

# MALTA ISLANDS



# Malta Archipelago Map



# A brief presentation of Malta Geography

- Malta is an archipelago located in the Mediterranean Sea nearly 93 km South of the Italian Island Sicily.
- There are 18 uninhabited islands forming part of the archipelago, and three inhabited - Malta, Gozo (Għawdex) and Comino (Kemmuna). Then, there is Manoel Island, Filfla and the Fungus Rock which are historically and ecologically very significant.
- The landscapes of Malta and the other islands are characterised by terraced fields, dry vegetation, rocks and limestones. This is due to the long hours of strong sunshine that the Islands receive throughout the year and because there are no permanent rivers or lakes in Malta. However, there are a few waterways that supply limited fresh water throughout the year such as Lunzjata Valley in Gozo
- The coastlines of Malta, Gozo and Comino are primarily rocky. Sandy beaches can be found mostly on the North side of the islands such as Golden Bay and Mellienha Bay in Malta, and Ramla Bay in Gozo. While the North boasts sandy beaches the South side is just the opposite, remarkably high cliffs drop straight down to the sea. The eastern side of the island is divided by three large bays, while in the West there is a concentration of natural harbours.

# Act n°1: observe the lexical difficulties and find their definitions on an online dictionary

- Archipelago
- A landscape
- Terrace fields
- However
- Limestone
- To supply
- Fresh water
- coastline
- Rocky
- To boast
- A cliff
- To drop straight down
- A harbour

# Act n°1: observe the lexical difficulties and find their definitions on an online dictionary

- Archipelago: a group of several islands.
- A landscape: an extensive area of land regarded as being visually distinct.
- Terrace fields: Terraces are a series of flat areas built like steps on the side of a hill so that crops can be grown there.
- However: used when adding a comment which is surprising or which contrasts with what has just been said.
- Limestone: a whitish-coloured rock which is used for building and for making cement.
- To supply: to provide a quantity of goods.
- Fresh water: unsalted water.
- Coastline: the outline of a coast.
- Rocky: made of rocks or stones.
- To boast: to be proud of.
- A cliff: a high area of land with a very steep side, especially one next to the sea.
- To drop straight down: to fall down directly.
- A harbour: a place where boats can get a safe shelter while not cruising.

## Act n°2: Link the words to their translation

- Archipelago
- A landscape
- Terrace fields
- However
- Limestone
- To supply
- Fresh water
- coastline
- Rocky
- To boast
- A cliff
- To drop straight down
- A harbour

- Un port
- Une falaise
- Calcaire
- Terrasses de culture
- Archipel
- La côte
- Paysage
- Eau douce
- En tous les cas
- Fournir
- La côte
- s'enorgueillir
- Tomber tout droit
- Rocheux

# Act n°2: Link the words to their translations

- 
- The diagram consists of two vertical columns of words, each preceded by a bullet point. The left column has 12 items, and the right column has 12 items. Arrows originate from the left column and point to the right column, indicating the correct translation for each word. The connections are as follows:
- Archipelago → • Archipel
  - A landscape → • Paysage
  - Terrace fields → • Terrasses de culture
  - However → • En tous les cas
  - Limestone → • Calcaire
  - To supply → • Fournir
  - Fresh water → • Eau douce
  - Coastline → • La côte
  - Rocky → • Rocheux
  - To boast → • s'enorgueillir
  - A cliff → • Une falaise
  - To drop straight down → • Tomber tout droit
  - A harbour → • Un port
- | English Word            | French Translation     |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| • Archipelago           | • Archipel             |
| • A landscape           | • Paysage              |
| • Terrace fields        | • Terrasses de culture |
| • However               | • En tous les cas      |
| • Limestone             | • Calcaire             |
| • To supply             | • Fournir              |
| • Fresh water           | • Eau douce            |
| • Coastline             | • La côte              |
| • Rocky                 | • Rocheux              |
| • To boast              | • s'enorgueillir       |
| • A cliff               | • Une falaise          |
| • To drop straight down | • Tomber tout droit    |
| • A harbour             | • Un port              |

Act n°3: Use these words in some sentences



# Malta nowadays

- Area: 316 km<sup>2</sup>
- Name: Republic of Malta
- Population: 412,966 estimate 2010
- Flag: White and red background, with the George Cross in the upper left corner of the white part.
- Capital City: Valletta
- Largest city: Birkirkara, with a population of 26,000
- Coastline: 140 m
- Official Languages: Maltese and English
- Ethnic groups: Maltese 95.3%, British 1.6%, Other 3.1%
- Demonym: Maltese
- Member of the EU: from 1st May 2004
- Time Zone: CET (UTC+1)
- Drive: on the left
- Currency: Euro(€)
- Government: Parliamentary Republic, President: George Abela, Prime Minister: Lawrence Gonzi
- Independence: from the United Kingdom 21 September 1964

# Act n°4: INTERMEDIATE TASK

- Write a presentation of the Republic of Malta with all the figures given in the slide before. You must write a three part presentation including an introduction and a conclusion.
- Introduction must include a self introduction, the theme of your written expression, its three paragraphs and a transition sentence
- The development will be divided in three parts according to its geography, its population and finally its political data. Each paragraph must begin with a link word or an introductory sentence and must end with the announcement of the next one.
- The conclusion must speak about the whole development as a summary then you must speak about a larger theme such as for example the multicultural influences which were brought to Malta along its history because of its location and its multiple colonizations Then You will be able to give your own point of view about you have seen from this country

# Malta Flag

- Coat of Arms: Shows the flag of Malta in the form of a shield, on the top of which is a fortification with five turrets, representing all the fortifications of the island. There are two branches around the shield, an olive and a palm tree, which symbolize peace.



# The Maltese Cross



- The Knights of St. John moved their headquarters to Rhodes, from the Holy Land and from there, to Malta. The eight-pointed cross, in the more familiar form we know today, was used by the Knights everywhere on their buildings and other possessions in Malta. Even after they left the island in 1798, the cross was still associated with the island, and today is often known as the Maltese Cross.

- The Symbolism of the Eight Pointed Cross

For the Brothers, the different parts of the cross had meanings:

- Colour: white - purity
- 4 arms of the Cross are the 4 cardinal virtues
  - prudence - carefulness
  - justice – doing the right thing by people
  - temperance – moderate behaviour
  - fortitude – courage
- 8 points of the Cross represent eight qualities required by the hospitallers

# The Maltese Cross: eight pikes meaning



- Its eight points denote the eight obligations of the knights, namely "to live in truth, have faith, repent one's sins, give proof of humility, love justice, be merciful, be sincere and whole-hearted, and to endure persecution".

