

**History goes English:
Arbeitsblätter zum Mittelalter**

Treasure hunt on your doorstep

**7th grade+
Englisch, Geschichte**



school@home

Treasure hunt on your doorstep

Arbeitsblätter zum Thema Mittelalter



Guideline zu den Worksheets (WS)

WS 0: Crusade for vocabulary



Nein, das ist keine mittelalterliche Schrift, sondern das International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), das es zu «decodieren» gibt. Diese Schriftzeichen sagen dir, wie du die Wörter aussprechen musst. Ordne sie zu.

WS 1 A / 1 B / 1 C / 1 D: How castles have changed
4 Texte plus Summary



Lies die vier Texte, markiere die neuen Wörter und trage sie ins Wörterbuch ein.
Beschrifte die Illustrationen.

[illegible]

Wenn du alle 4 Texte bearbeitet hast,
kannst du die neuen Informationen auf dem Summary zusammenfassen.



WS 2: Contemporaries of the castle in Frauenfeld



Zu jener Zeit, als in England und Schottland viele Schlösser und Burgen entstehen, wird auch in Frauenfeld an einer Burg gebaut.
Finde die Standorte der jeweiligen Schlösser in Google Maps.

[illegible]

WS 3: The timeline of the castle in Frauenfeld



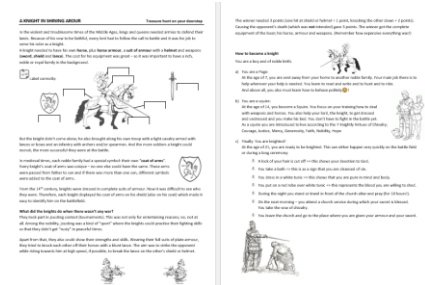
Wie aus einer wehrhaften Burg ein Schloss wird.
Lies den Text und markiere neue Wörter.

THE TIMELINE of Castle Frontenell	Timeline has your deadline
<p>from 1580 to 1582</p> 	<p>The first castle built in the valley was built by a nobleman from the town of Frontenell, the town of Frontenell was founded in 1580. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle.</p>
<p>ca. 1590</p> 	<p>The castle was built in the valley of Frontenell, the town of Frontenell was founded in 1580. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle.</p>
<p>ca. 1600</p> 	<p>The castle was built in the valley of Frontenell, the town of Frontenell was founded in 1580. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle.</p>
<p>ca. 1602</p> 	<p>The castle was built in the valley of Frontenell, the town of Frontenell was founded in 1580. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle.</p>
<p>from 1604 to 1780</p> 	<p>The castle was built in the valley of Frontenell, the town of Frontenell was founded in 1580. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle.</p>
<p>from 1803</p> 	<p>The castle was built in the valley of Frontenell, the town of Frontenell was founded in 1580. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle. The castle was built on the site of the old castle.</p>

WS 4: A knight in shining armour



Und jetzt zu den Rittern: wie wird man Ritter, was ist ihr Job?
Lies den Text.



- Formuliere für dich TRUE or FALSE statements und stelle diese deinem learning partner vor.
- Formuliere Fragen auf Englisch und lasse sie von deinem English teacher korrigieren.



WS 5: The medieval quiz

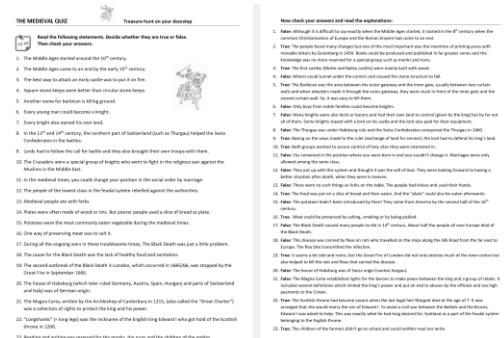


Wie gut kennst du dich rund ums Mittelalter aus?

True ☒ or False ☒?

Lies die Aussagen und notiere dir deine Antworten.

Überprüfe sie dann und lies die Erklärungen.

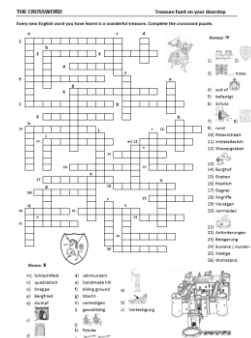


e- learning exercises zu WS 1 – 5 at: http://sek1.abenteuerenglisch.ch/?Treasure_hunt

WS 6: The Crossword



Zur Review der neugelernten Wörter hier ein Crossword puzzle für dich.



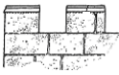







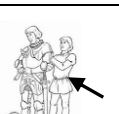

Empfehlung zur Lektüre: Braveheart
von Randall Wallace




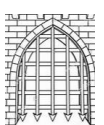






- siehe separate Arbeitsblätter: <https://historisches-museum.tg.ch/schulen/fernunterricht-und-homeschooling.html/10748>
- e- learning exercises: <http://sek1.abenteuerenglisch.ch/?Braveheart>





Find the correct match for each of the phonetic words.

	'bætlmənt	
	mɜ:də həʊlz	
	drɔ:brɪdʒ	
	ðʒaʊtɪŋ	
	kəʊt ɒv ɑ:mz	
	məʊt	
	æərəʊ slɪts	
	wɔ:kweɪ	
	skwaɪə	
	wɛpənz	

	bætlfi:ld	
	sju:t ɒv 'ɑ:mə	
	ɑ:tʃəz	
	pɔ:t'kʌlɪs	
	naɪt	
	beɪlɪ	
	kɜ:tn wɔ:l	
	ɡeɪtwɛɪ	
	hɛlmɪt	
	ʃi:ld	

portcullis

walkway

arrow slits

murder holes

curtain wall

moat

gateway

coat of arms

battlement

bailey

drawbridge

jousting

suit of armour

knight

helmet

squire

archers

shield

battlefield

weapons





Read the text, highlight important information and label your castle. You will tell your classmates later what you have learned, and you will explain your labelled illustrations.

Motte and Bailey castles (1066 – 1087)

Under William I, Motte and Bailey castles served the purpose to protect the troops and to have an eye on the local people who were not very fond of the situation. These castles were easy and quick to build but because they were built from wood, it was easy to set them on fire.

