



PLANIT
TEACHERS

Discovering Cultural Heritage and the Environment: An Interactive Exploration for 14-Year-Olds

Student Name: _____

Class: _____

Due Date: _____

Introduction to Cultural Heritage and the Environment

Cultural heritage refers to the tangible and intangible assets that a society inherits from its past, including monuments, traditions, and cultural practices. The natural environment is closely linked to cultural heritage, as many cultural practices and traditions are closely tied to the natural surroundings. In this worksheet, we will explore the concept of cultural heritage and its connection to the environment.

Types of Cultural Heritage

There are three types of cultural heritage: tangible, intangible, and natural. Tangible heritage includes physical objects, structures, and sites of cultural significance, such as monuments, museums, and historical buildings. Intangible heritage encompasses non-physical aspects of culture, including traditions, languages, music, and cultural practices. Natural heritage refers to the natural environment and its components, including ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural landscapes.

Activity 1: Matching Game

Match the following types of cultural heritage with their definitions:

- Tangible Heritage: _____
- Intangible Heritage: _____
- Natural Heritage: _____

Cultural Heritage and the Environment: Interconnectedness

Cultural heritage and the environment are interconnected, as many cultural practices and traditions are closely tied to the natural surroundings. For example, traditional farming practices may depend on the natural environment, and cultural festivals may be celebrated in natural settings. Understanding the interconnectedness of cultural heritage and the environment is essential for preserving both.

Activity 2: Short Answer Question

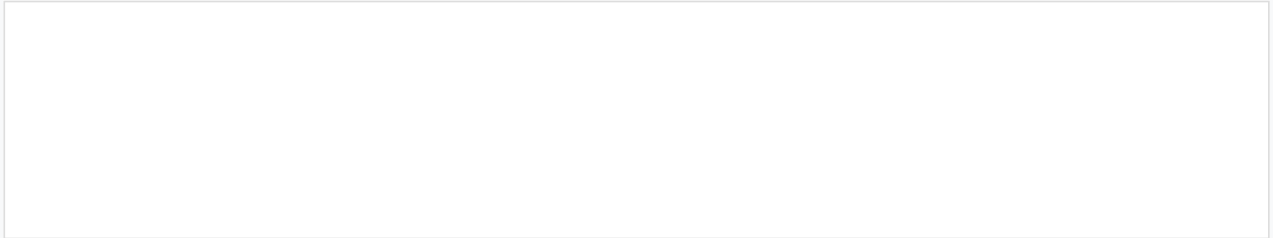
Describe an example of how cultural heritage and the environment are interconnected in your local community.

Local Cultural Characteristics and Environmental Relationship

Every community has its unique cultural characteristics and environmental relationship. In this section, we will explore the cultural characteristics of your local community and their relationship with the environment.

Activity 3: Concept Map

Create a concept map that illustrates the cultural characteristics of your local community and their relationship with the environment.



Conservation and Preservation of Cultural Heritage

Conserving and preserving cultural heritage is essential for maintaining the identity and diversity of a culture. This can be achieved through various methods, including preservation, restoration, and education.

Activity 4: Multiple Choice Question

What is the primary goal of conserving and preserving cultural heritage?

- A) To promote tourism
- B) To maintain cultural identity and diversity
- C) To protect the environment
- D) To promote economic development

Activity 5: Case Study

Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow:

The ancient city of Petra in Jordan is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a significant cultural heritage site. However, it is facing threats from tourism and environmental degradation. What can be done to conserve and preserve this site?

1. What are the main threats to the site?
2. What conservation and preservation methods can be used to protect the site?
3. How can tourism be managed to minimize its impact on the site?

Case Studies: Cultural Heritage and Environmental Conservation

Read the following case studies and answer the questions that follow:

- The Great Barrier Reef in Australia
- The Taj Mahal in India
- The Amazon Rainforest in South America

Activity 6: Short Answer Question

Choose one of the case studies and describe the cultural heritage and environmental conservation efforts that are being made to protect the site.

Conclusion

In conclusion, cultural heritage and the environment are interconnected, and conserving and preserving cultural heritage is essential for maintaining the identity and diversity of a culture. By understanding the types of cultural heritage, their relationship with the environment, and the importance of conservation and preservation, we can work towards a sustainable future.

Glossary

- Cultural Heritage: The tangible and intangible assets that a society inherits from its past, including monuments, traditions, and cultural practices.
- Environment: The natural world around us, including living and non-living components that interact to form ecosystems.
- Conservation: The act of protecting and preserving cultural heritage and the natural environment for future generations.

Activity 7: Quiz

Complete the following quiz to assess your understanding of the concept of cultural heritage and its connection to the environment.

1. What is cultural heritage?
2. What are the three types of cultural heritage?
3. Why is it important to conserve and preserve cultural heritage?

Answer key:

1. Cultural heritage refers to the tangible and intangible assets that a society inherits from its past, including monuments, traditions, and cultural practices.
2. The three types of cultural heritage are tangible, intangible, and natural.
3. Conerving and preserving cultural heritage is essential for maintaining the identity and diversity of a culture.