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“CLIL AS A BRIDGE TO REAL LIFE ENGLISH”

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Town: Pleven, municipality Pleven, region: Pleven

CLIL

LESSONS

CLIL - A LESSON PLAN

School subject

History

Topic

THE GOLD OF THE THRACIANS IN BULGARIA

Aims

- 📖 To increase student's knowledge of subject content
- 📖 To develop student's knowledge of content related lexis
- 📖 To develop all four language skills (listening, reading, speaking, writing)
- 📖 To provide material and information for further topic and language based studies
- 📖 To raise students interest in the history of the Thracians in order to enlarge the topic.

Age group

Teens

Level

B2

Time

40 minutes

Materials

CLIL lesson worksheet
Interactive Digital Board
Multimedia
Demonstration materials

Introduction

This topic and accompanying tasks/activities offers the teachers and students the opportunity both to develop content and language knowledge at an appropriate depth over a single lesson or a series of class hours. It aims to develop student's vocabulary about some notions of international importance, some specifically historical vocabulary, to deepen the knowledge about the specific historical issue, to give proof about the existence of the Thracians tribes in the territory of nowadays Bulgaria, to raise the interest of the students to the treasures, excavations, Thracian mounds and sacred places in the territory of the country, to raise their curiosity in history, to help them enlarge their vocabulary, which will improve their level in English either.

Content objectives

With the completion of the unit students will be able to:

- 1 **Learn** some new international words and terms and new content about the history of Thracians;
- 2 **Know** more about the history of the Thracians, Bulgaria and Europe;
- 3 **Understand** better some historical notions, terms and texts;
- 4 **Relate** the vocabulary and information in the form of new knowledge and skills, which will be used for further, more advanced development;
- 5 **Define** historical notions, events, periods;
- 6 **Characterize** with ease what they read in the unit thanks to the more detailed activities;
- 7 **Use** more advanced information about the Thracian treasures in the territory of Bulgaria.

Language objectives

Language Obligatory:

Students will

1. Acquire key vocabulary;
2. Match words with their explanations and translate them into the native language finding the most suitable equivalent;
3. Find and replace antonyms;
4. Use present and past tenses in active and passive voice;
5. Form and ask questions;
6. Master the use of prepositions;
7. Use comparative and superlative constructions.

Language Compatible:

Students will be able to:

1. Understand the language of describing, defining and explaining the historical terms and notions;
2. Understand more specific vocabulary thanks to content.

Instructional strategies

Brain storming: (Using pictures) Useful to give us indicator of student's previous knowledge and start grouping the necessary vocabulary in Semantic fields;

Except for the standard activities – choose the correct answer, which is the..., we introduce some timelines, picture analyses and speculations;

Static verbs/action verbs: active and passive structures –talking about past events.

Cultural objectives

Students will:

- Be conscious of the influence of the great civilizations in the history and cultural behavior of people and in their quality of life.
- Understand the cultural, historical, religious and literary aspects of the European culture in the context of the archeological excavations and artifacts in the territory of nowadays Bulgaria.
- Become aware of the importance of knowing the historical past in order to improve their everyday and future life.
- Develop their specific knowledge about the Thracians.

Making connections

Cross curricular extensions
Architecture, Religion, Arts and crafts, Literature, Languages;

Assessment

- Everyday observation
- Development of the proposed activities
- Vocabulary and Grammar Assessment
- Content Assessment

Procedure

LEAD-IN OR PRE-READING ACTIVITIES (3 minutes)

Routine activities – checking the register, student’s HW and defining the topic

The teacher tells the students that they are going to brainstorm the topic with some questions about the Thracians. Thus we introduce the topic and develop student’s speaking skills.

Ex. 1: Predicting content (4 minutes)

Before students read the text about the Thracian treasures they will have to read Ex. 1 from the worksheet and speculate about what they can see in the picture. Thus they will practice their speaking and will draw their attention to the topic.

Ex. 2 Analyzing pictures (3 minutes). The topic is introduced to the students through some pictures of Thracian tombs and mounds.

WHILE-READING ACTIVITIES

Task 1: Reading for learning new information (15 minutes)

Read the text about the Thracian treasures to learn more about the issue. After reading the text, match the words to their explanations. Then translate them into Bulgarian with the help of the explanation and the context. Thus, students will drill again the new content and will try to find the most suitable word in their native language.