# The Maltese Cross: eight pikes meaning



- Observant
- Tactful
- Resourceful
- Dexterous
- Explicit
- Discriminating
- Persevering
- Sympathetic

## Act n° 5: Lexical difficulties: with help of the English definitions find their French translations

- Shield: a large piece of metal or leather which soldiers used to carry to protect their bodies while they were fighting
- Turrets: small narrow towers on top of a building or a larger tower
- Coat of arms: a special design in the form of a shield that they use as a symbol of their identity
- Headquarters: main offices of an organization.
- Knight: In medieval times, a knight was a man of noble birth, who served his king or lord in battle.

# Answers

SHIELD

BOUCLIER

TURRETS

TOURELLES

COAT OF ARMS

ARMOIRIES

HEADQUARTER

QUARTIER GENERAL

KNIGHT

CHEVALIER



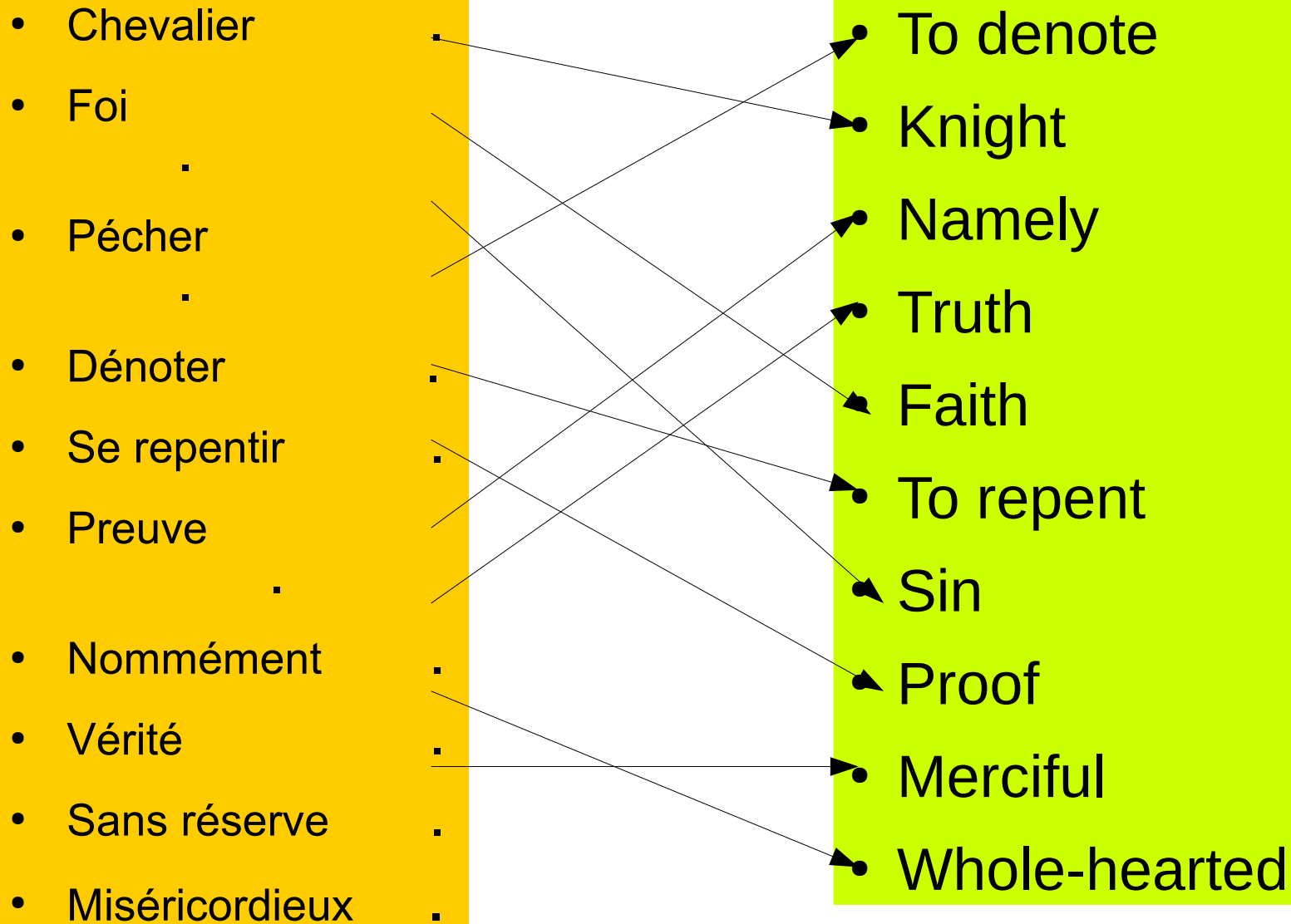
# Act n° 6: with the help of the dictionaries find the English words which correspond to the French ones

- Chevalier
- Foi
- Pécher
- denoter
- Se repentir
- Preuve
- Nommément
- Vérité
- Sans réserve
- \*Miséricordieux

- To denote
- Knight
- Namely
- Truth
- Faith
- To repent
- Sin
- Proof
- Merciful
- Whole-hearted

\*Miséricordieux: qui pardonne facilement

# Act n° 6: with the help of the dictionaries find the English words which correspond to the French ones



## Intermediate task: right wrong exercise with the help of your copybook. Give the right answer when it's wrong

- Malta is an only island located in the Mediterranean Sea just next to Greece
- Maltese can only speak English
- Fresh water in Malta comes from permanent rivers and beautiful lakes.
- This Mediterranean archipelago has belonged to the Commonwealth since 1979
- Maltese drive on the right as Malta had been a British colony until 1964
- More than four million people live in Malta.
- The Maltese flag is red and white with St John Cross on the top left.
- The Republic of Malta belongs to the Euro Zone
- The four St John cross branches mean- prudence, justice, temperance, fortitude
- The eight points symbolize eight knights' obligations .

## Intermediate task: right wrong exercise with the help of your copybook. Give the right answer when it's wrong

- W: Malta is an archipelago located in the South-East of Sicily.
- W: Fresh water in Malta comes from waterways set in Lunzjata Valley in Gozo.
- R: This Mediterranean archipelago has belonged to the Commonwealth since 1979.
- W: Maltese drive on the left as Malta had been a British colony until 1964.
- W: More than four thousand people live in Malta.
- W: The Maltese flag is red and white with St George Cross on the top left.
- R: The Republic of Malta belongs to the Euro Zone.
- R: The four St John cross branches mean- prudence, justice, temperance, fortitude.
- R: The eight points symbolize eight knights' obligations .