Parts of the castle:



a motte (= a hill, usually built by the locals, about 15 m high)



a wooden keep (the safest and highest part of the castle)



a ditch around it (when filled with water = moat)



a wooden bridge or stairs from the bailey to the keep



the lower bailey (the area with kitchens, stables, guardrooms and storerooms)



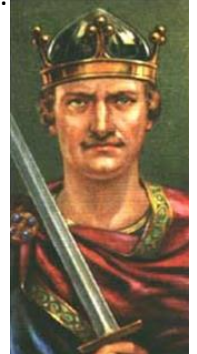
Gateway and drawbridge, controlled by the soldiers



the upper bailey



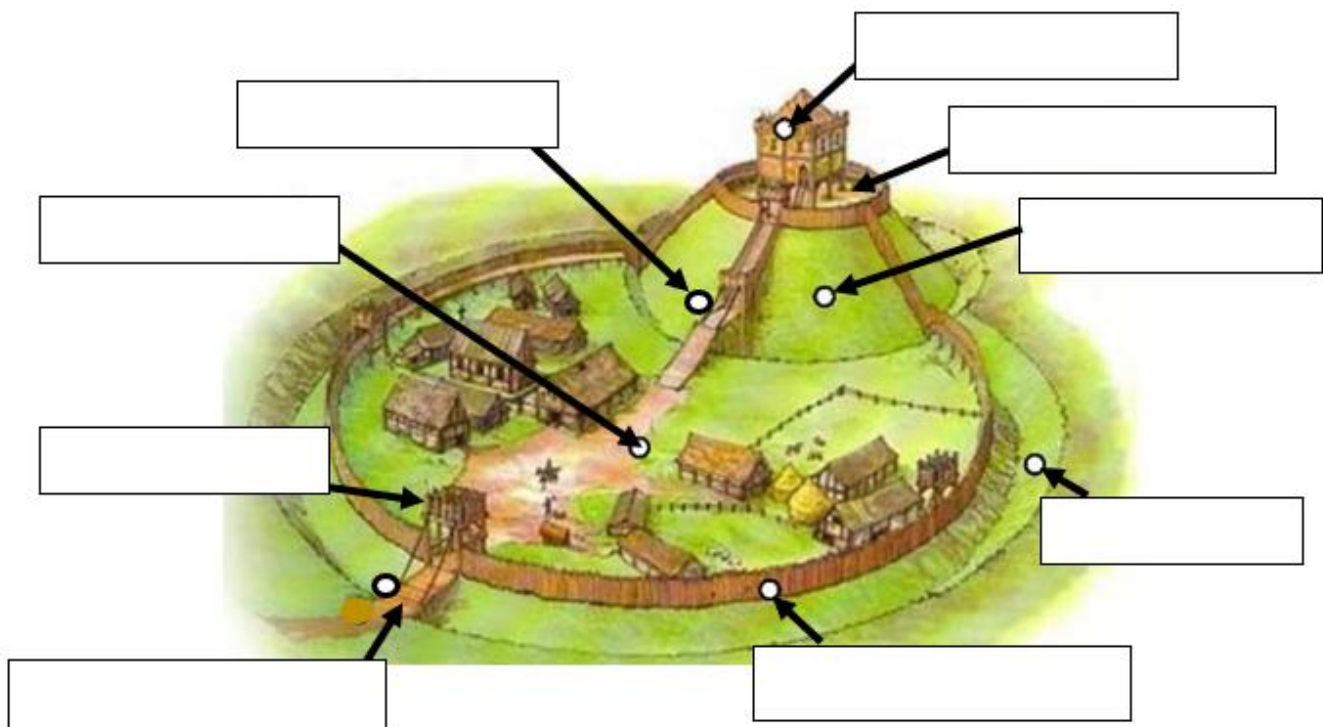
palisade (a wooden fence surrounding the bailey)



William I



Label the parts of the castle to show it to your classmates later:





Read the text, highlight important information and label your castle. You will tell your classmates later what you have learned, and you will explain your labelled illustrations.

Square Keep and Bailey castles (1078 – 1180)

Wooden castles like Motte and Bailey castles weren't strong enough to withstand attacks as they could easily be set on fire and the wood rotted. Stones as building material seemed to be the solution to this problem. The first Stone keep castles were built from 1078 on – the Tower of London is one of the earliest. Because the man-made motte was too weak to hold this huge load of stones, the site of the stone castles had to be changed too. When it came to protection and defence, the stone keep castles were better than the Motte and Bailey.

Parts of the castle:



a stone keep (the safest part of the castle, walls were often more than 2.5 thick)



wall towers (to extend the keep)



arrow slits



a moat (= a ditch filed with water)



round towers



a curtain wall



the bailey (the inner ward)



