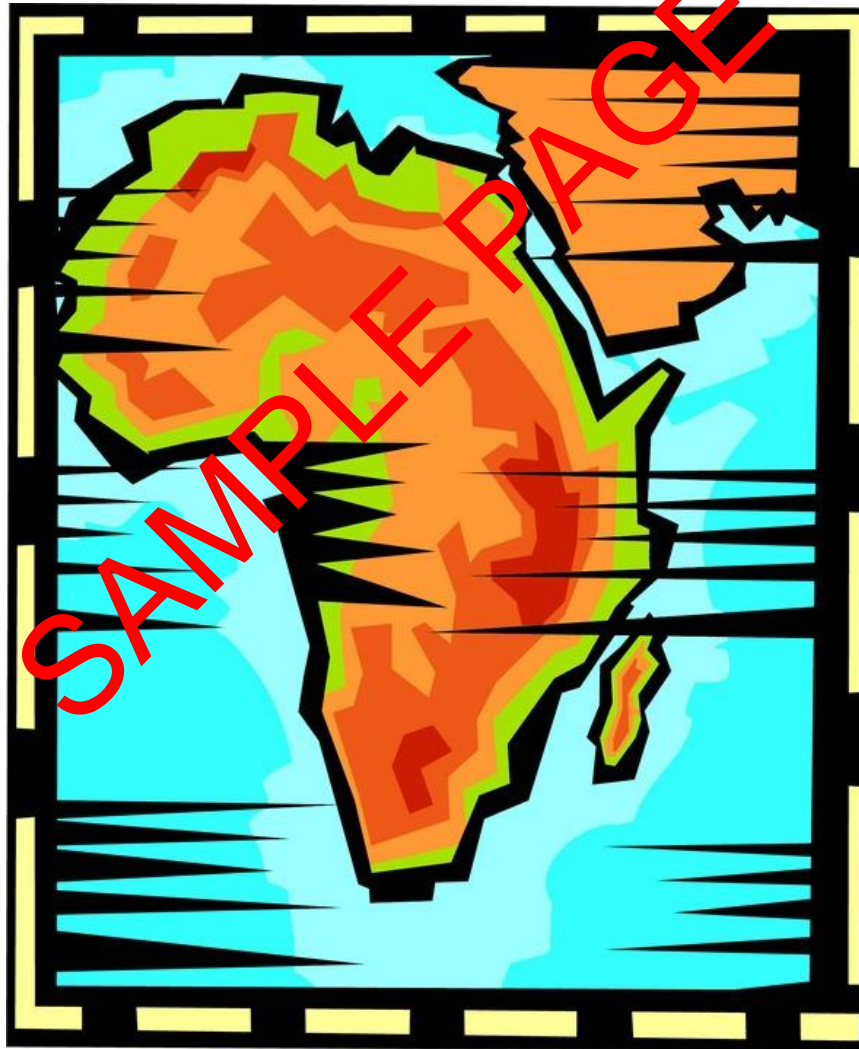




Grades 2-7

Africa

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

**Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia
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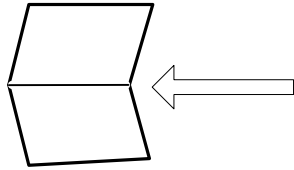
**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and
receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out
what's new and what's to come!**

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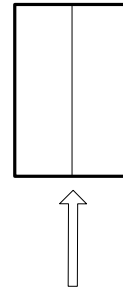
**Clipart is from www.clipart.com with permission and
ISBN-**

Keep in mind that children of the same age can have very different academic and motor skills. Some children may have trouble writing in some of the smaller spaces of this lapbook. If this describes your child, we encourage you to let your child dictate the answers and you write for him. A lapbook is to be a fun project, not stressful.

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as "cover label."

How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

Doing a study guide page and mini booklet a day, a 2-folder lapbook takes 2- 3 weeks to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

Lapbook Assembly Choices

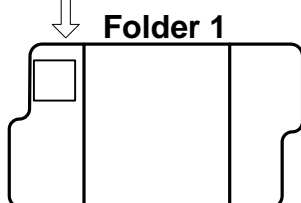
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

We recommend using Zip Dry Glue or Elmer's Extreme.

Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished both folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together.