# Act n°7: Create a time-line of the Maltese history with the main dates: define the different periods

## Prehistory

- 5200 B.C. Arrival of man on Malta
- 3200 B.C. Building of megalithic temples
- 2000 B.C. Invasion of Bronze Age peoples
- 800 B.C. Phoenician colonisation

## Early Inhabitants

- 900 B.C. The start of the Iron Age
- 480 B.C. Carthaginian domination

## Roman Times

- 218 B.C. Roman domination after the Punic Wars
- 60 St. Paul shipwrecked on Malta
- 395 Byzantine domination of Malta

## Under The Arabs

- 870 Arabs occupy Malta

## Normans Rule & The Middle Ages

- 1090 Normans occupation
- 1194 Swabian occupation
- 1266 Angevins occupation
- 1283 Aragonese occupation
- 1350 Establishment of a Maltese nobility
- 1397 Establishment of the Università
- 1485 Death of Peter Caxaro

## Knights of St. John

- 1530 Order of the Knights of St John arrive in Malta
- 1561 Inquisition established
- 1565 The Great Siege of Malta by the Ottoman Turks
- 1566 The Founding of Valletta

## French Occupation

- 1798 Napoleon Bonaparte takes Malta from the Knights
- 1799 Britain takes Malta
- 1800 The French surrender
- 1802 Peace of Amiens

## British Period

- 1814 Malta becomes a British Crown Colony
- 1914-1918 First World War
- 1919 Sette Giugno riots against British rule
- 1921 Amery-Milner constitution grants self-government
- 1930-1939 Turbulent period of intermittent self-government
- 1939-1945 Second World War
- 1947 Restoration of self-government

## Modern Malta

- 1964 Independence within the British Commonwealth
- 1974 Malta becomes a Republic
- 1979 Last British services leave Malta
- 2004 Malta membership of the European Union
- 2008 Malta joins the Eurozone

# Act n° 7: Time line of Maltese history

DATE	EVENTS
5200 BC	First men arrival on Maltese Island
3200 BC	Temple constructions
800 BC	Phoenician colonisation
400 BC	Carthaginian domination
218 BC	Roman ruling
395	Byzantine domination
870	Arabs occupation
XI-- → XVI	Middle ages and different rulings
1530	Knights of St John
1566	Foundation of Valetta
1798-1802	French domination
1814-1947	English domination
1964	Independence and member of Commonwealth
1974	Parliamentary Republic
1979	Member of UE
2004	Euro zone

# Malta History

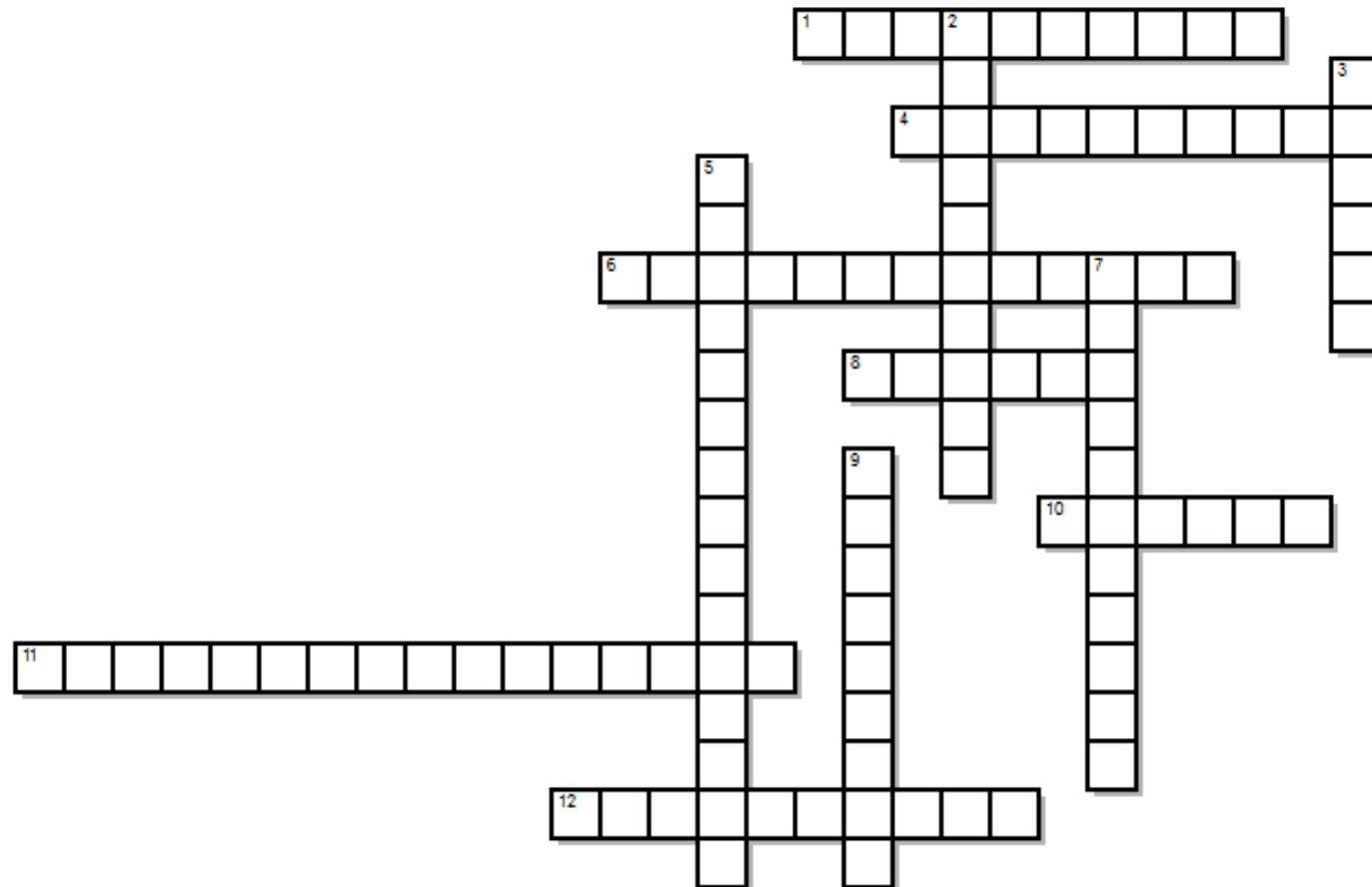
History of Malta is a long and colourful one dating back to the dawn of civilisation.

- The Maltese Islands went through a golden Neolithic period, the remains of which are the mysterious temples dedicated to the goddess of fertility. Later on, the Phoenicians, the Carthaginian, the Romans and the Byzantine, all left their traces on the Islands.
- In 60 AD. St. Paul was shipwrecked on the island while on his way to Rome and brought Christianity to Malta. The Arabs conquered the islands in 870 A D. and left an important mark on the language of the Maltese. Until 1530 Malta was an extension of Sicily: The Normans, the Aragones and other conquerors who ruled over Sicily also governed the Maltese Islands. It was Charles V who bequeathed Malta to the Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem who ruled over Malta from 1530 to 1798. The Knights took Malta through a new golden age, making it a key player in the cultural scene of 17th and 18th century Europe. The artistic and cultural lives of the Maltese Islands were injected with the presence of artists such as Caravaggio, Mattia Preti and Favray who were commissioned by the Knights to embellish churches, palaces and auberges.
- In 1798, Napoleon Bonaparte took over Malta from the Knights on his way to Egypt. The French presence on the islands was short lived, as the English, who were requested by the Maltese to help them against the French, blockaded the islands in 1800.
- British rule in Malta lasted until 1964 when Malta became independent. The Maltese adapted the British system of administration, education and legislation.
- Modern Malta became a Republic in 1974 and joined the European Union in May 2004

