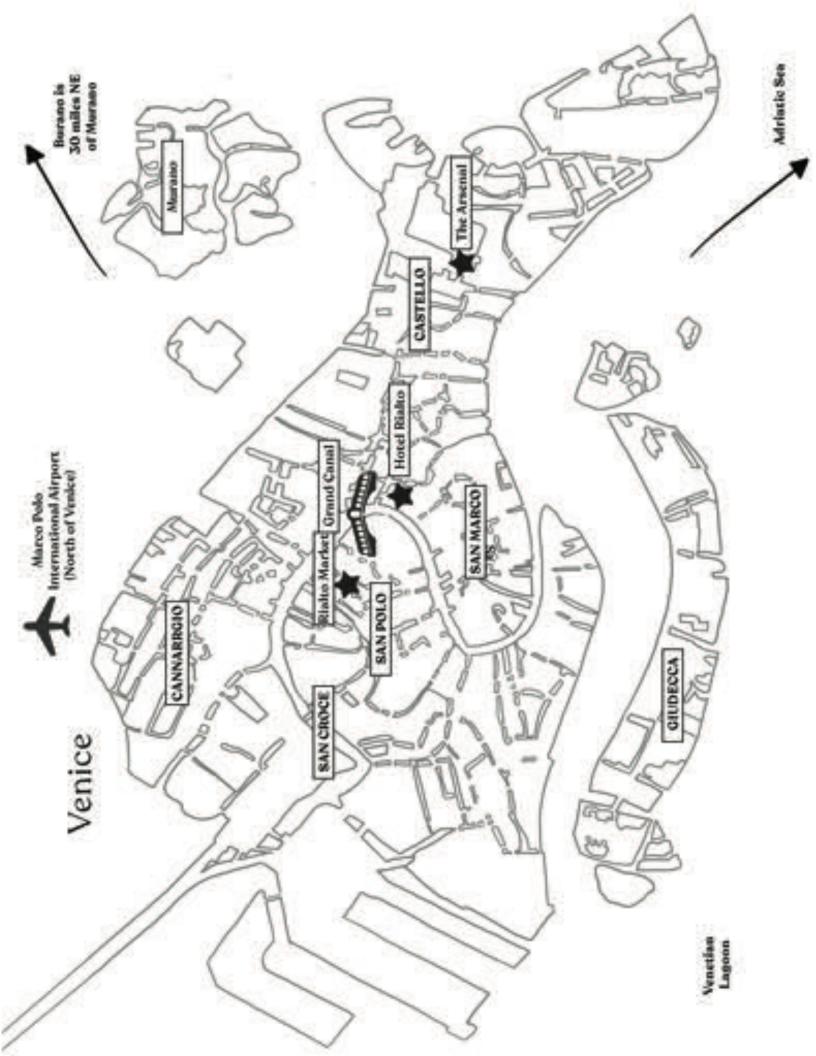
The founding of Chichen Itza in Mexico

Flag of Italy



*Antartica not pictured Fourleaflover







Learn

Exchange Rates and the Euro



Located in your
child's Student Workbook
are math pages that can be
printed and used for
these activities

Currency is the medium of exchange such as money, bank notes, or coins. In the United States the currency is the U.S. dollar (\$). In Venice the currency that is used is the **Euro** (€) Around the globe many different currencies are used and every currency has a different value. The **value** of currency changes often, sometimes even daily depending on events that might be occurring around the globe. Events such as war, natural disasters, and a recession would be reasons for the value of a currency to decline while an increase in job rates and a decrease in bank and loan interest rates would be reasons for a currency's value to be stronger in the global marketplace as these directly affect a nation's economy.

According to the **Global Exchange Rates** when this was written, the Euro was worth approximately .07 cents more than the US dollar. This means that for every US dollar you might spend, the dollar is worth .07 cents less and it will cost you that much more to purchase items or do business in these nations. This can be really important when considering when and where to travel for an upcoming trip, especially if you're on a budget!

Why does Italy use the Euro and not its original currency the **Lira**? Interestingly, in 1999, most countries belonging to the **European Union** (EU) adopted the same currency called the Euro in order to support economic integration between countries. There are currently nineteen Provided are activities for a range of ages/grades. European countries belonging to the EU that use the Euro while there are four outside of the EU that have also adopted the Euro. Prior to this, each European country had its own currency with its own value. Geographically speaking this would be like if every state within the US used a different currency, as you can imagine it would become difficult to travel and do business. Even though most European countries have adopted the Euro, countries will still use and accept local currencies, depending on the exchange rate of the local currency vs the Eur. Shops and restaurants might prefer that you use one or the other so that they are not losing money.

Solve

1. In the story, Katie purchased a cannoli. If she purchased her cannoli for €5.00, how much would that cost her in US dollars?