Choice #2 -Glue both folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as they work on it. It helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

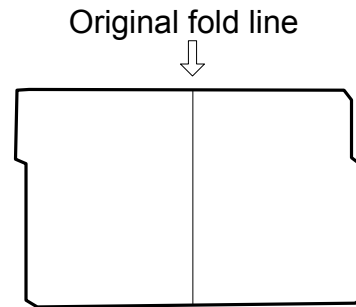
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



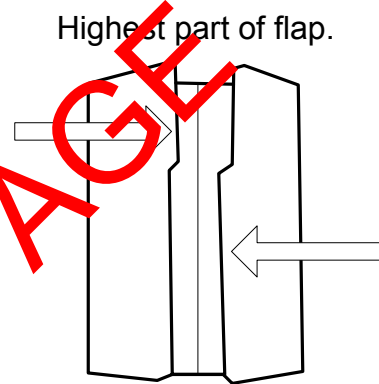
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

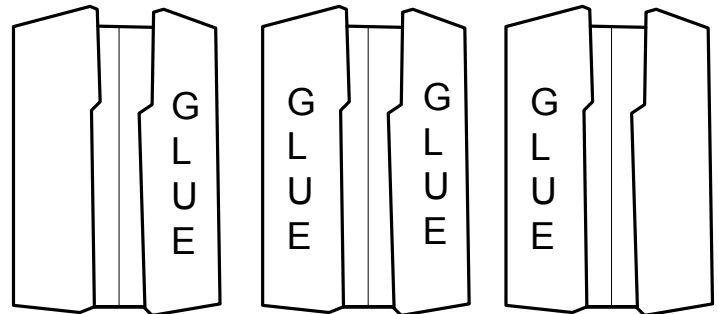
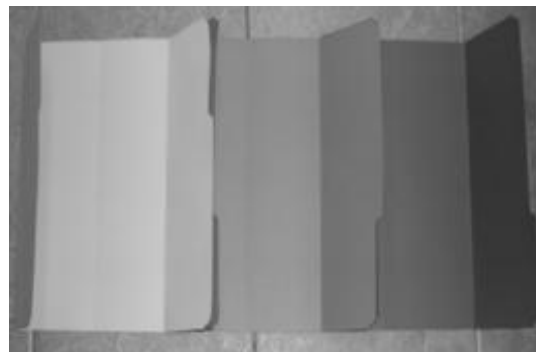
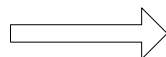


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Tips and tricks to go the extra mile!

Supplies Need:

½ inch three-ring binder

5 tabs (if you are using our copywork and/or notebooking pages, you will need to have 7 tabs. Label with copywork and notebooking)

Quart size baggies

Duct tape

Your study guide and mini-booklets pages

Office supplies-glue, scissors, brads, stapler, pencils, crayons, and ribbon (if needed)

1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Book Log, NICK Biography Reports, Outlines (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).
2. Make copies of NICK notes and outline forms and put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guides. These serve as a good review of the material in the study guide.
3. Hole punch your study guide and mini-booklets sheets and place behind the Study Guide tab. You will need a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are all of the booklets that go with that study guide.
4. Keeping your office supplies handy-Measure the bottom of a quart size zip-lock bag. Then measure out a strip of duct tape that length. Lay the zip-lock bag on the lower edge of the tape. Fold the other end of the tape down on the zip-lock bag. Your duct tape should be sticking out from the bag. Now, you can hole punch the duct tape strip. **DO NOT HOLE PUNCH INTO THE BAG!** Then put it into your 3-ring binder. Use this bag to store items you will be using for your lapbook. Glue, scissors, hole puncher, stapler and extra staples, crayons, pencils, brads, ribbon, and any unfinished work. Doing this one step keeps you from having to constantly gather supplies every time you want to work on your lapbook!

Africa Lapbook

Folder 1




Folder 2



Entire Lapbook

Folder 1

Desert & Rainforest	Map	
Region	Government	People
		Language

Folder 2


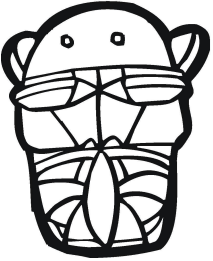
Taste Foods of Africa	Religion	
Recipes	Animals	
		Most Interesting Thing I Learned

Table of Contents

Geography and Climate

Different Regions

Government

People

Major Ethic Groups

Language

Religion

Animals

Holidays and Traditions

Foods

Crafts

SAMPLE PAGE

Complete the Scene

Complete the scene. Cut off this piece and glue picture onto front of closed lapbook. Decorate the African drum. Color it bright colors.

Africa



Geography and Climate

Africa is the second –largest continent in the world and has large deserts, tropical rainforests, and grasslands. The continent contains 54 separate and sovereign countries, each with their own independent governments.

Africa has a large variety of climates, from snowy high mountains and wet rainforests to wide grassy savannahs and dry deserts. North Africa is covered by the Sahara Desert, the largest sandy desert in the world. The area around the equator has dense tropical rainforests, while a large part of the southern and central countries are grassy savannahs.