# Act n°8: crossword definition

- Remains: things that have been found from an earlier period of history, usually buried in the ground, for example parts of buildings and pieces of pottery.
- Temple: a building used for the worship of a god or gods.
- To be shipwrecked:: If someone is shipwrecked, his ship is destroyed in an accident at sea but they survive and manage to reach land :
- To conquer: to take complete control of a land.
- A conqueror: someone who annex a country
- To rule: to control one's affair
- To bequeath: leaving an idea or system for other people to use or develop.
- To be commissioned: you are formally hire and paid for someone to do a piece of work for you.
- To embellish: to put decorative features or patterns, to make something look more attractive
- To take over: to reach out for something and hold it.:
- To be requested: to be asked politely or formally ask them to do something
- To blockade: to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving a place.



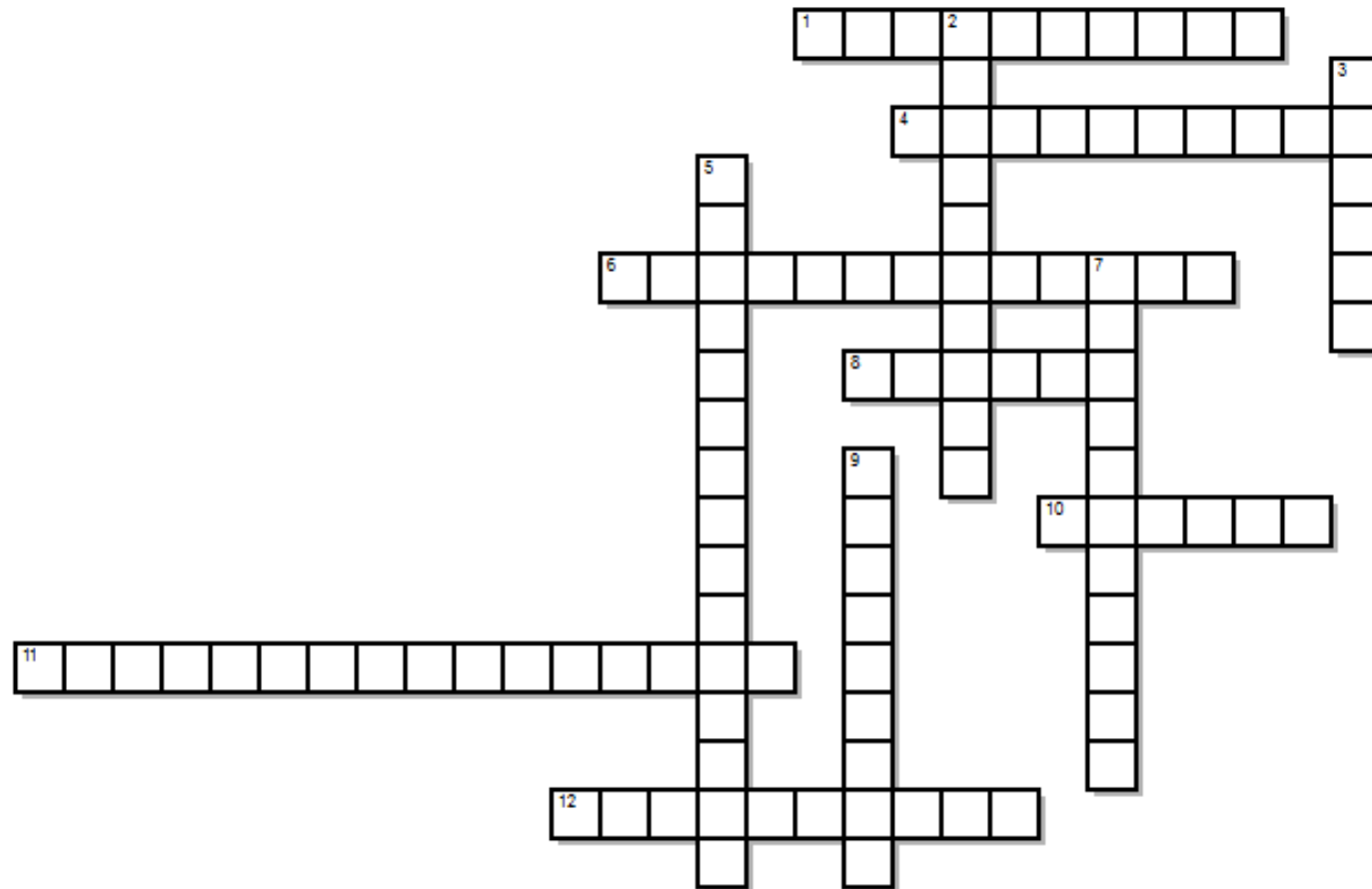


#### ACROSS

- 1 To reach out for something and hold it
- 4 To prevent goods or people from entering or leaving a place
- 6 To be asked politely or formally ask them to do something
- 8 To control one's affair
- 10 Things that have been found from an earlier period of history, usually buried in the ground, for example parts of buildings and pieces of pottery
- 11 You are formally hire and paid for someone to do a piece of work for

#### DOWN

- 2 Someone who annex a country
- 3 Building used for the worship of a god or gods
- 5 If someone is shipwrecked, his ship is destroyed in an accident at sea but they survive and manage to reach land
- 7 To put decorative features or patterns, to make something look more attractive
- 9 To take complete control of a land



#### ACROSS

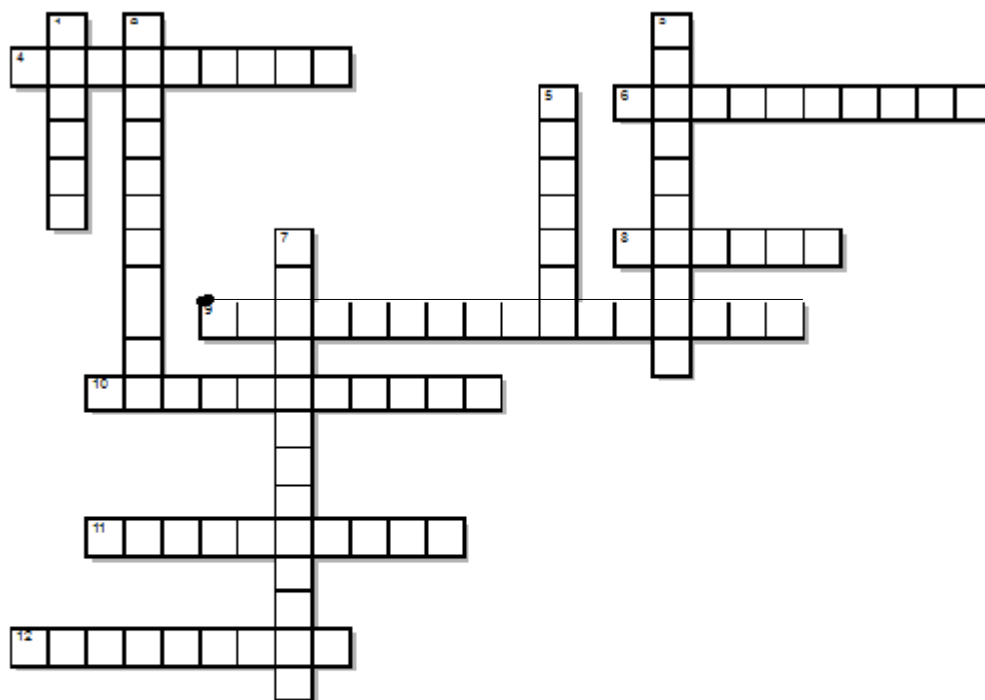
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## Act n°8 b: crosswords