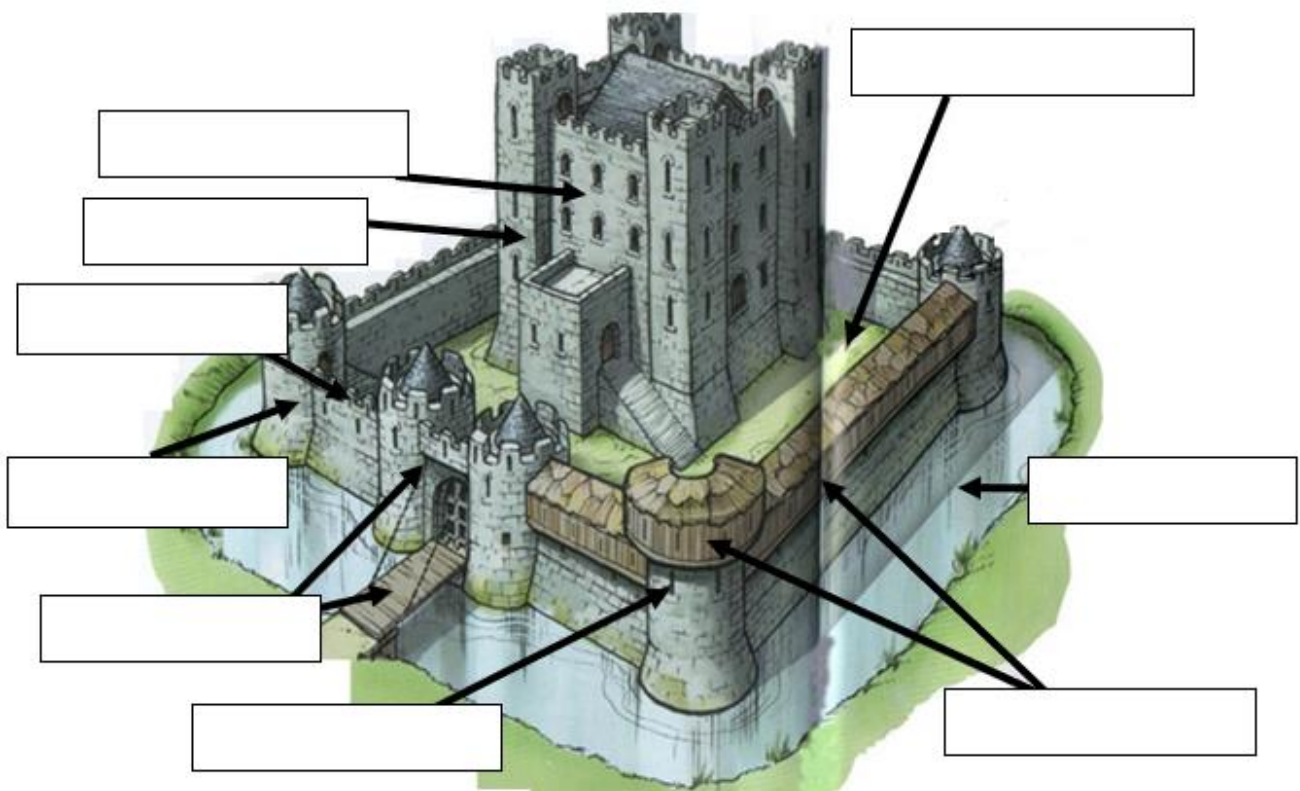
a roofed guard's walkway



gatehouse and drawbridge



Label the parts of the castle to show it to your classmates later:





Read the text, highlight important information and label your castle. You will tell your classmates later what you have learned, and you will explain your labelled illustrations.

Concentric castles with circular towers (1190 +)

These first stone keep castles were good, but not good enough. Believe it or not: Their weaknesses were the corners of the square or rectangular tower keep (which was actually meant to be the strongest part of the castle).

Why? When the attackers were able to break through the curtain walls, they could build tunnels underneath the corners of the keep and, as soon as the tunnels collapsed, the keep's wall fell into the tunnel which caused the tower keep to lean over or fall. By the way, the last rectangular stone keep castle which was built is Dover castle (1180).



The Crusaders, Christian knights who fought in the far east, brought back a new idea of how this problem could be avoided: concentric castle with circular (round) towers. This meant that there weren't any corners which could be tunnelled by the enemies. Later on, when life was less violent, comfort and luxury became more and more important.



Crusaders



Label the parts of the castle:



a stone keep



arrow slits



circular towers



the outer bailey (outer ward / barbican)



a moat (= a ditch filled with water)



gatehouse



the outer curtain wall



the guard's walkway



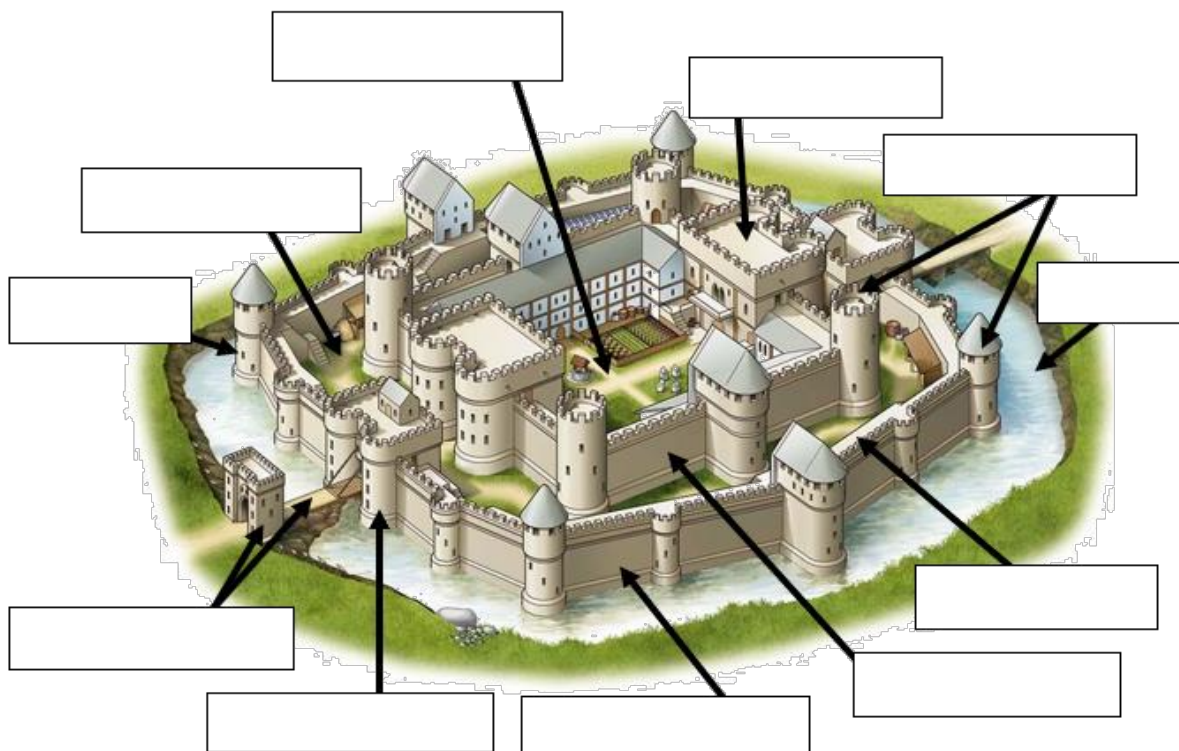
outer gate and drawbridge



the inner curtain wall



the inner bailey (inner ward) with a well, the great hall, stables, kitchens, a chapel, gardens





Read the text, highlight important information and label pictures. You will tell your classmates later what you have learned, and you will explain your labelled illustrations.

Castle Defence

It was of utmost importance that the architect of a castle tried to find effective ways to keep any possible attackers out. And that's exactly what they did.