The Sahara Desert is one of the driest places in the world, receiving only 3-5 inches of rain a year. The temperatures in the Sahara reach above 100 in the daytime, while dipping below freezing after the heat from the sun is gone at night. The world's highest recorded temperature was 130 deg. in Libya, a country in northern Africa. The desert contains great sand dunes and drifts, rocky mountains, gravel plains, and small areas of vegetation around oases. The Nile River is the longest river in the world. It runs from Lake Victoria in the south, over 4,000 miles through the Sahara Desert, finally dumping into the Mediterranean Sea. This is an important life-line for the farming areas around its banks.

The rainforests of Africa are centered around the equator and, like all rainforests, are some of the most important centers of biodiversity in the world, full of an amazing variety of animals and plants. Like most tropical areas, the African rainforests generally stay near 70 degrees all year, while receiving up to 80 inches of rain each year! The climate in the rainforest stays nearly the same all year long, with little or no discernible seasons. Many of the life forms in the rainforests have yet to be discovered, and may be extinct before we even find them. Large areas of rainforest are destroyed each year to clear land for farming and construction. In the western areas of Africa, the majority of the rainforest has already disappeared.

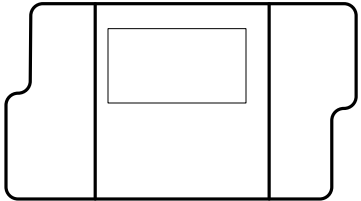
The African Savannah is a large, mostly flat area of grasses and trees. These areas typically have two seasons during the year, based on the weather instead of the temperature. The rainy season occurs during the summer and brings up to 25 inches of rain a month. The dry season lasts over half the year and causes large herds of animals to migrate through these areas, searching for enough water and food. This is also an area where birds from Europe and Asia will live during the northern winter. The East African Rift Valley stretches from the Red Sea to Madagascar, and has a variety of interesting geological features, including many lakes and active volcanoes.

54 Separate and Sovereign Countries of Africa

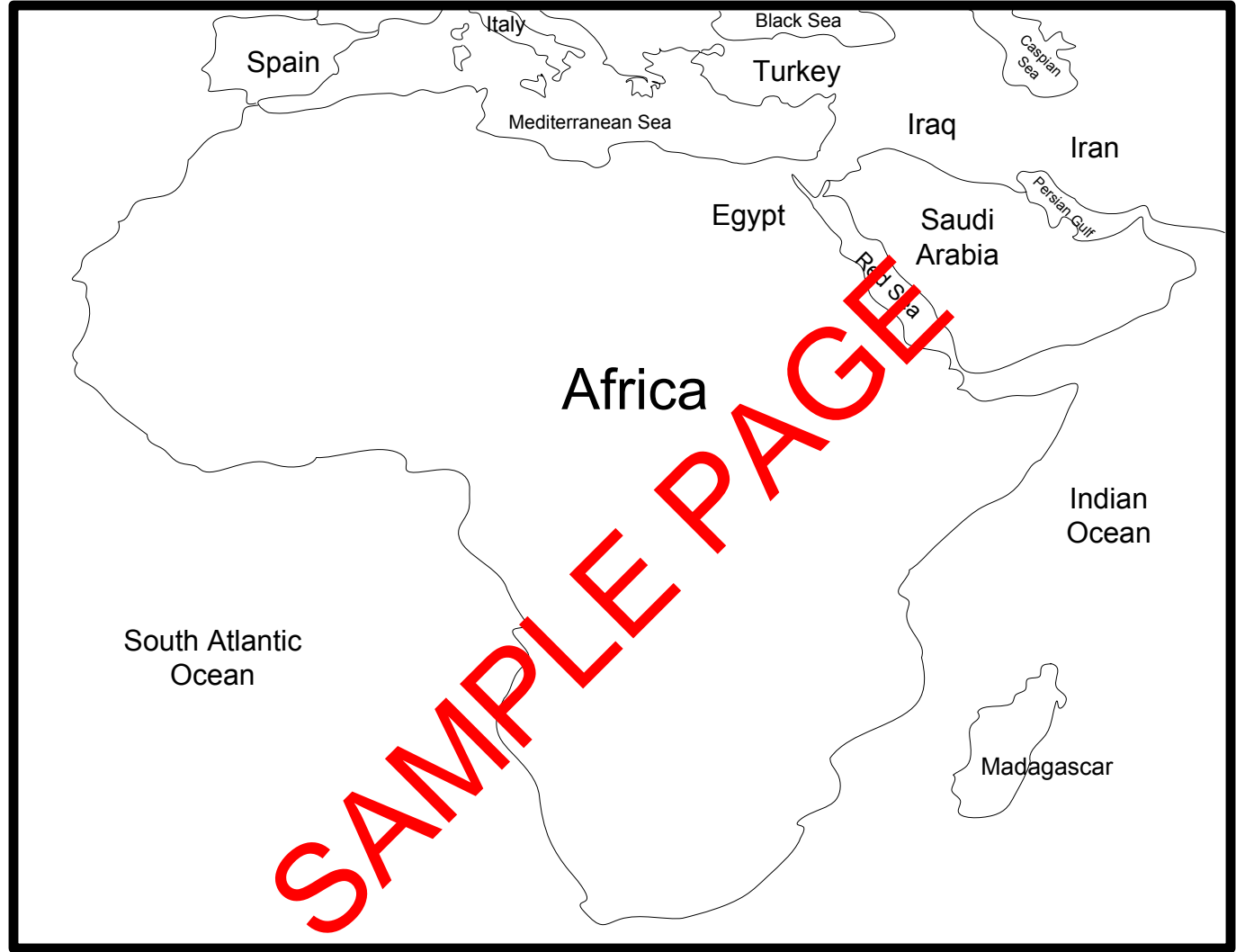
Algeria	Madagascar
Angola	Malawi
Benin	Mali
Botswana	Mauritania
Burkina	Mauritius
Faso	Morocco
Burundi	Mozambique
Cameroon	Namibia
Cape Verde	Niger
Central African Republic	Nigeria
Chad	Republic of the Congo
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Reunion, Rwanda
Djibouti	Senegal
Egypt	Seychelles
Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Eritrea	Sao Tome & Principe
Ethiopia	Somalia
Gabon	South Africa
Gambia	Sudan
Ghana	Swaziland
Guinea Bissau	Tanzania
Guinea	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Kenya	Uganda
Lesotho	Western Sahara
Liberia	Zambia
Libya	Zanzibar
	Zimbabwe