Let's say the exchange rate is the same as above, the euro is worth .07 cents more than one US dollar. How would you calculate how much you are spending in US dollars?

Parent Notes

We have provided different activities for a range of ages and grades. Please choose the ones that best suit your child's needs

This means:

\$1.07 = €1 Lorem ipsum

In other words, if you want to buy something that costs €1, you would need \$1.07 **Use the following equation** to figure out how much money you need:

Cost of the item in the original currency x Exchange Rate = Cost of the item in the new currency

So if Katie's cannoli costs €5 then...

€5 x 1.07 = \$5.35

It would cost Katie \$5.35 U.S. dollars to buy a cannoli that costs €5 euros.

What if you want to reverse that and convert dollars to euros?

Simply divide instead of multiply.

\$5.35 ÷ 1.07= €5

2. When a traveler arrives at the airport in Italy they will find **Bancomat machines**, these are machines that look similar to ATM machines where you can withdraw Euros. One can use their regular ATM cards to withdraw Euros from their US bank.

Let's say a traveler has budgeted \$100 dollars to spend on their trip in Venice. How many Euros should they withdraw from the Bancomat machine in order to stay within their \$100 budget?

Use our equations above to calculate.

LET'S GO SHOPPING!

3. Look up the cost of each of the following items—in US dollars—in your area right now. You can use a supermarket flier or check out your local grocery store's website.

1 pound of apples

1 loaf of bread

1 gallon of milk

1 box of cookies

Next, look up the current exchange rate from dollars to euros. Use the following equation to see what these items would cost right now in euros:

Cost in dollars x Exchange Rate (dollars to euros) = Cost in euros

BONUS:

Calculate what it would cost in both dollars and euros to buy 1 box of cookies, 2 gallons of milk, 3 loves of bread, and 2 pounds of apples.

Which currency is worth more? (Hint: It's the currency that allows you to buy more things for less money.)







Math

Research

CURRENCY AROUND THE GLOBE







4. Take a few minutes to look up the exchange rates for some of the countries listed below and figure out how the US dollar compares. A few websites you can use are www.x-rates.com or www.bloomberg.com.

Would you get more or less for your dollar traveling to these different countries vs. others?

Consider some of the countries whose currency is worth more or less and do some research about why that might be.

Country	Currency	Symbol	Code	Past Currency
Ukraine	Ukrainian hryvnia	e	UAH	Ukrainian Karbovanets
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	£	GPB	Pound Sterling
Russia	Russian ruble	₽	RUB	Fifth Ruble
Mexico	Peso	\$	MEX	Peso
South Africa	Rand	R	ZAR	Pound Sterling
Norway	Norwegian Krone	kr	NOK	Norwegian Speciedaler
China	Renminbi	¥	CNY	Nationalist-issued Yuan

Interesting fact:
On Jan. 31, 2020
the Unikted Kingdom
(UK) left the European
Union (EU) however,
the UK never adopted the
use of the widly used Euro
and has always used its
own currency, the
pound sterling.

Review and Define

Currency - A system of money used in a particular country. The currency of the United States is the dollar (\$). The currency of most European countries, including Italy, is the euro (€)

Exchange rate or Foreign exchange rate - How much one country's currency is worth compared to another country's currency. If you buy something that costs \$5, it will cost a different amounts depending on the country's currency.

Euro - The currency used by nations in the European Union (EU). This currency was created in 1999 to promote economic growth, stability, and integration among the member nations. It is currently used by 19 EU countries. Italy's original currency is the lira.

Parent Notes

You may choose to have your child add these math terms to their vocabulary sheets in their Student Workbook

Language Arts

Free Write



Choose one of the following topics to write about. Having your child narrate their response to an adult is perfectly fine as well!

What would you pack to visit Venice? Make a list!

What has been your favorite place to visit in your life so far? This could be a city, like Venice, or a place like your grandparents' house. Write about your recent trip there.

Begin at the part of our story where Lauren, Katie, Mom, and Dad get off the boat. Write an alternate version of their adventure to get to the hotel.

Copy

Henry James (1843–1916) was an American-born British author. He grew up in the United States but lived in Britain most of his life. He finally became a British citizen in 1915. He loved to write stories about society and relationships. His works have been compared to a written version of an impressionist painting.

James loved Venice and visited it nine different times! The city plays a part, small or large, in many of James' novels.

Copy the following quote from James in your neatest handwriting:

Parent Notes

A language arts activities template is provided in the Student Workbook. Print as many pages needed for the free write, copywork, and other LA activities

"An orange gem resting on a blue glass plate: it's Venice seen from above." -Henry James

Examine



Homonyms are words that have the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings and origins like "write" and "right" or "ring" (a piece of jewelry worn on a finger) and "ring" (to call someone on the phone).

There are at least three words that have homonyms in our quote from Henry James? See if you can find them and then check the answers below.