Location: On a high hill with limited access, on a coast, a river, a loch or a **moat** around



Shape: Concentric castles with **round towers (lookout)** had no corner for miners. Many **curtain walls** with guard's walkway and **battlements** made access more difficult.



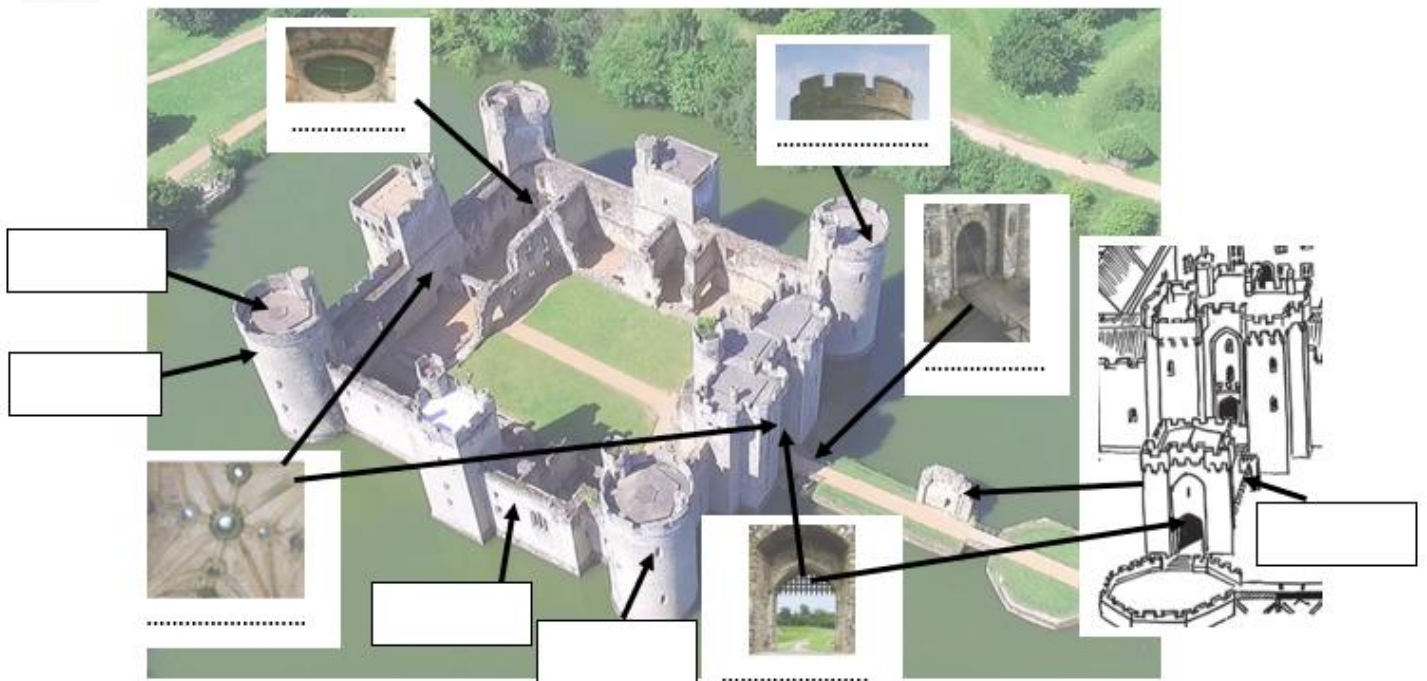
Details: Long, narrow windows on the walls => **arrow slits** for the archers (later gunloops )



Gatehouse(s): Usually the weakest point of a castle, protected by a **portcullis**, a **drawbridge**, and an outer bailey(ward), the so-called **barbican** (= killing ground for the attackers). **Murder holes** above the archway to the gatehouses (to throw down hot water, sharp things, etc.).



Label and discuss the defence strategy (*) of Bodiam Castle (built between 1385 – 1390).



(*) Obviously these strategies didn't really work out as the castle is now a ruin as you can see 😞! It was destroyed (or slighted = destroyed on purpose to make it useless for the enemy) during the English Civil War (1642 – 1651).

Castle attacks – how the defences of a castle could be broken:



Under siege: The enemies surrounded the castle, set up their camp there and simply waited. They stopped anyone who wanted either to leave or to enter the castle. => Sooner or later the people inside the castle had to surrender because they had run out of food (lucky if they had a **well** inside).



Mining: The enemies tunnelled their way through the walls which caused the structure to fall.



Human failure: Lack of attention, an unfaithful insider or simple stupidity

A castle is a type of fortified structure, developed in Europe during the Middle Ages. The first castles appeared in the 11th century, and a great many were built in the following several hundred years (in England and Wales about 1500 and in Scotland more than 2000!).

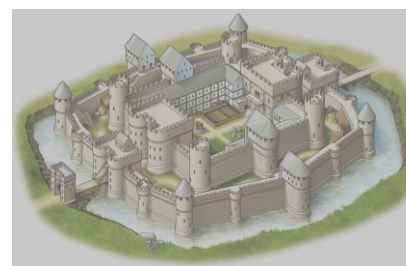
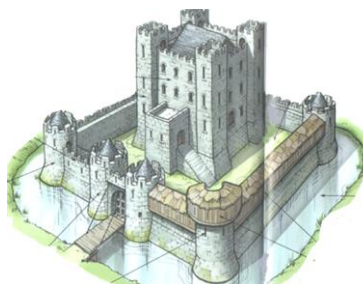
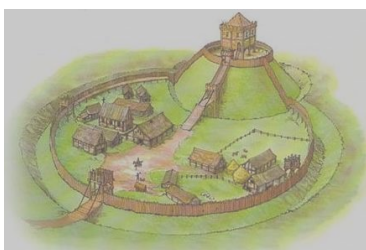
The way castles were built changed a lot according to the needs and the demands. But what all of them had in common: apart from providing defence and protection against the various attacks in these violent times, a castle was also a symbol of wealth and power, and for the lord who lived there, it was a (more or less) secure place from which he could control his lands and his people.

Consider these castles as a functioning, living building rather than a relic from the medieval history 😊.



Share the knowledge you have gained with your classmates.

Show and explain the illustrations you have labelled.