- Remains: relics.
- Temple: place of worship
- To be shipwrecked: to survive after a wreck
- To conquer: to annex
- A conqueror: a vanquisher
- To rule: to be in charge
- To bequeath: to transmit
- To be commissioned: to be employed
- To embellish: to decorate
- To take over: to assume control,
- To be requested to be solicited
- To be blockaded: to besiege

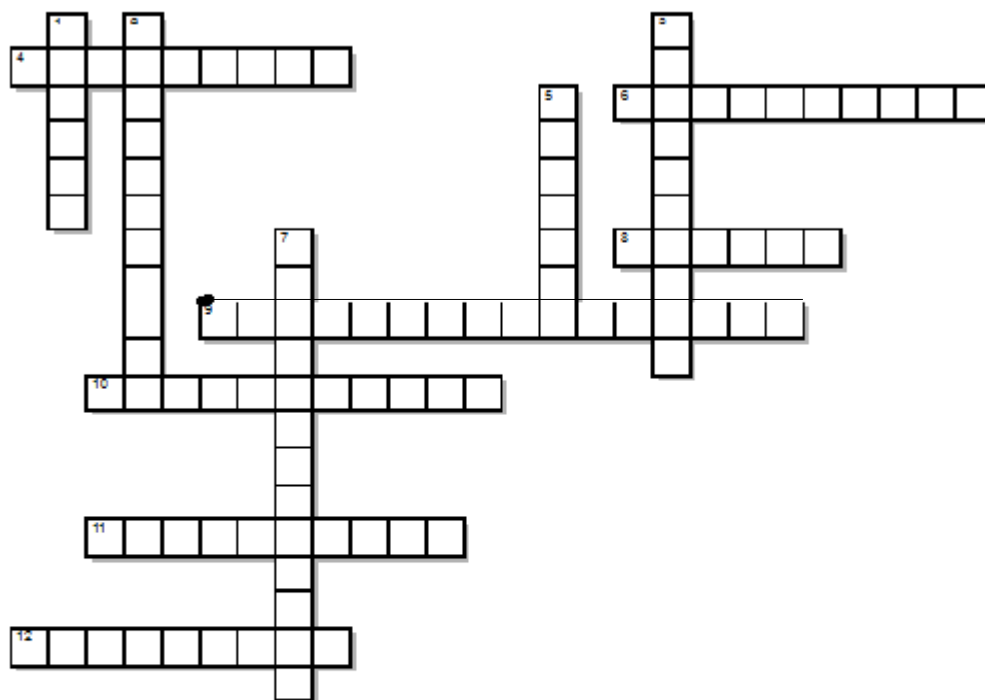


# ACROSS

- 4 TO ANNEX
- 8 TO TRANSMIT
- 8 PLACE OF WORSHIP
- 9 TO BE EMPLOYED
- 10 SURVIVOR AFTER AWRECK
- 11 TO ASSUME CONTROL
- 12 TO BE BESIEGED

# DOWN

- 1 TO BE IN CHARGE
- 2 TO DECORATE
- 3 A VANQUISHER
- 5 RELICS.
- 7 TO BE SOLICITED



# ACROSS

- 4 TO ANNEX
- 6 TO TRANSMIT
- 8 PLACE OF WORSHIP
- 9 TO BE EMPLOYED
- 10 SURVIVOR AFTER AWRECK
- 11 TO ASSUME CONTROL
- 12 TO BE BESIEGED

# DOWN

- 1 TO BE IN CHARGE
- 2 TO DECORATE
- 3 A VANQUISHER
- 5 RELICS.
- 7 TO BE SOLICITED

# Act n°9: find out whether verbs are in active or passive voice

- To be shipwrecked
- To conquer
- To rule
- To bequeath
- To be commissioned
- To embellish
- To take over
- To be requested
- To be blocked

- Grammar point:
- What are the differences between active and passive voices?
- Explain how the passive voice is composed

# Act n° 11: Now let's read more about Maltese history

- Act n° 11 a: In each slide you will find out the unknown words with the help of a dictionary.
- Act n° 11 b: Then you will give a translation according to the context of their use

# Prehistoric times and early inhabitants

- Between around 5500 and 4500 years ago, the Maltese Islands were inhabited by an extraordinary society, one both intelligent and resourceful. The Islands witnessed a unique, megalithic, building phenomenon. The temples in Ġgantija, Gozo, are considered the oldest, surviving, free-standing monuments in the world. The Ғal SaҒlieni Hypogeum in Paola is an outstanding feat of prehistoric engineering. It is the only underground temple and burial place of its kind in the world. Then, other neolithic people created rock-cut tombs at Ғaḑ-Żebbuḡ and Xemxija, Malta; and at Xagħra, Gozo and the huge catacombs called the Hypogeum. The temple culture came to a mysterious end by around 2500 BC. At the same time they developed their own techniques of farming. No one knows whether these people died out, were subjugated by invaders or simply left the Islands.
- At around the year 750 BC. the Phoenicians settled in Malta. This maritime power based on trade and commerce referred to the island as Maleth, which means "shelter". The Phoenicians were highly civilized people who used the Maltese islands as a stop on their trade routes.
- The Carthaginian Period in Malta started at around the year 480 BC. Carthage, was a city founded by the Phoenicians on the North coast of Africa located in what is today Tunisia. The Carthaginians ruled Malta more about two and a half centuries. During this time, the inhabitants mostly grew olives, carobs and also produced some textiles.
- The Carthaginians had to relinquish these islands to the Romans who seized control of Malta at the Second Punic War in 218 BC.



