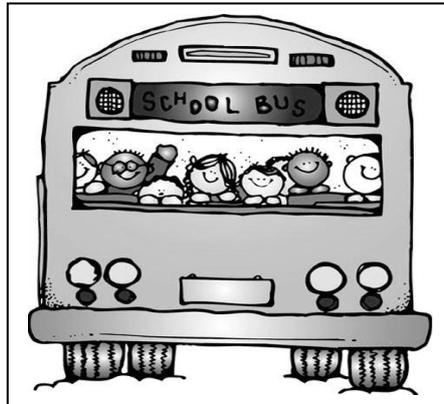
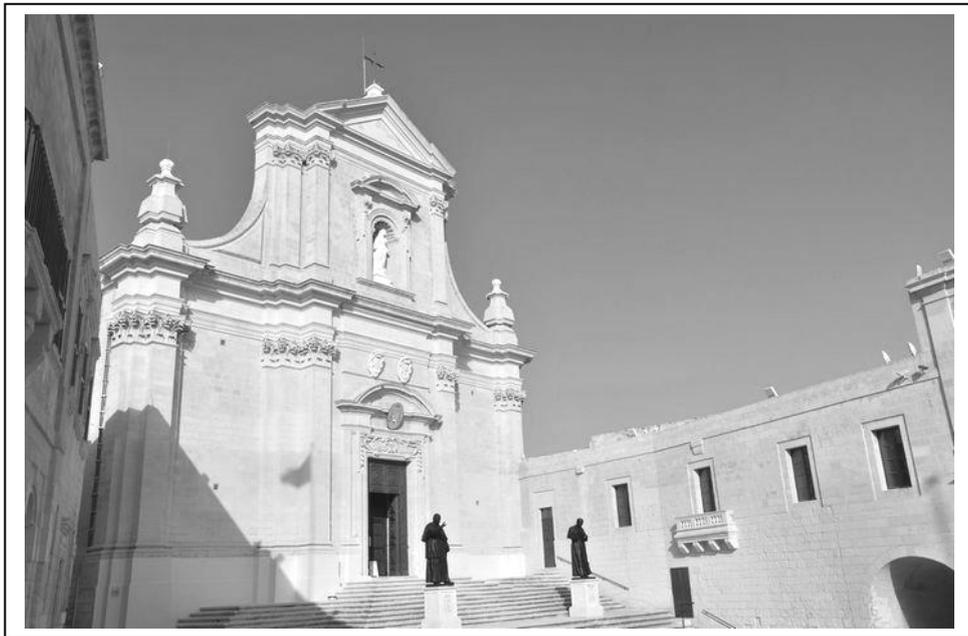


DEPARTMENT FOR CURRICULUM, LIFELONG LEARNING AND EMPLOYABILITY
DIRECTORATE FOR LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAMMES
EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT UNIT (EAU)



A Tour of Ċittadella

(SOCIAL STUDIES FIELDWORK FOR YEAR 5 PRIMARY PUPILS)