Name of the castle type:

When:

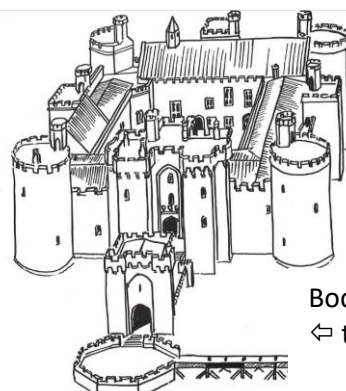
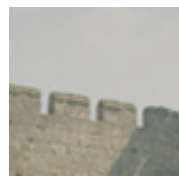
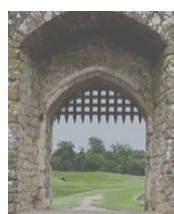
Advantages / Disadvantages

How castles were defended:

.....

.....

.....



Bodiam Castle
⇐ then
⇓ today



How castles could be attacked:

.....

.....

.....

These castles were first built or enlarged at the same time as the castle in Frauenfeld.



The castle keep in Frauenfeld was built and partly extended by order of the Counts of Kyburg in 1230. It was finished in 1240. Although they never lived in the castle themselves, they used it as an important outpost to represent their power.



Dunstaffnage Castle is a partially ruined castle in western Scotland. The first parts of the castle date back to 1220 and is one of Scotland's oldest stone castles.



Tintagel castle is situated in North Cornwall. It has a long association with legends related to King Arthur. It was built in the 13th century and today, only a ruin is left. Tintagel is one of English Heritage's top five attractions, with around 200,000 visitors a year and up to 3,000 a day in the peak summer season.



Windsor castle during the reign of Henry III: From 1222 onwards, extensive work was carried out on the great hall in the outer bailey, the 'king's houses,' the 'houses on the mount,' and the tower enclosing them. New towers were also built, which were then connected by a strong, curved wall for defence. The entrance complex (bottom centre) was built between 1220 and 1245.



Rye Castle, also known as Ypres Tower, was built in 1249, and is situated in East Sussex, England. It was Henry III who gave permission for the castle to be built as part of the defence against the frequent attacks by the French.

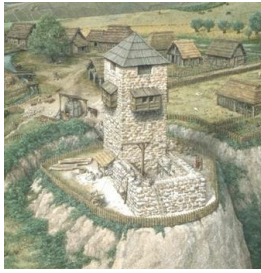


Odiham Castle (also known locally as King John's Castle) is one of only three fortresses built by King John during his reign. The site was possibly chosen by King John because it lay halfway between Windsor and Winchester. It is now a ruin.



The White Tower is the central tower, the old keep, at the Tower of London. It was built by William the Conqueror during the early 1080s, and subsequently extended. The White Tower was the castle's strongest point and provided accommodation for the king and his representatives, as well as a chapel. Henry III ordered that the tower be whitewashed in 1240.

from 1230 to 1242



The castle keep in Frauenfeld was built and partly extended by order of the Counts of Kyburg in 1230. When it was finished in 1240, the great hall towards the Murg was added. There was no direct passage between the great hall and the keep.

There might have been a wooden block house on the stone basement.



Tintagel in North Cornwall was built at the same time.

ca.
1260/65



Now under the control of the Counts of Habsburg, a possibly roofed outer ward was added.

ca. 1330



The castle chapel was extended, and they built a two-floor structure on the outer ward, whose walls still can be partly seen today.

1407
to 1432



The Barons of Hohenlandenberg, the new owners of the castles, added a 10m-wide and 6m-deep ditch around the castle with a strong double ring wall.

Later, the half-timbered jetty structure was built.

They converted the former chapel to housing space and a barn was built.

from 1534
to 1798



When the bailiffs of the Old Swiss Confederacy purchased the castle, they widened the windows and set up the large court room on the 2nd floor. During their presence, they added shutters, a wooden staircase and the court room was wonderfully painted.

There weren't any more changes during this time.

from 1803



The Kanton Thurgau got hold of the castle and first used it for flats. From 1809 to 1811, it served as a workhouse.

In 1834, the canton extended the part towards the townhall and used the rooms as offices for the financial administration. The vault (safe) was stored in the keep 😊!

A little later, the outer ring wall was dismantled; the ditch was filled, and the inner ring wall was made a little lower.

In 1867 the castle was sold to the family Bachmann who lived there until 1955.

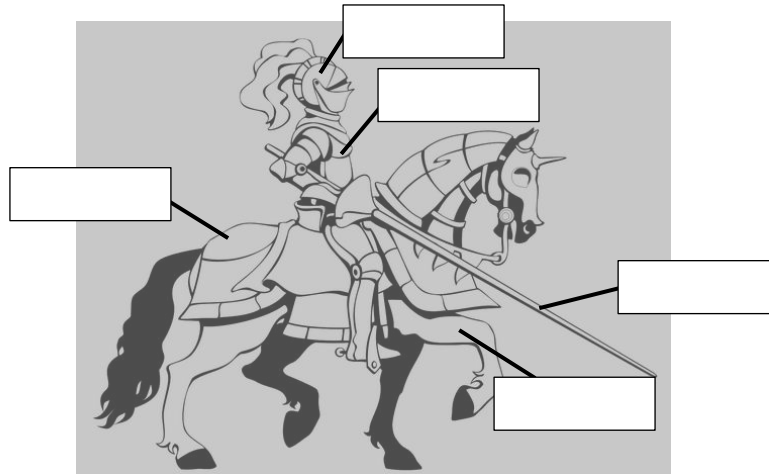
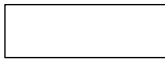
Since 1960, the castle has been the Museum of History of Thurgau.

In the violent and troublesome times of the Middle Ages, kings and queens needed armies to defend their lands. Because of his vow to be faithful, every lord had to follow the call to battle and it was his job to serve his ruler as a knight.

A knight needed to have his own **horse**, plus **horse armour**, a **suit of armour** with a **helmet** and weapons (**sword**, **shield** and **lance**). The cost for his equipment was great – so it was important to have a rich, noble or royal family in the background.



Label correctly:



But the knight didn't come alone; he also brought along his own troop with a light cavalry armed with lances or bows and an infantry with archers and/or spearmen. And the more soldiers a knight could recruit, the more successful they were at the battle.

