| IES Brianda de Mendoza ESO 1º A/B **ETWINNING ACTIVITY** | |
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| DESCRIBING THE LANDSCAPES OF CLASSICAL EVILS | |
| Course: GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY 2017/2018 Teacher: Javier García Francisco | |
| DESCRIPTION | This activity consists on locating and describing on <i>Google Earth</i> the landscapes of places cited in tales of classical antiheroes. |
| OBJECTIVES | Know the geographical areas where the lives of some characters of our classical literature take place. Analyse and select relevant information in order to describe the natural landscapes. Use Google Earth to get and produce geographical information. Value the obligation of using public domain images in school projects. |
| STRUCTURE | First you must review the selected information of classical tales about our antiheroes or "evils of legend" (Gorgons, Arachne, Minotaur, Cyclops and Hydra from Lerna) in order to list all the geographical places mentioned on these tales. Then, each student will locate these places and create a placemark by using Google Earth. The title of each placemark must refer to the location and include a geographical description of the natural and human elements of the landscape of the area. The geographical description might include graphical material such as maps, graphs or photographs selected from the Internet. The images used must be in the public domain. Please make sure that you spend enough time working with Google Earth. This tool can be very useful to study landscapes; you can observe places with different scales, change the point of view, etc. And it allows creating your own geographical information and sharing it with other people. This project starts with individual work of students identifying places cited in classical tales and searching for information of these landscapes. Later, students will work in groups to create a collaborative layer of geographical information using Google Earth. |
| TIMELINE | February 2018: reading the tales, identifying the places and looking for geographical information of these places. March 2018: sharing the information and working in small groups to create a geographical information layer on <i>Google Earth</i> . |