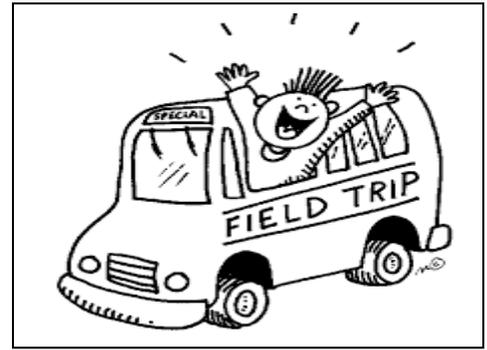


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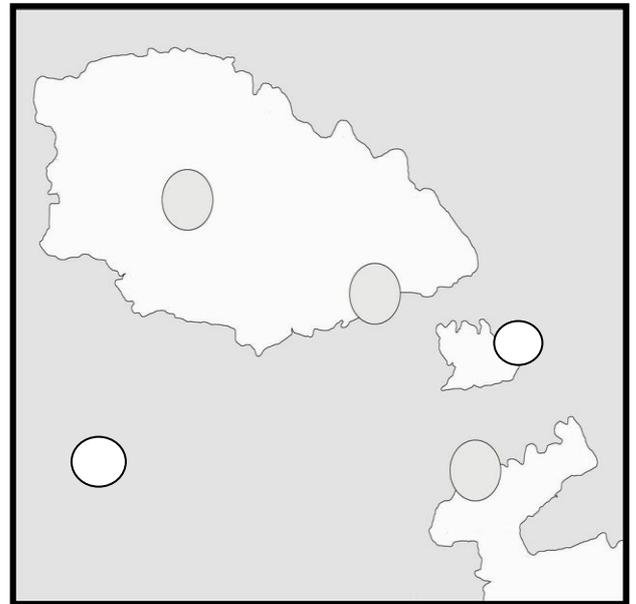
Preparation - The Strategic Position of Ċittadella.

The Ċittadella is the old capital city of Gozo. It was built at the centre of the island so that it is not close to the shores. Like Mdina, Ċittadella is surrounded by fortifications.



1) On the map, colour the sea in blue and land in brown. On the same map mark the following locations with the letters A, B, C, D and E:

A	Ċittadella
B	Mgarr
C	Ċirkewwa
D	Kemmuna
E	Mediterranean Sea



In preparation for this fieldwork, and to familiarize yourself with the route taken, watch a documentary about the Ċittadella. It is divided into two parts and can be found on You Tube through the links below;

A) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NpkRLCTFnQM&feature=g-crec-u>

B) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=afsEVZ0vV4o>

Please Note: This video was filmed while Ċittadella was being restored. One should point out that some things have changed since then. For example;

- *the folklore Museum is now called the **Gran Castello Historic House**,*
- *one can now find a new Visitor's Centre, and*
- *today no cars can be seen parked in the main square, in front of the Cathedral.*

The fieldwork route:

During the Middle Ages, the most important localities in the Maltese Islands were those which offered shelter against pirate attacks. This was why the **Gran Castello (Ċittadella)** was built in Gozo.



A brief history of Ċittadella.

- At night, all Gozitans had to sleep within the Ċittadella walls for safety reasons.
- As soon as the bell on top of the Clock Tower was rung, everyone had to enter the city and the doors were closed. These were then opened again at day break the next morning.
- In cities like the Ċittadella, there was all that was necessary for life to go on, even if an attack took place. There was the government, water wells, as well as large stores for food and ammunition.
- These cities were planned for defensive purposes. The fortification walls offered protection and the squares served as meeting areas. If the enemy managed to enter within the walls, there were ways of escape; such as narrow, winding streets and more than one entrance to the city.
- Attacks were frequent and very dangerous, because men, women and children were often taken away as slaves.
- In these cities one could find many beautiful and important buildings. There was the Cathedral, palaces of rich families, the school, the market and various shops.

Start near it-Tokk, go up it-Telgħa tal-Belt, and visit the Visitor's Centre. Enter Cathedral Square, pass near the Museum of Archaeology, and go up on the Bastion of Saint Michael. Go for a walk around this fort to appreciate this magnificent building. We can see the ruins of houses behind the Cathedral, Bernardo de Opuo Street, the *Gran Castello Historic House (Mużew tal-Folklor)* and the Cathedral Museum.



We go back through Bernardo de Opuo Street, to the main square, passing the Natural History Museum and the Old Prison on the way.

2) Tick with a the photograph which shows the Pjazza tat-Tokk in Gozo.



3) Enter the Visitor's Center and follow the audio-visual presentation.

a) Who was **Bernardo de Opuo**? Fill in the blanks with the following words:

Gozo	Ċittadella	Bernardo
slaves	Dragut	fortifications

In the year 1551, the corsair _____ attacked Malta with an army of around 10,000 soldiers. When he saw that Malta was well defended, he attacked _____ instead. After a few days the _____ was defeated by the enemy. Some Gozitans managed to escape by climbing down the _____ of the Ċittadella. But Dragut took with him nearly the entire population of Gozo, more than 5000 people as slaves.



There is a story about the noble _____ de Opuo who killed his wife and children with his own sword. He did this so that they would not be taken as _____ by the Turks.

b) Do you think that this is a **true story** or a **legend**? What makes you think so?

4) Go up from it-Telgħa tal-Belt. As you go up take a good look at the fortifications of the Ċittadella.

Why was the Ċittadella built on a hill top?