In medieval times, each noble family had a special symbol: their own "**coat of arms**". Every knight's coat of arms was unique – no one else could have the same. These arms were passed from father to son and if there was more than one son, different symbols were added to the coat of arms.



From the 14th century, knights were dressed in complete suits of armour. Now it was difficult to see who they were. Therefore, each knight displayed his coat of arms on his shield (also on his coat) which made it easy to identify him on the battlefield.

What did the knights do when there wasn't any war?

They took part in jousting contest (tournaments). This was not only for entertaining reasons; no, not at all. Among the nobility, jousting was a kind of "sport" where the knights could practice their fighting skills so that they didn't get "rusty" in peaceful times.

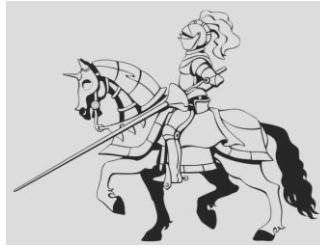
Apart from that, they also could show their strengths and skills. Wearing their full suits of plate armour, they tried to knock each other off their horses with a blunt lance. The aim was to strike the opponent while riding towards him at high speed, if possible, to break the lance on the other's shield or helmet.



The winner needed 3 points (one hit at shield or helmet = 1 point, knocking the other down = 2 points). Causing the opponent's death (which was **not** intended) gave 3 points. The winner got the complete equipment of the loser; his horse, armour and weapons. (Remember how expensive everything was!)

How to become a knight

You are a boy and of noble birth.



a) You are a Page:

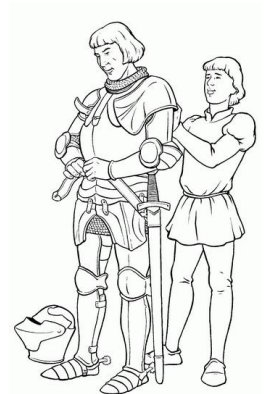
At the age of 7, you are sent away from your home to another noble family. Your main job there is to help wherever your help is needed. You learn to read and write and to hunt and to ride.

And above all, you also must learn how to behave politely 😊!

b) You are a Squire:

At the age of 14, you become a squire. You focus on your training how to deal with weapons and horses. You also help your lord, the knight, to get dressed and undressed and you make his bed. You don't have to fight in the battle yet.

As a squire you are introduced to live according to the 7 Knightly Virtues of Chivalry; Courage, Justice, Mercy, Generosity, Faith, Nobility, Hope



c) Finally: You are knighted!

At the age of 21, you are ready to be knighted. This can either happen very quickly on the battlefield or during a long ceremony:

- 🏰 A lock of your hair is cut off => this shows your devotion to God.
- 🏰 You take a bath => this is as a sign that you are cleansed of sin.
- 🏰 You dress in a white tunic => this shows that you are pure in mind and body.
- 🏰 You put on a red robe over white tunic => this represents the blood you are willing to shed.
- 🏰 During the night you stand or kneel in front of the church altar and pray (for 10 hours!).
- 🏰 On the next morning – you attend a church service during which your sword is blessed. You take the vow of chivalry.
- 🏰 You leave the church and go to the place where you are given your armour and your sword.





**Read the following statements. Decide whether they are true or false.
Then check your answers.**

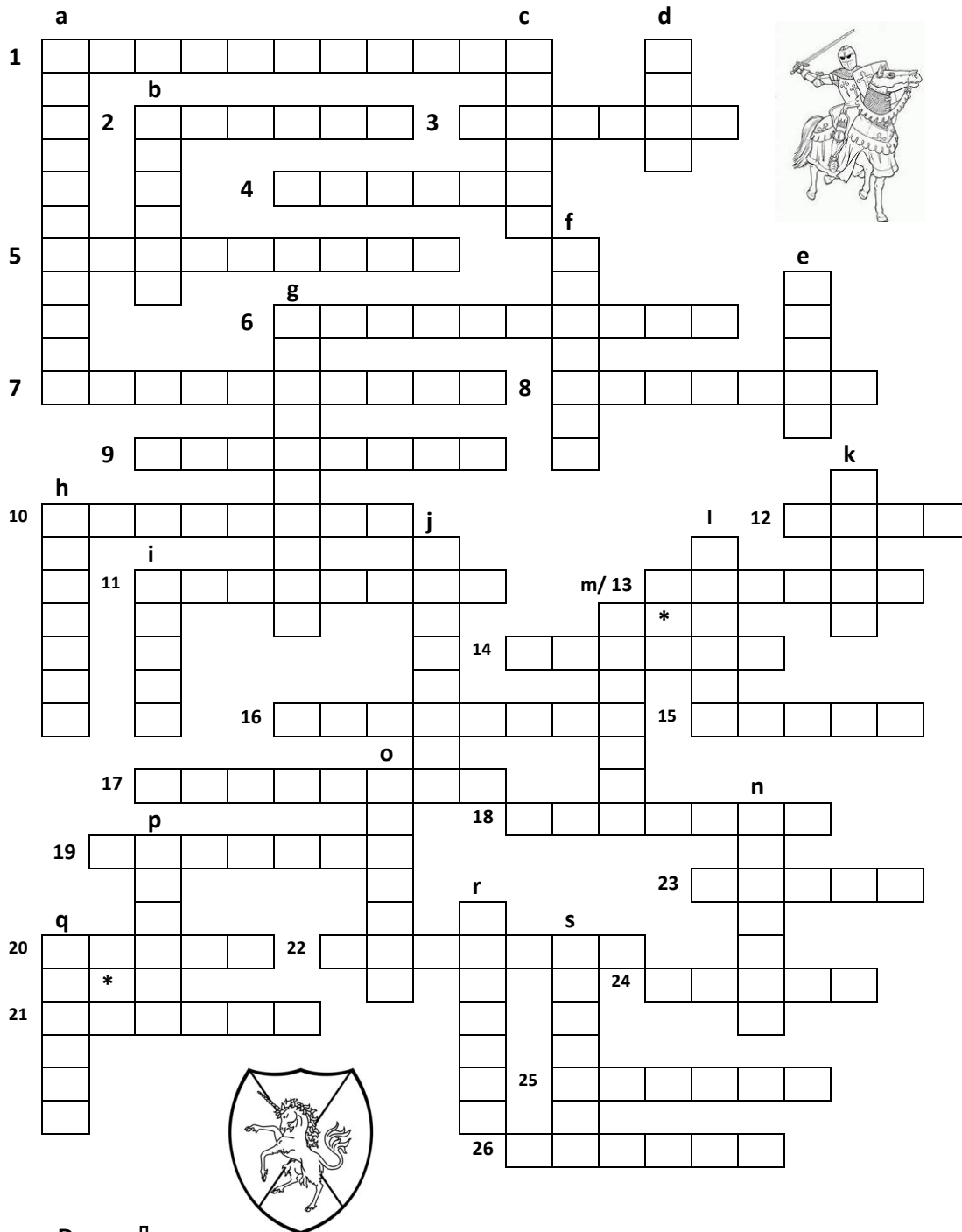
1. The Middle Ages started around the 10th century.
2. The Middle Ages came to an end by the early 15th century.
3. The best way to attack an early castle was to put it on fire.
4. Square stone keeps were better than circular stone keeps.
5. Another name for barbican is killing ground.
6. Every young man could become a knight.
7. Every knight also owned his own land.
8. In the 13th and 14th century, the northern part of Switzerland (such as Thurgau) helped the Swiss Confederates in the battles.
9. Lords had to follow the call for battle and they also brought their own troops with them.
10. The Crusaders were a special group of knights who went to fight in the religious war against the Muslims in the Middle East.
11. In the medieval times, you could change your position in the social order by marriage.
12. The people of the lowest class in the feudal system rebelled against the authorities.
13. Medieval people ate with forks.
14. Plates were often made of wood or tins. But poorer people used a slice of bread as plate.
15. Potatoes were the most commonly eaten vegetable during the medieval times.
16. One way of preserving meat was to salt it.
17. During all the ongoing wars in these troublesome times, The Black Death was just a little problem.
18. The cause for the Black Death was the lack of healthy food and sanitation.
19. The second outbreak of the Black Death in London, which occurred in 1665/66, was stopped by the Great Fire in September 1666.
20. The house of Habsburg (which later ruled Germany, Austria, Spain, Hungary and parts of Switzerland and Italy) was of German origin.
21. The Magna Carta, written by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1215, (also called the "Great Charter") was a collection of rights to protect the king and his power.
22. "Longshanks" (= long legs) was the nickname of the English king Edward I who got hold of the Scottish throne in 1290.
23. Reading and writing was reserved for the monks, the nuns and the children of the nobles.



