

UNI Virtual Southern Italy Capstone May 2021 Name _____

Week 2 - Homework **80 points**, please complete this then upload it to the individual google drive course folder I made for you. Also please remember to keep this as a word/google doc rather than converting to a pdf. **Due Tuesday May 21**

Primer Questions – Please answer these before interacting with any of the Week 2 content, please answer these ‘off the top of your head’ do not research the questions, if you don’t know try to make a ‘best guess’... I am looking for two or three sentences for each of these Primer Questions... (10 pts)

1. Water

- A. Where does your drinking water come from?
- B. What factors affect the quality of your drinking water?
- C. What if any problems does Iowa have with respect to water?
- D. How many gallons of water do you think you use per day?

2. Use the following website to calculate your water footprint

www.watercalculator.org

- A. Document your results
- B. Discuss how your results compare to your water usage estimate in the primer questions. Did you find anything that surprised you, yes? What/why?

3. Minerals and rocks

- A. What are minerals?
- B. Where do they come from?
- C. Why do we need them?
- D. How do we get them?
- E. What are conflict minerals?

Content found on this webpage

<https://www.exploreiowageology.org/VirtualCapstoneSouthernItaly.php>

- A. Dr. Heinzel - Environmental energy, processes, dynamic change and human influences
- B. Readings
 - 1. Graveyard of Empires by David Montgomery
 - 2. The smart city develops on geology – Comparing Rome and Naples by Donatella de Rita
- C. Virtual tours of...
 - 1. Naples Archaeological Museum
 - 2. Pompeii Archaeological Site

A. Heinzl Environmental Intro –

B. Readings -

_____ 1. Iowa's Aldo Leopold famously wrote his 'Land Ethic' in 1949 that urged American's to view their land in a different light. Many environmentalists state we should live in harmony with our land as the ancient peoples did. Did ancient peoples, E.g. the Greeks, Romans or Phoenicians live in harmony with their landscapes? (3)

A. Yes B. No

_____ 2. The archaeological concept of the Neolithic marks that human transition from hunting and gathering to a more agrarian life style. As populations increased so did the need for more agriculture/food, so people started farming moved from farming floodplains to floodplains and hill slopes. Farming hillslopes is prone to creating erosion. How many periods of erosion are recorded in sediments of Eastern Greece during the Bronze Age approx. 4000 BC? (2)

A. one B. two C. three D. four

_____ 3. How much soil do scientists estimate was lost in eastern Greece during the Bronze Age? (2)

A. 6 inches B. 12 inches C. 36 inches D. 48 inches

_____ 4. The Bronze Age, primarily helped the wealthy and military. Iron production was cheaper, harder and readily available to use in agriculture. The availability of Iron greatly changed farming and the landscape when did this happen in Italy? (3)

A. 4000 BC B. 1000 BC C. 500 BC D. 200 BC

This created extensive _____ over the next several centuries.

5. Briefly describe the early Roman farming technique of *Cultura Promiscua*, good idea or bad? (2)

_____ 6. The primary goal of Roman agriculture, stated by the writer Vero, was..?
A. good taste B. highest yield C. lowest yield D. job satisfaction

7. What were some of Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella's best thoughts toward effective agriculture? (3)

8. What are running hypotheses that led to the Fall of Rome? What role did soil or environmental change potentially play in the Fall of Rome? (3)

9. What were George Pinkins Marsh's two main revelations, what ramifications do they hold for the success of a civilization? (3)

10. Briefly describe two other things that you learned and found interesting from reading about the history of Mediterranean agriculture, that I have not asked you already (3)

11. Finally what is your take away from this chapter? E.g. Summarized in the final two Paragraphs? Try to bring in the concepts that Giovanni helped us learn from Week 1 – Italian Society and Culture. (3)

b. The smart city develops on geology – Comparing Rome and Naples

_____ 1. Both Rome and Naples have been in existence for ____? ____ years. (2)
A. 100 B. 500 C. 2500 D. 5000

2. In your own words – What is the paper's primary theme and/or importance based on the introduction. (3)

3. Compare and contrast the Resources and Risks, of Rome vs. Naples. (4)

4. This course asks you to envision your future profession and life/Using the same city as first question, conduct some preliminary research about the city's potential to be a 'Smart City' as discussed in this paper (8)

C. Virtual site tours

a. Naples Archaeological Museum

b. Pompeii Archaeological Site

Through archaeology, we can gain insight into the daily lives of past peoples from preserved cultural materials. Please, construct an essay (minimum one page, maximum three pages, normal font/spacing) that: 1. characterizes the daily lives of Pompeii and southern Italy residents in 79 A.D. Then... 2. Imagine you are an archaeologist in the year 3,963 excavating the city you are choosing to live in after UNI; The same amount of time we are removed from 79 AD and the Mount Vesuvius Eruption, 1942 years! Time has a powerful presence that we often overlook. How will we be judged by time? Can we learn from history?

(12 points)

Essay rubric =

+ 6 points for adding specific/detailed information from our virtual field trips about what the daily life of a Pompeii citizen was like in 79 A.D.

+ 6 points for blending together/comparing and contrasting how a person living in 3,963 will view the two societies 79 A.D. Pompeii and 2022 (city in the USA).

Are our lives are similar? How so?

Different?

What does a society need to be 'happy', 'sustainable'?

Are we facing similar life determining decisions? challenges?

How do you think an archaeologist in 3,963 will view life in each city... is one better or worse than the other?