# Roman Domination and Byzantine Ruling

- During the Punic Wars between 264 - 146 BC, the Romans took control of Malta over the Carthaginian. The Islands became a free “municipium”, or free town. St. Paul's shipwreck here in AD. 60 is described in the Bible. Although the villas, temples and baths found here indicate a life of relative stability. Rabat is home to two sets of catacombs which were in use throughout the Roman period on Malta: St Agnatha' s, with its frescoes; and St. Paul's catacombs, where you can testify a great religious tolerance as some Jewish religious signed were found. In Birżebbuġa, a citern devoted to olive oil was discovered which shows that this production was important in the Roman world.
- After the division of the Roman empire at the end of the 4th century, the Maltese Islands were left almost in obscurity during the Byzantine Period, under the jurisdiction of the Roman Empire of the East, based in Constantinople. The Byzantine period lasted for another 375 years until North African Berbers, spearheading the expansion of Islam, took over the islands in 870 AD.

# Arabs Domination and Norman Conquerors

- The Arabs left their mark on the Maltese language and in the names of many towns and villages in Malta and Gozo. They introduced new crops such as cotton and citrus fruits and new agricultural methods such as irrigation and terrace fields. Some meals based on figs, almond, sweet pastries and spices come from Arabs too. Whether they respected Christian beliefs, they occupied and extended the old Roman fortifications, later to become Fort St. Angelo and the town of Mdina.
- The Normans had taken Sicily from the Arabs after a 30-year struggle. A certain Count Roger secured the Maltese Islands for the Normans in around 1090. In this period, a Maltese nobility rose and built their palaces in the walled Mdina. For the rest of the population, the Middle Ages were time of poverty. There were frequent raids from the North African and Turkish Barbary corsairs. The Maltese and especially the people of Gozo (Gozitans) were taken off for slavery. Then the island underwent many various European dominations until their inclusion in the Spanish Empire by Charles V who granted the Islands to the Knights of the Order of St. John.

# The Knights of St John and the French Occupation

- They gave the Islands the eight-pointed Maltese Cross. The 250-year rule of the Order left some architectural traces such as the Three Cities and Fort St. Angelo, then Valletta, the baroque, fortified city they built after the Great Siege of 1565. Across the Maltese Islands, there are more evidence of their stay in their military engineering and architectural feats: forts, bastions, watch towers, aqueducts, churches and cathedrals. They bequeathed the Islands with works of art, furniture, silverware and sculpture. Their “Sacra Infermeria” in Valletta was the foremost hospital of Europe in its day.
- The French domination began in 1798 when Napoleon and his troops were welcomed by the Maltese. Then, the Order was shocked by the revolutionary ideas of the French. Nevertheless, Napoleon needed to control the massive fortifications and harbours of Malta in order to prepare his Egypt Campaign. The order capitulated few days later. Napoleon implemented massive reforms which were rejected by the population as they struggled for their traditional way of life. The Maltese revolted and called for the help of Britain. In 1800, French army gave up.

# British Period and Modern Malta

- The Treaty of Amiens in 1802 established that Malta would be passed back to the Order of St. John, but some locals were not keen to return to their former rulers and requested to remain under British protection. Defending the islands once again against Napoleon, in 1814 by the Treaty of Paris, they gained full sovereignty. Malta became an important part of the British Empire, a strategic stronghold in the region and a stepping stone for Britain's expansion to the East. In a strategic position the islands played an important role during the World Wars. So, the whole population of Malta was awarded of George Cross for its valour. Malta was granted Independence on September 21st, 1964 and part of the Commonwealth in 1979.
- The Maltese adopted the British system of administration, education and legislation.
- Ten years later, in 1974, Malta became a Republic within the British Commonwealth.
- The British military presence on the island officially came to an end on March 31, 1979.
- Until the 1960s, the Maltese economy depended mostly on the British services and the Naval Dockyard. After independence, industry and tourism advanced at a fast pace, and today Malta and Gozo have established an industrial and services economy and flourishing tourist enterprises.
- In 1990, Malta applied for membership of the European Union and formally joined the EU in May 2004.
- In 2008, Malta adopted the Euro as its currency.

# Act n° 11 b: answers: Lexical difficulties

TO BE INHABITED	ETRE HABITE
TO WITNESS	TEMOIGNER
FREE-STANDING	AUTONOME
OUTSTANDING FEAT	EXEMPLE REMARQUABLE
UNDERGROUND	SOUTERRAIN
BURIAL	INHUMATION
TO BE SUBJUGATED	ETRE SOUMIS
SHELTER	ABRI
CAROBS	CAROUBES
SHIPWRECK	NAUFRAGE

FRESCO	FRESQUE
TO BE DEVOTED TO	ETRE DEVOLU
SPEARHEADING	INITIANT
CROPS	CULTURES
WATCH TOWER	TOUR DE GUET
FOREMOST	LE PLUS IMPORTANT
TO IMPLEMENT	METTRE EN OEUVRE
STRONHOLD	BASTION
TO BE AWARDED	ETRE RECOMPENSE
TO BE GRANTED	SE VOIR OCTROYER

# Act n° 12: Now hide the lexical help and play domino game

TO BE  
INHABITED

SOUTERRAIN

FRESCO

TOUR DE  
GUET

BURIAL

ETRE  
SOU MIS

TO  
IMPLEMENT

LE PLUS  
IMPORTANT

UNDER-  
GROUND

EXEMPLE  
REMAR-  
QUABLE

WATCH  
TOWER

CULTURES

TO BE  
SUBJUGATED

ABRI

FOREMOST

BASTION

OUTSTANDING  
FEAT

NAUFRAGE

CROPS

SE VOIR  
OCTROYER

SHELTER

CAROUBE

STRONGHOLD

ETRE  
RECOMPENSE

SHIPWRECK

AUTONOME

TO BE  
GRANTED

INITIANT

CAROBS

TEMOIGNER

TO BE  
AWARDED

ETRE  
DEVOLU

FREE-  
STANDING

FRESQUE

SPEAR-  
HEADING

INHUMATIONI

TO WITNESS

METTRE EN  
OEUVRE

TO BE  
DEVOTED TO

ETRE  
HABITE

Here is a tourist map of Malta which shows the important must-see on the islands. Then' you will find some descriptions of famous sites followed by some pictures



# Malta Touristic site map





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IKACBTlgzO8>

# Act n°13 Watching the video, answer to the following quizz

- Malta is full of
  - fascinating attractions
  - Pirates
  - fishermen's villages
- Megalithic structures come from
  - the Middle-age
  - Prehistoric times
  - Roman Empire
- They were built
  - between 3500 and 2500 BC
  - between 250 and 350 BC
- Valletta is surrounded
  - by mountains
  - by fortifications
  - by the sea
- The main harbour is an excellent place to take:
  - a bath
  - a picnic
  - a rest
  - a cruise

- The Azur Window is
  - man-made hole in a cliff
  - a natural arch
- The blue hole is
  - where you can't scuba-diving
  - where you can reach a cave
  - where you can reach the sea for underwater adventures
- Marsaxlokk is
  - a fortified city
  - a fishermen harbour
  - overcrowded with more than 10,000 inhabitants
- Marsaxlokk is
  - on Gozo
  - on Malta
  - on Comino
- Malta is a place where you can find
  - tourist attractions
  - real deserts
  - natural beautiful sites

# Ggantija Temples

Ggantija is a neolithic, megalithic temple complex on the Mediterranean island of Gozo. The Ggantija temples are the earliest of a series of megalithic temples in Malta. They are older than the Egyptian Pyramids. They were built during the Neolithic Age (from 3600 to 2500 BC). So, they are the second oldest man-made religious structure, after Göbekli Tepe in Turkey. With the megalithic temples of Manha, they were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



# Blue Grotto

- Blue Grotto is a group of sea caverns on the South coast of Malta. It's located on the east of the fishermen's harbour of Wied-iz-Zurrieq in Qrendi. Next to the uninhabited islet of Filfla, It's a popular and touristic destination. Some a boat trips are organized to visit the caves, to practice scuba diving, snorkelling, and rock-climbing. There are also local restaurant which provide good meals and an astonished view.