5) Go into Pjazza tal-Katidral. The door we have passed through was not always the main entrance to the Ċittadella. The main door was originally the small tunnel just below the cathedral's staircase. Observe the buildings you can see around the Cathedral Square.

a) Match the name of the buildings with the pictures below using letters:

A. THE CATHEDRAL

B. THE OLD CITTADELLA ENTRANCE

C. THE BISHOP'S PALACE

D. THE LAW COURTS



b) Now stand in the entrance of the square of the Cathedral, facing the Cathedral.

	The Bishop's Palace
	The Old entrance
	The Old Prison
	The Law Courts
	The Cathedral

Write how these buildings can be seen from your left to your right using the numbers from 1 to 5 (clockwise).

- 6) This is the *Gozo Cathedral*.
- a) To whom is the *Ċittadella Cathedral* dedicated?



- b) Look at the old photograph below. It shows the feast which is celebrated each year in the *Gozo Cathedral*. Which feast is this?



- c) On which date do we celebrate this feast every year?

- d) Circle the name of the architect who drew the plans of the Cathedral.

Choose from:

RICHARD ENGLAND	LORENZO GAFÀ	MATTIA PRETI
FRANĠISKU LAPARELLI	CARAVAGGIO	RENZO PIANO

- 7) We now enter through the small tunnel at the side of the Cathedral. Originally this was the main entrance to the *Ċittadella*. Look for the Museum of Archaeology (*Mużew tal-Arkeologija*).

a) This anchor goes back to Roman times. It can be found at the Museum of Archaeology in Gozo. Which agency operates this Museum?

_____.



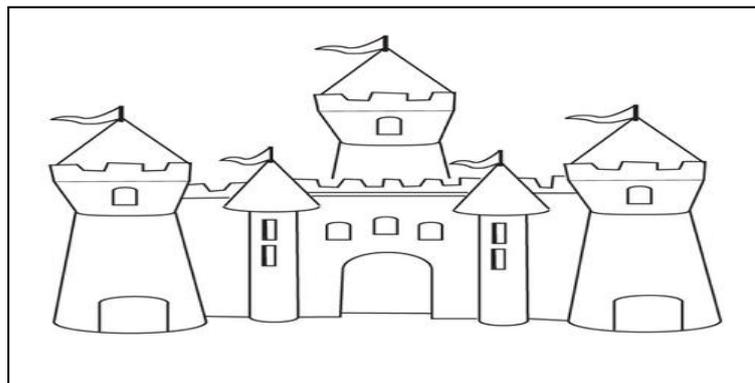
b) Look at the sign showing the Museum's opening times and answer TRUE or FALSE.

- i) The Museum of Archaeology is closed on Christmas Day. _____
- ii) The Museum opens for visitors at 9.00 am. _____
- iii) Only Maltese citizens can enter in this Museum. _____
- iv) The Museum of Archaeology is open on Sundays too. _____

8) Now turn left, next to the Museum of Archaeology, and climb the stair which lead up to the top of the bastion.

a) Tick the right answer below. This fortification is known as:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Rabat Bastion | <input type="checkbox"/> Saint Michael's Bastion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saint John's Bastion | <input type="checkbox"/> The Ċittadella Bastion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Cathedral Bastion | <input type="checkbox"/> Saint Martin's Bastion |



b) The two photographs below show the **Clock Tower (Torri tal-Arloġġ)**.



- Photograph A was taken (from Cathedral Square, from Saint Michael's Bastion, from **it-Telgħa tal-Belt**).
- Photograph B was taken (from Cathedral Square, from Saint Michael's Bastion, from **it-Telgħa tal-Belt**).

c) From the top of Saint Michael's Bastion (is-Sur ta' San Mikiel) one can notice that the Cathedral does not have a dome like most other churches. Draw what the dome of the *Gozo Cathedral* looks like below.



9) From the same bastion you can also see Rabat (Gozo). There are many more people living in Rabat than there are in Ċittadella. Why do you think this happened?

10) Turn to the left of the stairs and keep on walking along the Ċittadella fortifications. On the way, before climbing the stairs which lead to the old houses, look for the old **Gunpowder Magazine** (maħžen tal-porvli) and the **Battery** (artillery platform).