Answers:

Blue - the color; Blew - To move, creating a current of air.

Language Arts

Orange - the color; Orange - A type of citrus fruit. (spelled the same, but different meanings)

Plate - A flat dish, usually circular; Plait - To braid, as in plaiting hair.

Parent Notes

Add any and all vocabulary terms throught each lesson to the Vocabulary worksheets provided in your child's Student Workbook

List

How many other homonyms can you think of? Did you know there are over 6,000 in English?!

In your student workbook, start a running list of homonyms and add to it every time you encounter one. I knew a father and daughter who kept this tradition going for years and eventually collected hundreds of them!

S.E.L [Social Emotional Learning]

Problem-Solve

In Lesson 1, we learn that one of Lauren's biggest fears is getting separated from her family in a strange place. Have you ever had a dream that you were lost or, worse, actually been lost before? That can feel very scary!

n your family to take control of

But there are several things that you can do if you ever get separated from your family to take control of the situation, stay safe, and find them. Knowing these steps and practicing them in your mind ahead of time will help you to stay calm and make smart choices if it ever happens.

- 1. **STOP.** As soon as you realize that you are not with your family, stay where you are if it is safe. If it is not a safe place, like in the middle of a street, move to the nearest safe place and stand tall so your family can see you.
- 2. **Look around.** Most of the time, your family members are close by and all you need to do is stay in that location and look around to find them or for them to find you.
- 3. **Yell for them.** If you cannot see them, yell for them by the name(s) you usually call them: Mom, Dad, Aunt Beth, John. Yell loud! If you are lost, it is OK to yell anywhere: a store, a movie theater, a library, anywhere. (If you have your own cell phone, you could use that to call them at this point instead.)
- 4. **Ask for help.** If you cannot find your family by yelling for them, it is time to ask for help. First, look for a woman with children. Tell her in a confident and clear voice that you are lost, that your family is near, and that you need her to call them on the phone. Give her their name and phone number. If there is not a woman with children nearby, look for someone who works at the place where you are and tell them the same thing. If you are at a store or other indoor place, they may also call your family members over the loudspeaker.
- 5. **Do NOT leave the area with anyone.** Even strangers who seem friendly are still strangers. If they ask you to come with them, tell them that your safety plan is to wait there for your family and ask them, again, to call your family.
- 6. **Meet and hug your family!** You did it! You stayed calm and safe, and you made smart choices to reunite yourself with your family.

Memorize

Learn the following family information until you can recite it easily from memory:

- 1. Your parents' or other caregivers' full names.
- 2. Their cell phone numbers.

If you are visiting a foreign country like Lauren and Katie, your parents can help you make a card to carry in your pocket, written in that language, that tells how to contact your parents. You can also prepare by learning basic phrases or local emergency phone numbers to help you in the event you get lost.

Practice

With a parent, **role-play** a situation where you are lost in a crowded place. Your parent will pretend to be the people that you ask for help. Practice each of the steps above, and make sure to use the clear, confident voice that you would use in a real situation if you are lost.

Practice yelling, too! And don't forget to give them a hug when you find them at the end.

Art

LET'S GET CREATIVE!

Learn

Basic Color Theory and the Color Wheel

We will have many art projects moving forward that will involve a basic understanding of color. For this project, we will create a color wheel to use throughout our learning. Print the black and white color wheel worksheet as well as the filled in (in color) color wheel worksheet. We recommend printing these on white cardstock so that the paint does not seep through, but regular white copy paper will work if cardstock is unavailable.

After you have printed the worksheets, talk together about the color wheel and the following definitions.



Parent Notes SUPPLIES NEEDED

- 1. Printed B&W color wheel worksheet
- 2. Printed filled in (in color) color wheel worksheet
- 3. Red, blue, and yellow paint
- 4. Paint brushes
- 5. Cup of water to clean brushes
- 6. Paper towels to dry brushes
- 7. Paper plate to mix paint
- 8. White paper to test colors on
- 9. Pencil or black marker
- 10. Ruler or straight edge

*Optional-white cardstock instead of white copy paper

*We will use our color wheel for future art lessons so keep it handy



Primary Colors: Red, Blue, and Yellow

The group of colors from which all other colors can be obtained by mixing

Secondary Colors: Violet, Green, Orange

Colors that are created when mixing together two primary colors.

Red and Blue=Violet Blue and Yellow=Green Yellow and Red=Orange

On the color wheel they are located directly on either side of the primary colors

Complementary Colors: Examples of complementary colors are Red and Green, Violet and Yellow, Blue and Orange but there is an infinite number of complementary colors.

Opposite of each other on the color wheel.













The complementary color of red is green, purple is yellow, and blue is orange but are not limited to these. Consist of one primary color and one secondary color.