# Mellienha Bay

Mellienha Bay is located in the North of Malta Island. Its sandy beach is the longest of Malta as it stretches over 1.5 km. There is neither currents nor deepness faraway from the sand. Mellienha Bay can be reach by car and bus. For bus transfer, ask the drivers at the bus terminal in Valletta or Buggibba.







# The Citadella, Gozo

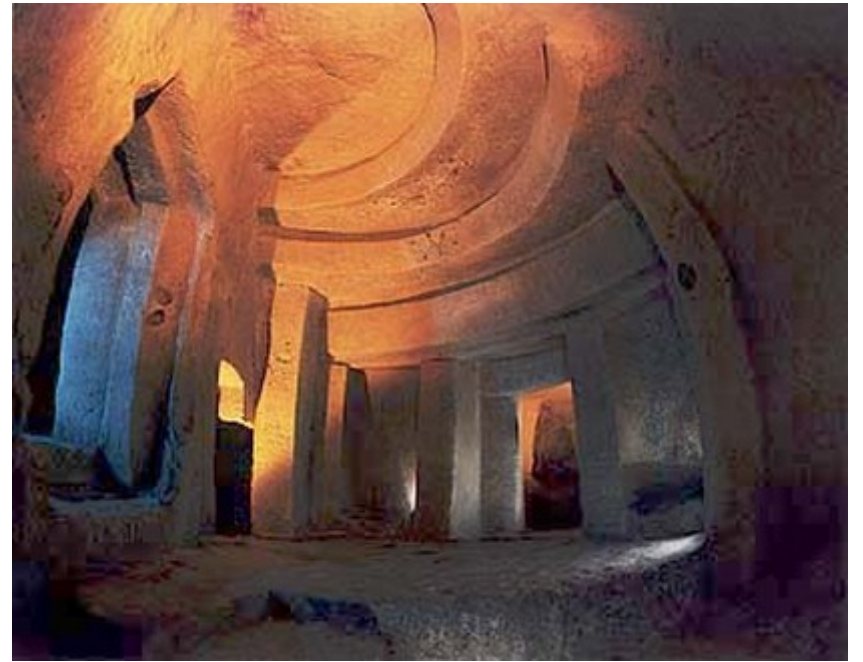
- The Citadella is a historic fortified city or castle which is set in the heart of Victoria, Gozo. This walled city is on Malta's attempt to be registered on the future World Heritage Site List by UNESCO. This area is known to have been first fortified during the Bronze Age ( about 1500 BC). Then it had been developed by the Phoenicians. At the Roman area, it became a complex Acropolis. During the Middle-Age, it was known as the "Gran Castello".Up until Fort Chambray was built in the 18th century, the Citadella was the only fortified shelter for the inhabitants of Gozo.



# Hypogeum of Hal-Saflieni

- The Hypogeum of Hal-Saflieni is a subterranean structure dating from the Saflieni area (3300-3000 BC) which is located in Paola, Malta. In fact, “Hypogeum” means “underground” in Greek. It’s thought to have been a sanctuary first, then a necropolis in prehistoric times. The remains of more than 7,000 bodies were found. It’s also the only underground prehistoric temple in the world.





# Blue Lagoon Bay



- Blue Lagoon Bay is a beautiful sandy bay with a rich marine life. It's located between Comino and the adjacent island of Cominotto. It's an ideal place for diving, snorkelling and swimming.

# Golden Bay

- Golden Bay is one of the few sandy beaches on the North-West coast of Malta. As such it's the most popular beach in Manikata region. The white beach slopes allow swimmers to walk into the sea. In summer, there are lifeguards on duty. Several beach clubs and a large hotel are set on the site. The Ghajn Tuffieha International Scout Campsite is located in the surroundings providing a camping experience for everyone all year long. A bus terminal and a car park complete the local facilities.







# MARSAXLOKK

MARSAXLOKK is a traditional fishing village located in the South-eastern part of Malta. The name of the village comes from “Marsa” which means “harbour” and from “xlokk” which means South-East. The word is also related to the dry sirocco wind that blows from the Sahara which is comparable to the Catalan word “xaloc”. On Sundays, there is a large market and a tourist market all days of the week. Its 3,499 inhabitants are called Xlukkajri and are traditionally fishermen.





# Mdina

- Mdina is a medieval walled city located up a hill in the centre of the island. Punic uncovered remains found beyond the city walls suggest the importance of the general region to the Phoenicians settlers. Commonly called “the silent city” by its 300 natives and the tourists, Mdina is still confined behind its walls. Nevertheless, it's contiguous with the village of “Rabat” which means “suburb” and is home to 11,000 inhabitants.





# Azure Window, Gozo

- Azure Window is a limestone natural arch on the Inland Sea which is located near Dwejra Bay which belongs to San Lawrenz . It was created by a two limestone caves which collapsed. The waters around the arch are suitable for swimming, scuba diving and sailing.



# St John Co-Cathedral

St John Co-Cathedral , located in Valletta, was built between 1573 and 1578 by the Knights of Malta who were hired by their Grand Master Jean de la Cassière. He aimed at building a conventual\* church for the members of Order of the Hospitaller of St John. The Maltese military architect, Glormu Cassar designed the monument as well as many important buildings in Valletta. The co- cathedral is considered to be one of the finest examples of the Baroque style in Europe and one of the world greatest cathedral.

\* which belongs to a religious community.