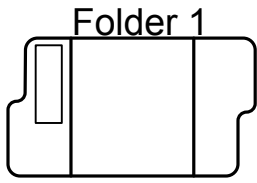
SAMPLE PAGE

Folder 1



Read Geography and Climate.
Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.
Directions: Draw the Nile River in blue. Draw the equator in red.





Read Geography and Climate.

Cut out as one piece. Hotdog fold in half. Cut on dotted line to form two tabs. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Under each tab, tell what you have learned.

A large rectangular area divided into two sections. The top section contains a brown-bordered box with the word "Desert". The bottom section contains a green-bordered box with the words "Rain Forest". A dashed horizontal line separates the two sections. A large red diagonal watermark "SAMPLE PAGE" is overlaid across the entire area.

Regions

Africa has many different regions, divided by climate, geography, religion and culture. The southern part of Africa was colonized by Great Britain in the 18th century, causing it to be the richest country on the continent. The southern areas of Africa are largely made up of savannahs and arid land, and it has the world's largest concentration of giraffes, lions, zebras and elephants in a state-owned animal park.

The Sahara Desert contains several nomadic people groups, who wander the desert herding sheep and goats or driving camel caravans. Many of these people live in much the same way as they always have, while others live in modern cities.

Egypt is a fascinating land of pyramids, ancient temples, and the sparkling Nile River. This country is in North Africa, on the edge of the Sahara Desert. Unlike the other Saharan countries, Egypt has been prosperous for thousands of years. The annual flooding of the Nile was the key to a thriving agricultural society. Using a system of interconnected ditches and advanced irrigation methods, the Egyptians were able to grow many crops in the middle of the desert. When the Egyptians built a dam in the Nile they controlled the flooding and many areas suffered droughts.

The southern Nile was not so advantageous, and the eastern countries in Africa are still among the poorest in the world. Frequent droughts and famines have caused hundreds of thousands of people to starve in these areas. The eastern countries of Africa have many areas that haven't changed much in the last few hundred years.

The rainforests of western and central Africa are being rapidly destroyed to make room for new development and agriculture. These poor countries are struggling between increasing their economy by destroying the forests, and saving their heritage and culture. A huge variety of plants and animals are found here, more than anywhere else on the continent. However, while fragile and irreplaceable, the rainforests do little to help the struggling economy.

Many of the countries in this area of Africa have had years of civil war, sending hundreds of people to neighboring countries as refugees. These people are destitute and homeless, with nothing but the clothes on their backs and what they can carry. Millions more have been killed, mostly men, but also women and children. These areas are some of the poorest in the world.

Southern Africa is situated on the largest gold and diamond reserves in the world. This discovery led to a flood of immigrants, hoping to make their fortune. These foreigners clashed with the natives, who resented their intrusion and arrogant ways. Years of racial fighting caused divisions in South Africa, which have only recently lessened.