Now check your answers and read the explanations:

1. **False:** Although it is difficult to say exactly when the Middle Ages started, it started in the 8th century when the common Christianisation of Europe and the Roman Empire had come to an end.
2. **True:** The people faced many changes but one of the most important was the invention of printing press with movable letters by Gutenberg in 1450. Books could be produced and published in far greater series and the knowledge was no more reserved for a special group such as monks and nuns.
3. **True:** The first castles (Motte and Bailey castles) were mainly built with wood.
4. **False:** Miners could tunnel under the corners and caused the stone structure to fall.
5. **True:** The Barbican was the area between the outer gateway and the inner gate, usually between two curtain walls and when attackers made it through the outer gateway, they were stuck in front of the inner gate and the second curtain wall. So, it was easy to kill them.
6. **False:** Only boys from noble families could become knights.
7. **False:** Many knights were also lords or barons and had their own land to control (given by the king) but by far not all of them. Some knights stayed with a lord on his castle and the lord also paid for their equipment.
8. **False:** The Thurgau was under Habsburg rule and the Swiss Confederates conquered the Thurgau in 1460.
9. **True:** Basing on the vows made to the ruler (exchange of land for service), the lord had to defend his king's land.
10. **True:** Both groups wanted to secure control of holy sites they were interested in.
11. **False:** You remained in the position where you were born in and you couldn't change it. Marriages were only allowed among the same class.
12. **False:** They put up with this system and thought it was the will of God. They were looking forward to having a better situation after death, when they were in heaven.
13. **False:** There were no such things as forks on the table. The people had knives and used their hands.
14. **True:** The food was put on a slice of bread and then eaten. And the "plate" could also be eaten afterwards.
15. **False:** The potatoes hadn't been introduced by then! They came from America by the second half of the 16th century.
16. **True:** Meat could be preserved by salting, smoking or by being pickled.
17. **False:** The Black Death caused many people to die in 14th century. About half the people all over Europe died of the Black Death.
18. **False:** This disease was carried by fleas on rats who travelled on the ships along the Silk Road from the far east to Europe. The flea bite transmitted the infection.
19. **True:** It seems a bit odd and ironic, but the Great Fire of London did not only destroy much of the town centre but also helped to kill the rats and fleas that carried the disease.
20. **False:** The house of Habsburg was of Swiss origin (canton Aargau).
21. **False:** The Magna Carta established rights for the barons to make peace between the king and a group of rebels. It included several definitions which limited the king's power and put an end to abuses by the officials and too high payments to the Crown.
22. **True:** The Scottish throne had become vacant when the last legal heir Margret died at the age of 7. It was arranged that she would marry the son of Edward I. To avoid a civil war between the Balliols and the Bruces, Edward I was asked to help. This was exactly what he had long desired for; Scotland as a part of the feudal system belonging to the English throne.
23. **True:** The children of the farmers didn't go to school and could neither read nor write.

Every new English word you have learnt is a wonderful treasure. Complete the crossword puzzle.



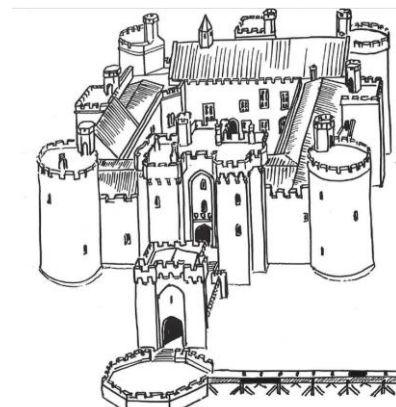
Across: →

- 1) 2)
- 3) holes
- 4) suit of
- 5) befestigt
- 6) Schutz
- 7) rund
- 8)
- 9) rund
- 10) Ritterlichkeit
- 11) mittelalterlich
- 12) Wassergraben
- 13)
- 14) Burghof
- 15) Graben
- 16) friedlich
- 17) Gegner
- 18) Angriffe
- 19) Versagen
- 20) vermeiden
- 21)
- 22) Anforderungen
- 23) Belagerung
- 24) äussere / Aussen-
- 25) Adelige
- 26) Wohlstand

Down: ↓



- a) Schlachtfeld
- b) quadratisch
- c) Knappe
- d) Bergfried
- e) stumpf
- f)
- g)
- h) Jahrhundert
- i) handmade hill
- j) killing ground
- k) Macht
- l) verteidigen
- m) gewalttätig
- n)
- o) Feinde
- p)


- q)
- r)
- s) Verteidigung




Every new English word you have learnt is a wonderful treasure. Complete the crossword puzzle.