Task 2. Students have to arrange the treasures using timeline according to the year when they were discovered –practice talking about years. **(2 minutes)**

Task 3. Students have to arrange the treasures using timeline according to the year when they date back – thus, they will improve their analytic skills. **(2 minutes)**

Task 4. Find out the...: this exercise develops the skills of using superlative forms and analyzing new information. **(2 minutes)**

Task 5. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) according to the text –final drilling of the text for more details. **(2 minutes)**

All activities aim to enrich the English vocabulary, to master the English grammar and to learn new content on the topic.

AFTER-READING ACTIVITIES

Ex. 1 Listen to the review to summarize the information and the curious facts about Orpheus and fill in with the missing words. After that read the text again and replace the highlighted words with their antonyms - vocabulary practice (4 minutes)

Ex. 2: Write 3 things that impressed you from the text using the new vocabulary (2 minutes)
This way we integrate some writing skills in the lesson, so that we have all 4 skills practiced.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES - HOMEWORK (1 minute) to give instructions for the next lesson

Vocabulary extension – students will write their own sentences with the words from the text about the Thracian treasures. Thus they will revise the vocabulary and the content of the unit.

ICT – students will develop their skills for finding and sorting specific information on the net. After that they will have to use some highlights and pictures and design educational posters.

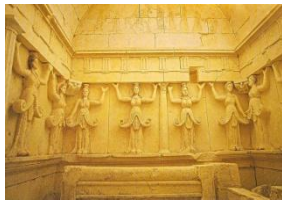
The gold of the Thracians

Pre-Reading activities

Brainstorming: - Who are the Thracians? What mysteries do they hold? What is the meaning of their fabulous treasures today? What was the function of gold in the life of their kings and noblemen? Why were they buried with their gold? What do the latest discoveries of the Thracian treasures reveal to us?

Ex. 1 Look at the map of Bulgaria. Do you know any of the treasures depicted on it? What do you know about them? Tell the class.

Ex. 2 These are some Thracian mounds and tombs. Do you recognize them? What do you know about them? Tell the class.



While-Reading activities

Once upon a time, well before the 1) **pharaohs** of Egypt a mysterious civilization of unknown origins appeared. It developed in the Balkans between the Danube and the Aegean Sea mainly in present day Bulgaria. Then, it disappeared 2000 years ago. Today this civilization continues to 2) **yield** fabulous treasures and to transform our knowledge of the history of 3) **mankind**.



In 1972 on the shores of the Black sea near **Varna** one of the most 4) **sensational** discoveries of the 20th century was made. A 5) **necropolis** dating back to 4500 years BC containing 294 graves with more than 3000 golden objects in them weighing 6 kilograms altogether. It is the oldest gold 6) **artifact** ever discovered. Excavations continued for 15 years and more than 1000 diadems, bracelets, jewels made also of bone, stone and flint, as well as copper tools and ceramic vessels were excavated.

In 1925 two brothers in the village of **Vulchetrun** in northern Bulgaria were digging in their vineyard. Suddenly their spade hit metal. They dug up several containers all of which they abandoned except for one, which they brought back to the village to use as 7) **trough** for the pigs. The animals licked the metal until it shone revealing solid gold of 23 8) **carat** purity. They immediately returned to find the other objects but arguments followed. Police arrived and thus the archeological museum in Sofia had the chance to recover this extraordinary discovery which weighed 12,5 kg-s pure gold, which makes it the largest gold treasure in the territory of the country. It dates back to 1500 BC - 5 centuries before 9) **Moses** was supposed to have been alive.



Were these objects of incredible beauty used in rituals and for which rituals? Who were the skilled goldsmiths, who shaped these treasures of such exceptional beauty? To whom did they belong, why were they hidden – was it to free from danger or to make a gift of them to the earth – the Goddess mother? Historians' answers differ.

