

NAETINEM, Erasmus+ Project

Educational Activity  
Toolkit for secondary school teachers



<b>Name of activity:</b>	<b>National Identity and Natural heritage of Malá Fatra</b>
<b>Educational objective:</b>	Acquainting the students with natural heritage Malá Fatra
<b>Qualities in focus:</b>	National identity and culture
<b>Target group, age of the students:</b>	14–15 years of age
<b>Suitable for:</b>	National History ,Geography and Civics
<b>Teaching aids, preparation:</b>	Pictures, videos, cultural sources
<b>Time needed:</b>	1 unit (45 minutes)
<b>Description of activity:</b>	<p>At the beginning of the lesson, we will briefly explain the region Malá Fatra. Malá Fatra belongs to the Fatra-Tatra region of the Western Carpathians. [1] The ground plan of the Malá Fatra mountain range represents an irregular ellipse (more poetic "butterfly wings") with a total air length of 52 km and a maximum width of 16 km. A characteristic feature is the main ridge, which curls and creates gaps separating the deep valleys. The geomorphological character of the mountain range was completed mainly in the postglacial era. In a place called Strečniansky pass, the mountain range is divided by the river Váh into two geomorphological subunits: o the north of the river is Krivánska Malá Fatra, a large part of which with an area of 22,630 ha has been a national park since April 1, 1988. It is named after the highest peak - Veľký Kriváň (1,708.7 m above sea level). Geomorphologically, it is divided into parts: 1. Rozsutce, 2. Štefanovská kotlina, 3. Krivánske Veterné hole, 4. Osnica South of Váh is Lúčanská Malá Fatra, which is named after its highest peak - Veľká lúka (1,475.5 m above sea level). Geomorphologically, the Lúčanská Fatra is divided into parts: 1. Lúčanské Veterné hole, 2. Kýčery, 3. Kľak, 4. Vrícka kotlina, 5. Martinské predhorie</p> <p>We can present individual mountains on the attached videos and pictorial materials. The lecture will be conducted in English and we assume that the topic is appropriately designed for students who speak English. We can also provide a Slovak version of the text for Slovak language holders. We can encourage students to talk about Slovak national identity and Slovak mountains.</p> <p>The last part of unit represents a feedback test, which determines the level of acquired knowledge. Malá Fatra.</p>

<b>Created:</b>	02.06.2022	<b>Author:</b>	PhDr. Elena Vallová, PhD.
<b>Own reflections:</b>	<p>At the beginning of the lesson, we will briefly explain the roles of natural heritage in general and the impact on the national identity of the individual nations that live in each current state. From the point of view of history, we will highlight how individual natural heritage in Slovakia were formed and created. We will outline their connection with the Slovak natural heritage and identity of the Slovak nation. We can present individual natural heritage on the attached videos and pictorial materials. The lecture will be conducted in English and we assume that the topic is appropriately designed for students who speak English. We can also provide a Slovak version of the text for Slovak language holders. We can encourage students to talk about Slovak natural heritage</p>		
<b>Enclosures:</b>	<p>Presentation (.ppt), pictures (.jpg)  <a href="https://slovakia.travel/narodny-park-mala-fatra">https://slovakia.travel/narodny-park-mala-fatra</a></p>		