**MATRICE DI CORREZIONE DIARIO DEL VIAGGIATORE**

**Great Saint Bernard Pass**

**Monday 12th October**

**Fill in the gaps with the given words. Be careful, there are some extra words!**

The Great Saint Bernard Pass (***2472 mt***) soars in an area which is frequently windy and stormy and unites ***Switzerland***, and Italy. The road to the pass, which is impassable for eight months of the year due to heavy snowfall, has been a favourite road for many who want to go from one side of the Alps to the other. The ***Romans***, who gave it the name of ***Mons Jovis***, made it the main crossing over the Alps along the ***East-west*** axis, and built a temple there where soldiers and travellers could give offerings to the gods in exchange for their blessing.

**Multiple choice questions (more than one answer is possible):**

1. Why are dogs bred by monks in this area?
2. They are trained to find travellers who are lost or buried under the snow.
3. In your opinion, what were the monks' main tasks?
4. To give first aid to travellers trapped in the snow.
5. To accommodate all travellers, free of charge, irrespective of their religion.

During the wars of the 20th century, this pass re-acquired a fundamental use. What was it?

***An escape route into Switzerland.***.

Why?

***Because Switzerland was a neutral country***

**Roman Aosta**

**Tuesday 13th October**

After having visited Roman Aosta, answer the following questions:

1. In the Roman period, the Augustan Arch was used as.....

1. a monument to celebrate Emperor Augustus and his building of Aosta

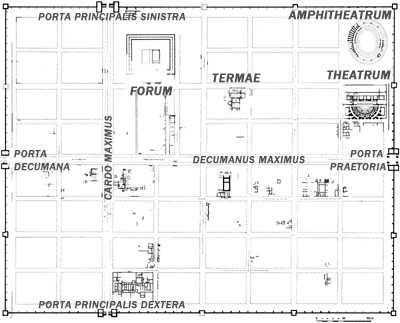
2. The Pretorian gates...

1. were the monumental entrance to the city of Aosta

3. What was the  Cryptoporticus used for?

1. As a storeroom for preserving food.

Accompanied by Italian students, you will discover where traces of Roman civilization can be found in Aosta. Using the stickers on the following page, show the correct position of each monument.

1. 

How are the two main roads (*cardo maximus* and *decumano maximus*) positioned with regard to compass points?

***Cardo is North-South oriented.***

***Decumano is West-East oriented.***

Compare the map of Aosta with the one of a city founded by Romans (Bologna). What differences can you notice regarding the position of the two main roads?

* **Bologna's cardo and decumano cross each other exactly halfway.**
* ***In Aosta, the cardo crosses the decumano at 1/3 of its length.***

Considering your two previous answers, try and deduce why the *decumano* and *cardo* roads cross in a different way in Aosta.

***The two main roads are aligned with the roads leading to the two mountain passes.***

**Little Saint Bernard Pass**

**Wednesday 14th October**

Observe what lies before you and sketch what you can see.

Now answer the following questions:

1. How are the stones that you observed placed in the ground?

***They are organised in a big circle.***

1. How many stones are there?

***43***

1. What could have been the function of this area?

***It was a sacred area dedicated to the stars and the study of the seasons.***

1. In your opinion, what historic period do these stones belong to?

***The Neolithic Age***

1. What was the original positioning of the Via delle Gallie (Road to Gaul) in relation to the monument?

***The road is built in order to respect the pre-existing architecture.***

**Along the Roman Consular Road,**

**Via delle Gallie**

**Thursday 15th October**

Observing the arch of Donnas, compare the arches you saw in Aosta with the Donnas arch:

Which major differences can you observe?

***The Donnas arch was dug and hewn from solid rock whereas the arches we saw in Aosta were built by putting together blocks of stone.***

How can these differences be explained?

***The Romans in the Donnas area modified the natural terrain by eliminating large portions of rock and leaving the arch as witness to this work.***

Find the construction in the photo, observe it carefully and answer the following questions.

What material is it made of? ***Stone***

How was it transported there? ***It wasn’t transported, it was carved out of the existing rock.***

What was it used for? ***As a mile stone, to show the distance from Donnas to Aosta***

Which Roman numerals are carved on the stone? ***XXXVI***

What do they mean? ***36***

Observe this famous painting by Jacques-Louis David, *Napoleon Crossing the Alps at the Great Saint Bernard Pass,* 1800, oil painting, Musée National du Château, Malmaison:

Look carefully at this detail:

What does the painting represent?

***Napoleon rearing on horseback in the battle field.***

What do the engravings on the rock at Napoleon's feet mean?

***The names of Hannibal and Charlemagne, both of whom had crossed the Alps in the past, were engraved on the rock.***

Compare this map, which illustrates the most convincing hypothesis of Hannibal's crossing of the Alps, with the detail on David's painting:

What can you notice?

***To cross the Alps, Hannibal did NOT go over the Little Saint Bernard Pass and did NOT pass through Aosta Valley.***

Observe these people:

What do these costumes remind you of? ***French soldiers of the late 1700s, early 1800s.***

What event inspired them, according to tradition? ***The passing of Napoleon’s troops through the Great San Bernard Pass***

Observe this etching:

It portrays a bombing during Napoleon's attack on the Bard Fort, which was defended by the Austrian-Piedmont army during the summer of 1800. Can you identify the point from which the scene was observed (making the Fort your point of reference)?

***d) from the west***

What can you notice regarding the construction of the Fort in 1800 compared to today? How has the surrounding area changed?

***Today the fort is composed of three main defensive buildings distributed on three levels which were restored and fortified in 1827 after their destruction by Napoleonic troops.***