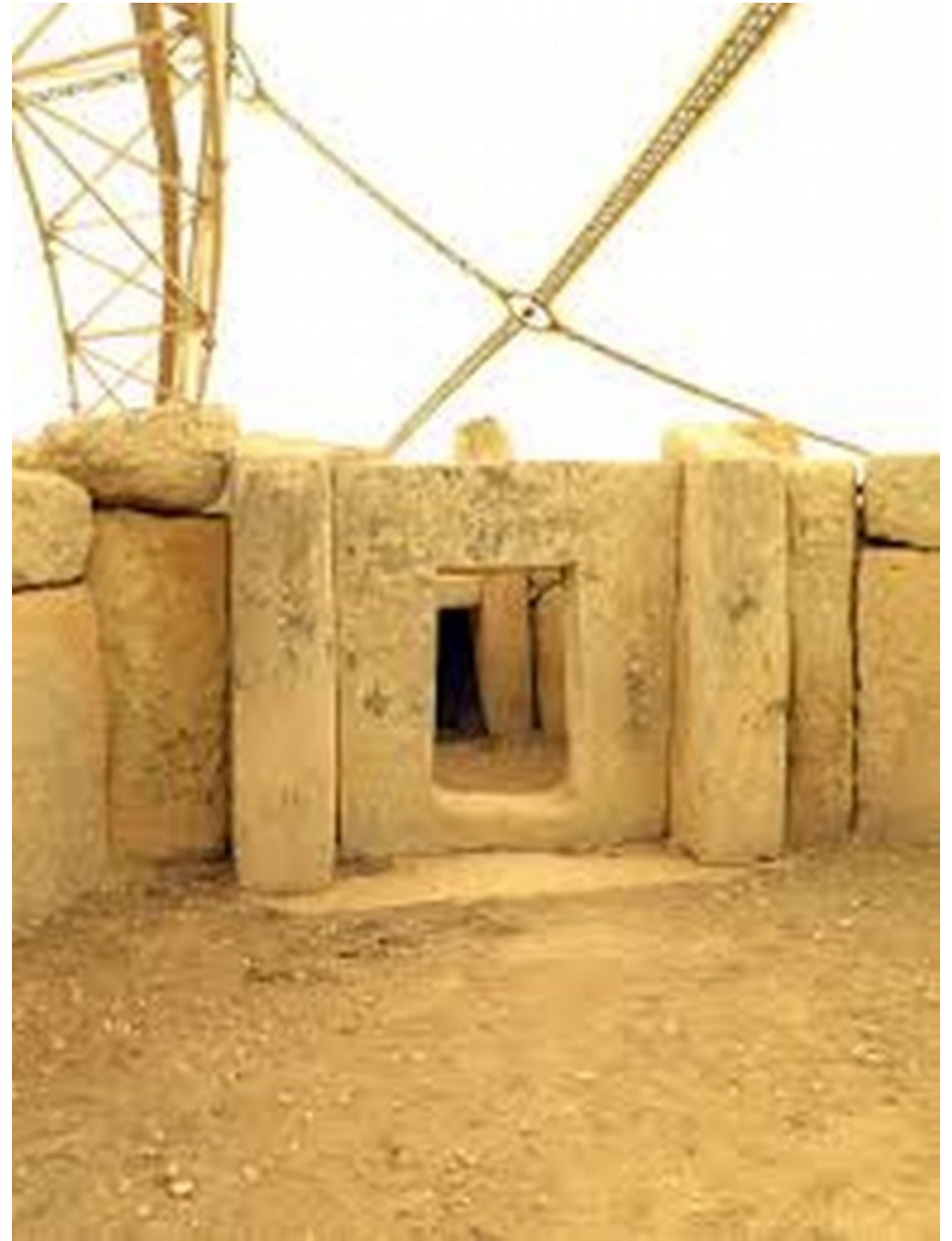




# Hagar Qim and Mnajdra

- Hagar Qim and Mnajdra is a megalithic temple set on the southern coast of Malta. Mnajdra is approximately 500 metres from Hagar Qim megalithic complex .Mnajdra is made of coralline limestone which is much harder than Hagar Qim globigerina\* limestone.

\* globigerina: pelagic marine protozoas



# Act n° 14: Quote the complex sentences you find in theses texts

- There are also local restaurant which provide good meals and an astonished view.
- The Citadella, also known as the Citadel is a historic fortified city or castle which set in the heart of Victoria, Gozo, Malta
- Up until Fort Chambray was built in the 18th century, the Citadella was the only fortified shelter for the inhabitants of Gozo. .
- The “Hypogeum of Hal-Saflieni is a subterranean structure dating from the Saflieni area (3300-3000 BC) which is located in Paola, Malta.  
  
The name of the village comes from “Marsa” which means “harbour” and from “xlokk” which means South-East.
- The word is also related to the dry sirocco wind that blows from the Sahara which is comparable to the Catalan word “xaloc”.
- Nevertheless, it’s contiguous with the village of “Rabat” which means “suburb”.
- Azure Window is a limestone natural arch on the Inland Sea which is located near Dwejra Bay which belongs to San Lawrenz
- It was created by a two limestone caves which collapsed..
- Djewra is a tourist village that belongs to the city of San Lawrenz.
- St John Co-Cathedral , located in Valletta, was built between 1573 and 1578 by the Knights of Malta who were hired by their Grand Master.
- Mnajdra is made of coralline limestone which is much harder than Hagar Qim globigerina limestone.



Act n° 15: Now explain how they are structured

## Act n° 15: Now explain how they are structured

- The words “.which”, “who”, “that”, “up until” link the two or three parts of the complex sentences

## Act n° 16: Link the following sentences with who or which

- 1) Ggantija is a neolithic temple complex on the Island of Gozo. This complex is the earliest of a serie of megalithic temples in Malta.
- 2) Melinha Bay is easily reached by bus. The bus stop is in Valetta.
- 3) Melinha Bay is located in the North of Malta. Melinha Bay has beautiful sandy beaches.
- 4) The Citadella is a fortified castle. The Citadella is on the Maltese tentative list of World Heritage Sites by Unesco
- 5) Glormu Cassar was a famous military architect. He designed most of the Maltese monuments.
- 6) The St John Co-Cathedral was built by the Knights of St John. They were hired by their Grand Master. He wanted to build a church for their Order.

## Act n° 16: Link the following sentences with who or which

- 1) Ggantija is a neolithic temple complex on the Island of Gozo **which** is the earliest of a serie of megalithic temples in Malta.
- 2) Melinha Bay is easily reached by bus **which** stop is in Valletta.
- 3) Melinha Bay, **which** has beautiful sandy beaches, is located in the North of Malta.
- Melinha Bay, **which** is located in the North of Malta, has beautiful sandy beaches
- 4) The Citadella, **which** is a fortified castle, is on the Maltese tentative list of World Heritage Sites by Unesco
- 5) Glormu Cassar was a famous military architect **who** designed most of the Maltese monuments.
- 6) The St John Co-Cathedral was built by the Knights of St John, **who** were commissioned by their Grand Master, **who** wanted to build a church for their Order.

Final Task: you are a travel agent and you must propose a tour of Malta. You must present the different must-see without forgetting to talk about its historical patrimony

- You can use different documents such as a map, some photos.
- You are not obliged to be exhaustive. You can focus on the theme you want: for example: beaches and bays or Religious buildings or prehistoric must-sees...
- Don't forget to talk about means of transportation as touring an archipelago imposes some specific conditions.