Koprinka lake – the valley of the Thracian kings



The valley of the Thracian kings and the roses



In 2004 Archeologists discovered near the village of Shipka, in the so-called Valley of Thracian Kings (According to the researchers, like the Valley of Kings in Egypt, Thracian kings and important representatives of the Thracian aristocracy were buried in the Kazanlak field) a 2,400-year-old golden mask that was likely made for a Thracian monarch's 10) **funeral**. The mask 11) **depicts** a full face with moustache and beard. The rare artifact is made of 600 grams of solid gold and is without 12) **paragon** in archeology. The mask was found in the 13) **mound** "Svetitsata" and may belong to King



Seutus III, the Thracian king who ruled in the fifth century BC or to a warrior. In another mound "Golyamata Kosmatka" was found a bronze head proved to be of King Seutus III.

Panagyurishte treasure was discovered 14) **by chance** in 1949. While digging for clay for brick-making near the town of Panagyurishte in Sredna Gora mountain of central Bulgaria, a team of workmen 15) **came upon** the treasure constituting one of the most beautiful wine sets ever dating from the 3rd century BC - nine containers in solid gold of total weight of more than 6 kilos. It is believed that the Panagyurishte treasure is only a part from what treasure was intended for royal feasts or more probably for religious rituals in a place of 16) **worship** or the royal court.



The treasure discovered in Rogozen in 1986 is also very interesting and 17) **fundamental** to understanding the religious practices of the Thracians. 165 silver containers were dug up in a vegetable garden. Their total weight comes to 20 kilos, About 50 of these vases have 18) **inscriptions** in Greek. They reveal that the treasure belonged to a royal tribal dynasty between the 5th and 4th century BC and its several vases were used as diplomatic gifts. Experts have established that these objects were gathered over a long period of time to form a family treasure which was transmitted from one generation to the next.



For the Thracians gold had a symbolic function – it paved the way to power and 19) **immortality**, it was a bridge between men and gods. The treasures were hidden in 20) **offerings** to make the earth sacred and to protect it from invaders. This is why Thracian lands preserve so many 21) **invaluable** objects. A Thracian king was forbidden from selling the objects making up his treasures. He had to be rich in a manner king Midas – the legend says that he was Thracian and had the ability to change what he touched into gold.

22)**Plundered** by thieves, melted down and resold for centuries the gold of the Thracians continues to be dug up today in a seemingly never ending supply.

And one last story. It is said that Alexander the Great came to consult the Thracian priests to know his future. In thanks he is supposed to have offered them a gold 23)**chariot** weighing 800 kilos. According to the legend this chariot is still hidden in the Bulgarian mountains. Perhaps it would be one of the most extraordinary finds that the mysterious land of the Thracians holds in stone for us.

New archeological excavations certainly hold fabulous surprises, hundreds of mounds, caves and 24)**sanctuaries** have yet to be explored. The treasures they hold will continue to modify the history of modern civilization.

Thracian mound



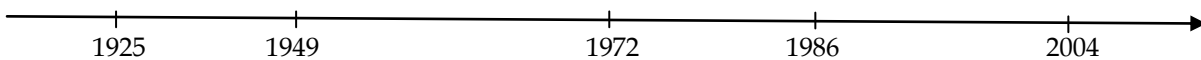
Task 1. Read the text about the Thracian treasures to learn more about the issue. After reading the text match the words to their explanations. Then translate them into Bulgarian according the explanation and the context.

WORD BANK

	word	letter	translation		explanation
1	pharaoh			A	a pile of earth or stones that looks like a small hill
2	yield			B	an area of land where dead people are buried, especially an ancient one = cemetery
3	mankind			C	the state of living for ever or being remembered for ever
4	sensational			D	a unit for measuring how pure gold is 9/18/22/24 carat gold
5	necropolis			E	a long narrow open container that holds water or food for animals
6	artifact			F	not at all planned, accidentally
7	trough			G	a vehicle with two wheels pulled by a horse, used in ancient times in battles and races
8	carat			H	the part of a religious building that is considered to be the most holy
9	Moses			I	to show respect and love for a god, especially by praying in a religious building
10	funeral			J	very interesting, exciting, and surprising
11	depict			K	a religious ceremony for burying or cremating (=burning) someone who has died
12	paragon			L	extremely useful
13	mound			M	to describe something in writing or speech, or to show them in a painting, picture etc
14	by chance			N	a ruler of ancient Egypt
15	came upon			O	relating to the most basic and important parts of something
16	worship			P	to steal large amounts of money or property from somewhere, especially during a war
17	fundamental			Q	someone who is perfect or is extremely brave
18	inscription			R	According to the story in the Bible, he brought the Israelites out of Egypt. They were able to escape from the

