

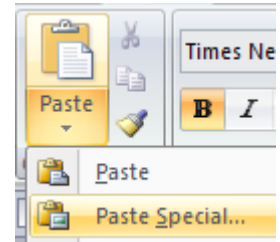
Revision 1 - Pompeii

Start by Loading Word and Encarta (Start > Programs)

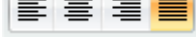
You will also need Photoshop if you have not created the main image. This has been designed to help you, not just in this lesson but in any future Assessment! Now follow these tasks in sequence to produce a sheet as identical a possible to that on the 2nd page of this worksheet.... **Save your work after every part!**

1. Find and Copy the Introduction of Pompeii text from Encarta. Then use Home Tab > Paste > Paste Special > unformatted text option to insert the text into Word.


Delete the Copyright notice at this stage. "Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved."








2. Find, Select (block) and Copy (Selected Text) the ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS section of the Pompeii text. Then again use the Paste Special > unformatted text option to insert the text onto the bottom of your Word document. Do not Delete the Copyright notice this time, but edited as shown at the bottom of the next page!
3. Do Delete the extra sections of text that are not shown overleaf.
4. Check that there is a blank line between every paragraph.
5. Proof read the first Paragraph which has 5 small changes (spaces to a few words)– find and delete these!

6. Block all the text, then use  to fully justify all of the text.

7. Block the text, but this time do not include the copyright notice and then use Page Layout Tab > Columns > Two to split the text into two columns.

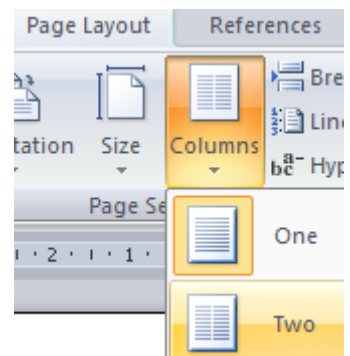
8. Use Insert Tab > WordArt  to create the Heading and "Your Actual Name" on the right! The text wrapping will need to be changed to tight before you can move it into place.

9. Highlight the start to each paragraph then use Insert Tab > Drop Caps . NB: Use Drop set Options for Lines to 2!

10. Insert a small textbox  in the middle of the document and type in a heading of "Vesuvius AD 79". Centre  this and convert to Italics . You need to make the textbox repel the graphics! To do this Use the Right Mouse button on the edge of the text box and select  Format Text Box... from the menu. Then Select "Layout" and "Tight"!

11. Load one of your own combined Pompeii images into Photoshop. Select, Copy and Paste Special the image as a device independent bitmap into the text box (Make sure the text cursor is inside the text box – when you paste special). You will need to resize the textbox to see both the text and image. Adjust the textbox size so that your work fits onto 1 page of A4!

12. Save and Print your file.



The destruction of Pompeii AD 79

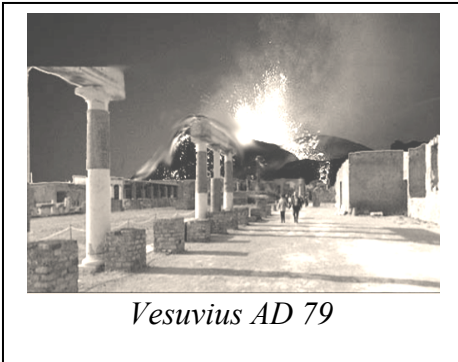
Pompeii, ancient city of Italy, in the Campania Region, built at the mouth of the Sarnus River, a few miles south of Mount Vesuvius, between Herculaneum and Stabiae. The city was founded about 600bc by the Oscans, who were later conquered by the Samnites. Under the dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla it became a Roman colony in 80bc and later a favorite resort for wealthy Romans, reaching a population of about 20000 at the beginning of the Christian era. It was also a place of considerable trade and was the port town of Nola and other inland cities of the fertile valley of the Sarnus. The city was much damaged by an earthquake in ad63 and was completely demolished in ad79 by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius that overwhelmed the towns of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae. The eruption also changed the course of the Sarnus and raised the sea beach, placing the river and the sea at a considerable

distance from the ruined city and obscuring the original site.

For more than 1500 years Pompeii lay undisturbed beneath heaps of ashes and cinders, and not until 1748 were excavations undertaken. The importance of the discoveries first came to the attention of the world through the work of the German classical archaeologist Johann Joachim Winckelmann. New discoveries continued to be made throughout the 19th century and into the 20th. In 1912, in a street that connects the

Strada dell' Abbondanza with the amphitheater, several houses were found, each with a balcony on the second floor that was 6 m (20 ft) long and 1.5 m (5 ft) deep. This section of the city is known to tourists as the Nuovi Scavi (New Excavations). Some of the ruins were badly damaged by air raids during World War II and had to be restored. Additional excavations are continuously made. More than one-fourth of the city remains to be excavated, and much of this area lies beneath piles of earth heaped up from earlier excavations.

Most of the inhabitants escaped the eruption, carrying with them their movable assets. After the eruption they tunneled into and around the houses and public buildings, and carried off almost everything of value, even to the extent of stripping marble slabs from the buildings. For this reason few objects of great value have been discovered at Pompeii. Most of the movable objects that were found,



and some of the best-executed wall paintings and floor mosaics, have been removed to the National Museum in Naples. Taken together, the buildings and objects provide a remarkably realistic and complete picture of life in an Italian provincial city of the 1st century ad . The surviving edifices, representing a transition from the pure Greek style to the building methods of the Roman Empire, have been especially important for the study of Roman architecture.

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