Across: ➡



1)  2) 

3)  holes

4) suit of 

5) befestigt

6) Schutz 


7)  8) 

9) rund

10) Ritterlichkeit

11) mittelalterlich

12) Wassergraben

13) 

14) Burghof

15) Graben


16) friedlich

17) Gegner

18) Angriffe

19) Versagen

20) vermeiden

21) 

22) Anforderungen





23) Belagerung



24) äussere / Aussen-

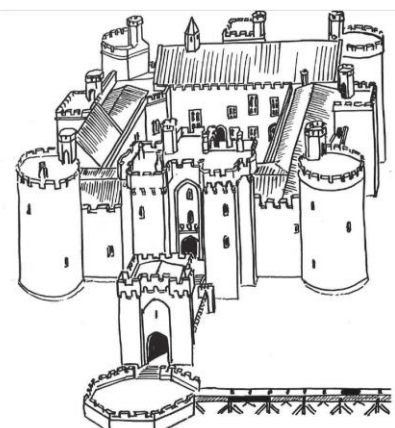
25) Adelige

26) Wohlstand

Down: ⬇

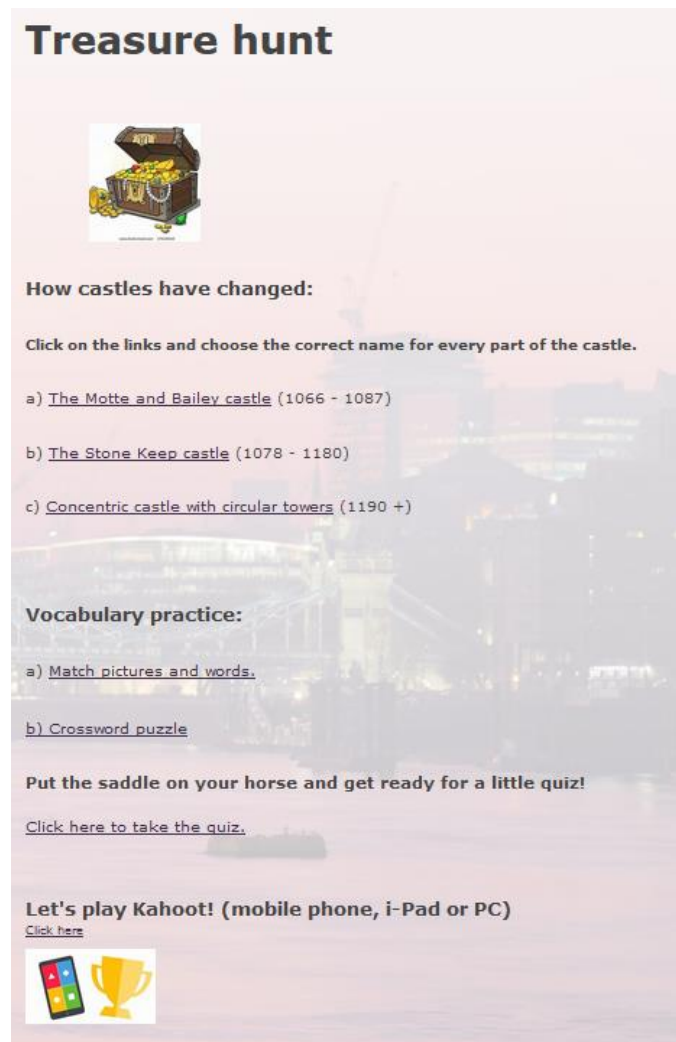
- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Schlachtfeld | h) Jahrhundert |
| b) quadratisch | i) handmade hill |
| c) Knappe | j) killing ground |
| d) Bergfried | k) Macht |
| e) stumpf | l) verteidigen |
| f)  | m) gewalttätig |
| g)  | n)  |
| | o) Feinde |
| | p)  |

- q) 
- r) 
- s) Verteidigung

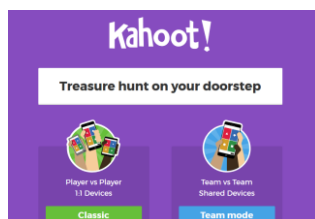


Links zu e-Learning Tools

http://sek1.abenteuerenglisch.ch/?Treasure_hunt&normal

The image shows a screenshot of a 'Treasure hunt' game interface. At the top, the title 'Treasure hunt' is displayed in a large, bold, black font. Below the title is an illustration of an open treasure chest filled with gold coins. The background of the page is a faded image of a castle. The text 'How castles have changed:' is followed by the instruction 'Click on the links and choose the correct name for every part of the castle.' Below this, there are three multiple-choice options: 'a) The Motte and Bailey castle (1066 - 1087)', 'b) The Stone Keep castle (1078 - 1180)', and 'c) Concentric castle with circular towers (1190 +)'. Further down, the section 'Vocabulary practice:' is followed by two options: 'a) Match pictures and words.' and 'b) Crossword puzzle'. Below this, the text 'Put the saddle on your horse and get ready for a little quiz!' is followed by a link 'Click here to take the quiz.'. At the bottom, the text 'Let's play Kahoot! (mobile phone, i-Pad or PC)' is followed by a link 'Click here'. Below the link is an illustration of a smartphone and a trophy.

Links Kahoot



<https://play.kahoot.it/#/?quizId=309fe8bf-9752-403f-bc21-d5d7a1b7ddc9>

<https://create.kahoot.it/share/treasure-hunt-on-your-doorstep/309fe8bf-9752-403f-bc21-d5d7a1b7ddc9>