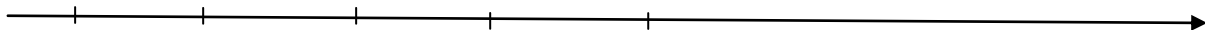
				Egyptians when God made the waters of the Red Sea move so that they could walk across. Moses received the Ten Commandments (=God's laws) from God on Mount Sinai.
19	immortality		S	something that is given to God
20	offering		T	to find or discover something or someone by chance
21	invaluable		U	a piece of writing inscribed on a stone, in the front of a book etc
22	plunder		V	to produce
23	chariot		W	an object such as a tool, weapon etc that was made in the past and is historically important
24	sanctuary		X	humankind

Task 2. Arrange the treasures using timeline according to the year when they were discovered.



Task 3. Arrange the treasures using timeline according to the year when they date back.

- 1) 4500 years BC - Varna
- 2) 1500 BC - Vulchetrun
- 3) fifth century BC - the valley of the Thracian kings
- 4) 3rd century BC - Panagyurishte
- 5) between the 5th and 4th century BC - Rogozen



Task 4. Find out:

- Which is the oldest treasure?
- Which is the largest gold treasure?
- Which is the largest silver treasure?
- Which is the most beautiful one?
- Which artifact proves that a Thracian ruler was buried in a tombstone near Kazanluk?

Task 5. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) according to the text.

1 Which of the statements is NOT true according to the text?

- a) Thracians civilization existed before the Egyptian
- b) The Thracian civilization died out 2 millennia back in time
- c) The Thracian civilization developed on the old continent
- d) The Thracian civilization is completely studied nowadays

2 The necropolis in Varna contained

- a) 294 golden objects
- b) 6 kilos of gold objects
- c) 3000 graves
- d) 1000 diadems

3 Vulchetrun treasure

- a) was found by chance
- b) dates back 1500 years before Moses lived
- c) belonged to a Thracian nobleman
- d) is exposed in the national historical museum in Sofia

4 In the valley of the Thracian kings

- a) there is only one mound
- b) was discovered a bronze mask weighing 600 grams
- c) was discovered a mask of pure gold
- d) only one Thracian king lived

5 Panagyurishte treasure

- a) contains 6 gold objects
- b) contains 9 kilos of gold
- c) contains a set for making wine
- d) was used for royal feasts or religious rituals

6 The objects in the Rogozen treasure

- a) were gathered over a long period of time from a family in the region
- b) were collected generation after generation by royal tribal dynasty
- c) Contained 165 silver vases
- d) On the 50 of the vases were written Greek poems

After-Reading activities

Ex. 1 Listen to the review and the information about Orpheus and fill in the missing words. After that replace the highlighted words with their antonyms.

unknown, perish, death, waste, usual, doubt, excavate



Thracians are the first of the today's Bulgarian lands 2500 years ago.
 The Thracian tombs, mounds and are the only almost fully **preserved** representatives of the Thracian culture and The main merit of their preservation to this day is that almost all of them are **buried** in tombstones. There are over Thracian mounds on the territory of Bulgaria, of which only about 1000 were excavated. In the of the Thracian kings **exist** more than 1500 mounds, only 300 of which were excavated. More information and facts about the **life** of these **amazing** people you will learn in the next unit!

Do you know that the Thracian musician **Orpheus** was also a **famous** healer and the founder of, preaching the union of nature and universe! It is **believed** that he was buried in the rock sarcophagus near the of Tatul in the East Bulgarian Rhodops.

Ex. 2 Write 3 things that impressed you the most about the Thracian treasure or the civilization of the Thracians.

1.....
 2.....
 3.....

HW Write your own sentences with the words from the text about the Thracian treasures.

ICT Find more information about the other uncovered Thracian treasures in Bulgaria (for example, *the Borovo Silver Treasure, the Letnitsa Treasure, the Mogilanska Mound Treasure, the Zlatinitsa Mound Treasure, Lukovit Treasure etc.*) Prepare posters with pictures and information about them.