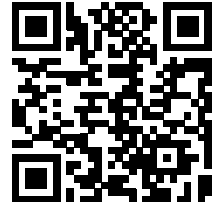


name: _____

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Educational Journeys of the Past



In the 17th and 18th centuries, young _____ of high social standing embarked on a long journey known as the Grand Tour. This journey was considered a rite of passage, aimed at broadening their _____ and understanding of the world. They traveled primarily to _____, France, and sometimes Greece, seeking the roots of Western _____ and civilization. Along the way, they studied _____, architecture, and the classics, often accompanied by a tutor or a guide. The _____ were exposed to different languages, customs, and societies, enriching their _____ and preparing them for leadership roles back home. One of the highlights was visiting _____, where they admired ancient ruins and Renaissance masterpieces. They also learned about _____ and diplomacy, observing different forms of government and court life. The Grand Tour was not just educational; it was also a social _____, allowing these young people to form networks with the European elite. However, only the _____ could afford such an extensive trip, making it a symbol of status and privilege. Despite its exclusivity, the Grand Tour had a lasting impact on European _____ life, influencing tastes in art, architecture, and literature for generations to come.

education

art

Europeans

wealthy

Rome

culture

travellers

adventure

perspectives

politics

Italy

intellectual