Tick what you should find in the storage area;

The chapel of Saint Anne	Silos from the time of the Knights
A mechanic's garage	A pre-history Museum
A small school	A World War II shelter

a) Which organization manages the **Gunpowder Magazine** and the **Battery**?

11) Go up the stairs to the demolished houses one can find behind the cathedral.

From this point you can see some stunning views of the island of Gozo.

a) Look at the scene below you. Below tick the names of two villages you can see:

Xagħra	Żebbuġ	Xlendi	Mdina	Valletta
--------	--------	--------	-------	----------

b) From here you can also see l-**Għolja tas-Salvatur**. This is near the bay of:

Marsalforn	Imġarr	Għadira	Xlendi
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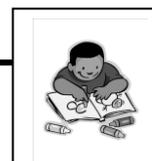
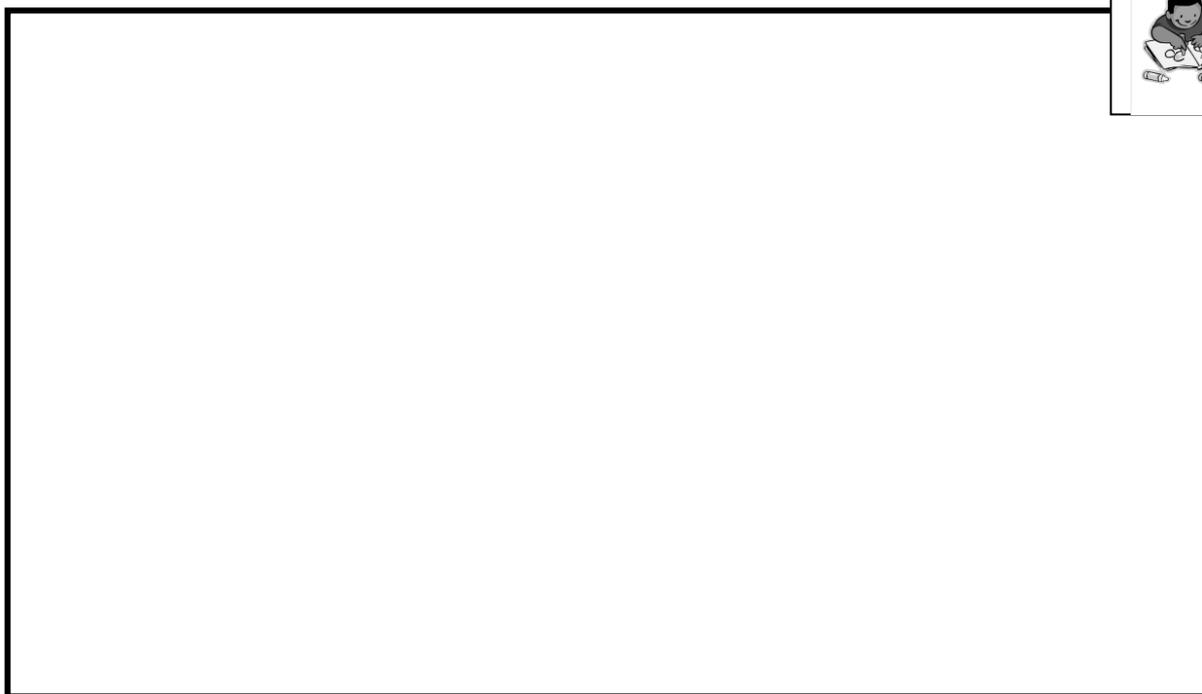
12) Now go up the stairs in front of you and keep walking along the Citadel walls. Look at the ruins of the many old houses you can see and observe how they were built.

Which of the following characteristics apply to the ruins of the old houses you can see behind the Gozo Cathedral?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| i) small houses | ii) they all have garages for cars |
| iii) the roofs were made of concrete | iv) they are built of limestone (franka) |
| v) the streets are short and narrow | vi) the streets are wide enough for trucks |
| vii) some walls were made of rubble | viii) the floors were tiled |

13) Keep going around the fortifications until you arrive at a staircase, go down the stairs and turn left. Have a closer look at the ruined houses. Now look for the folklore museum which is called the **Gran Castello Historic House** and find **Triq San Ġuzepp**. The sign showing the name of this street can be seen on one of the walls of the palace of Bishop Cagliares (Palazz tal-Isqof Cagliares).