When mixed together complementary colors cancel each other out. In other words, they lose their vibrancy and create black, grays, and browns. These are great colors to use when creating shadows in a painting. When both colors are used together side by side, they enhance each other and look more vivid and vibrant. They create a bright contrast which is visually appealing to the eye. They also contain one warm color and one cool color.

Cool Colors:

Contain colors such as Blue, Green, and Violet. Can evoke feelings of coolness/cold. Sometimes used by artists to express sadness, solitude, calm, isolation, life, joy, serenity, growth, and royalty.



Warm Colors:

Contain colors such as Red, Orange, Yellow Can evoke feelings of warmth. Sometimes used by artists to express anger, joy, life, happiness, rage, light, and excitement.







Create

- 1. Using the black and white color wheel worksheet, paint the primary colors (R, B, Y) where they belong on the color wheel as well as the boxes provided at the bottom of the sheet.
- 2. Mix your primary colors in equal parts to create secondary colors (O, G, V).
- 3. Then, paint your secondary colors appropriately on the color wheel and boxes provided at the bottom of the worksheet.



- 4. Use your primary and secondary colors and fill in the complementary colors boxes provided on the worksheet.
- 5. Finally, draw a line using a ruler and pencil, or black marker, directly through the center of your color wheel with the cool colors on one side and the warm colors on the other. Yellow-Green, Green, Blue-Green, Blue, Blue-Violet, Violet are cool colors and will be on the left side of your dividing line while Yellow, Yellow-Orange, Orange, Red-Orange, Red, and Red-Violet will be on the right side of your dividing line.

Analyze

When you have completed your color wheel talk about some of the things you learned or noticed while doing this project. Here are some questions to get the conversation going.

What types of colors might an artist choose when trying to portray sadness, calmness, royalty, life, bounty, purity, anger, rage, love, kindness, youth, or happiness? (Warm colors and cool colors)

Where have you seen complementary colors in your everyday life? Would you agree that they help each other "pop"? (Sports teams, holidays, in nature, advertisements, etc)

Research

Research online or go to the library and look for books relating to the invention of the color wheel. Who invented the color wheel and how did that come about?





Parent Notes

Here are a few quick resources for your research:

Books-

World History Biographies: Isaac Newton: The Scientist Who Changed Everything, National Geographic for Kids

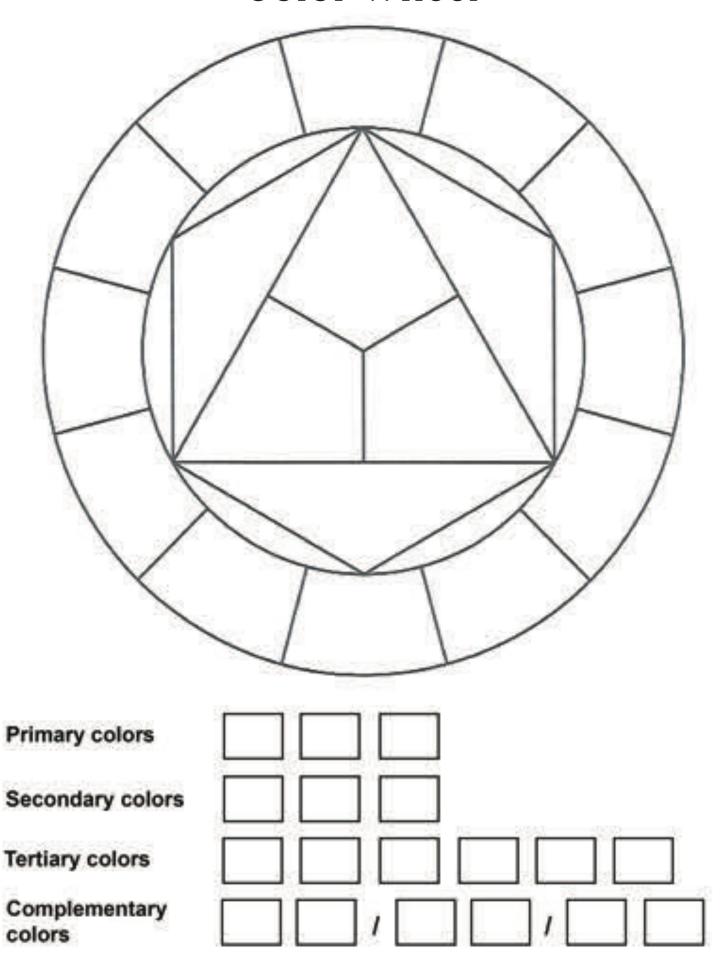
A Visual History from Newton to Modern Color Matching Guides, Alexandra Loske

Web-

https://library.si.edu/exhibition/color-in-a-new-light/science

https://www.khanacademy.org Search, Newton-prism-experiment, dispertion of light

Color Wheel



Color Wheel