When you are standing next to the palace of Bishop Cagliares, in the box below, draw the thing which strikes you most.



Now go around Bishop Cagliares' Palace, into **Triq Bernardo de Opuo**. Go down along this street until you find another museum.

a) What is this museum called?

b) Which government agency manages this museum?



14) At the end of **Triq Bernardo de Opuo**, turn left and you should find the museum shown in this picture.

What is this museum called?



15) Turn back and go down the narrow street which takes you back to **Cathedral's Square** (Pjazza tal-Katidral). Now find the **Natural History Museum** (Mużew tax-Xjenza Naturali).

Tick the objects you should find in the Natural History Museum (Mużew tax-Xjenza Naturali):

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | fossils / types of rocks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a small church |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | sea creatures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a small moon stone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | books about football |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | a collection of butterflies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | German cars |

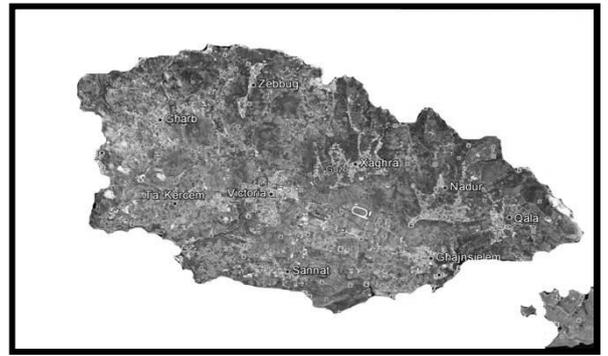


18) Now that you have been going around and observing the Ċittadella, mention:

a) something which has **not changed** since the time of the Knights of Saint John:

b) something which has **changed** since the time of the Knights of Saint John:

c) Mention one thing we can do to attract more tourists to Ċittadella.



d) Why is tourism so important for Malta and Gozo?

e) Imagine that you live in a house in the Ċittadella:

i) Mention one **advantage** you may have if you had to live in Ċittadella.

ii) Mention one **disadvantage** you may have if you had to live in Ċittadella.

f) Ċittadella and Mdina are the two oldest cities in the Maltese Islands.

They are very similar to each other.

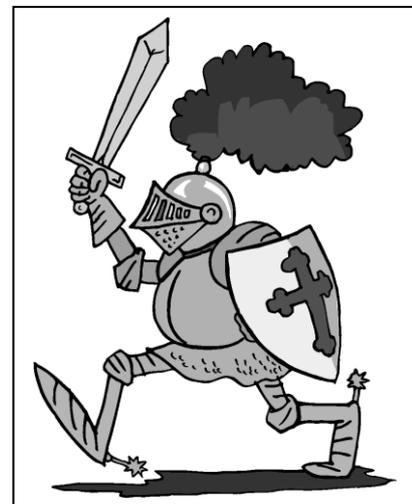
Mention two things which Ċittadella and Mdina have in common.

i)

ii)

*And so we come to the end of this fieldwork.
We hope you had lots of fun and that you have learnt
many interesting things about the Ċittadella.
Remember we must always keep our country clean
both for ourselves and as well as for all those who
visit Malta and Gozo.*

THANK YOU...



YEAR FIVE FIELDWORK

The students of Year 5 Primary level should carry out a hands-on, on location fieldwork, in **one** of the following old cities:

Mdina - Birgu - Ċittadella

The Directorate for Learning and Assessment Programmes has prepared a set of notes / worksheets to be used during the fieldwork. Short videos about the old cities can also be found on YouTube so that both teachers and students will be able to familiarise themselves with the places of interest mentioned and with the route followed during the fieldwork.

The fieldwork should be assessed by the teachers of Year 5, as part of the continuous assessment process, on the following criteria:

	Criteria for Assessment	Marks - maximum of
a.	participation, the ability to follow instructions	5
b.	abilities of observation, identification and recording	5
c.	interpretation of the collected information	5
d.	presentation of the final document	5
	TOTAL	20

The fieldwork is assessed from a maximum of 20 marks. More information can be found on the site:

www.primarysocialstudies.skola.edu.mt

Thank You

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