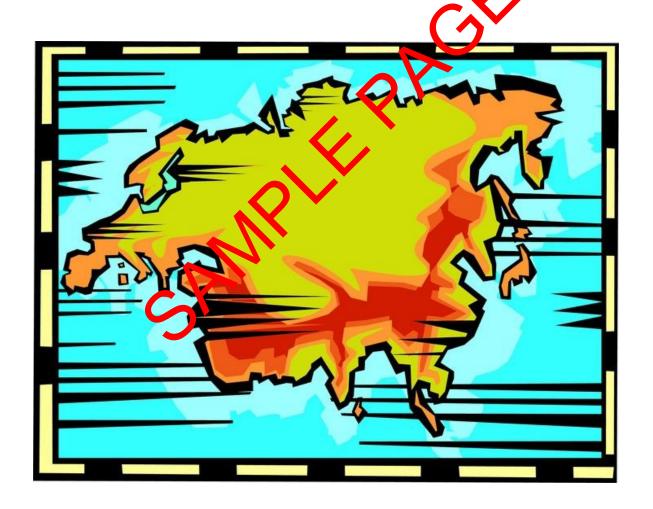


Grades 2-7

# Europe

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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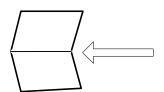
While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and receive a FREZ lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out what's new and what's to come!

oin us on Facebook!

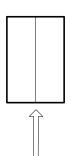
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Keep in mind that children of the same age can have very different academic and motor skills. Some children may have trouble writing in some of the smaller spaces of this lapbook. If this describes your child, we encourage you to let your child dictate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

#### **Hamburger Fold-**Fold horizontally







**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?

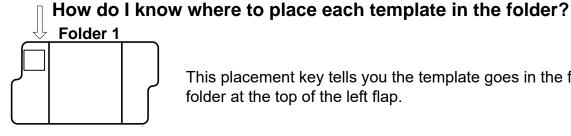
Doing a study guide page and mini-booklet a day, a 2-folder lapbook takes 2- 3 weeks to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

### Lappook Assembly Choices

(see photosorrhow 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.

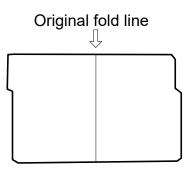
Choice #2 -Glue both folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as they work on it. It helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!



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

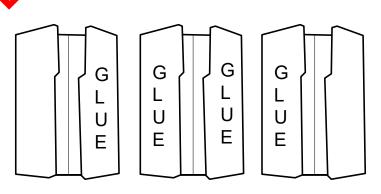
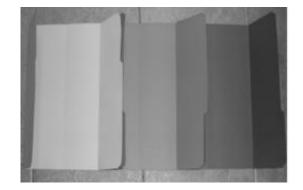


Photo of a completed lapbook base



## 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

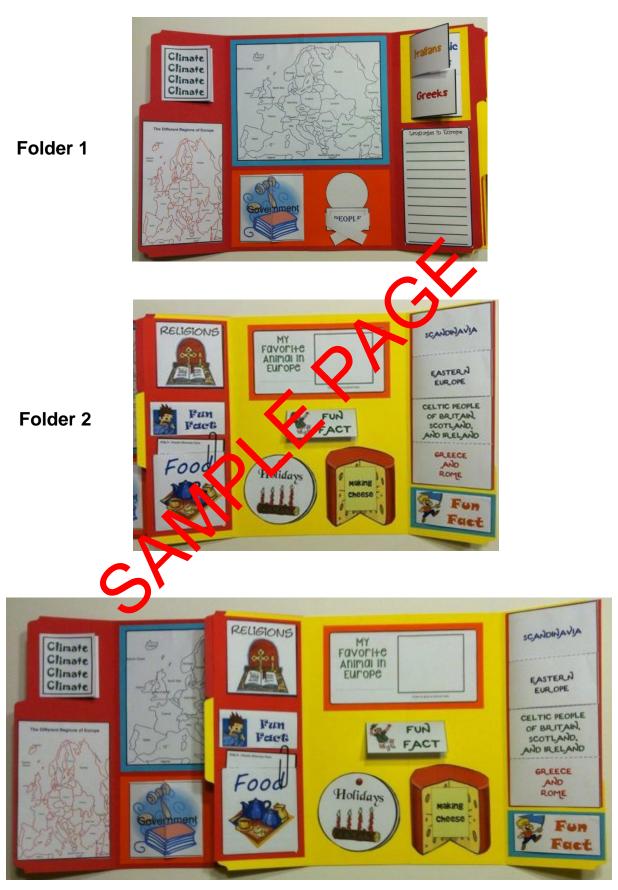
Duct tape

Your study guide and mini-booklets pages

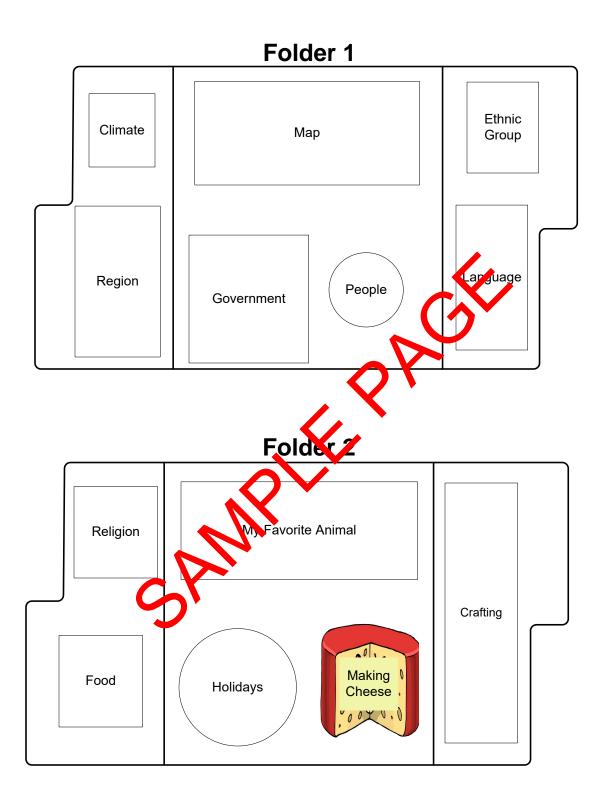
Office supplies-glue, scissors, brads, stapler, pencils, crayo s, and ribbon (if needed)

- 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 outlike forms and put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes from (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guide. 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 be 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 ziplock 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!

# **Assembled Europe Lapbook**



**Entire Lapbook** 



# **Table of Contents**

Geography and Climate

**Different Regions** 

Government

People

Major Ethic Groups

anguage

Religion

**Animals** 

Holidays and Traditions

Foods

Crafts

# EUROPE Lapbook



Name

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook

## **Geography and Climate**

Europe is actually the western portion of the huge landmass known as "Eurasia". This area has been divided into two continents because of both geographic and cultural differences. The western areas, called Europe, have different ethnic groups, lifestyles, and dominant religions. The weather is also very different from Asia.

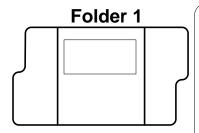
Europe and Asia are separated geographically by the Ural Mountains and the Caspian and Black Seas. The Ural Mountains run north and south through Russia and split the Asian side of Russia from European Russia, though it is all one big country. The Caspian and Black Seas sit just north of the Middle East.

Europe is one of the smallest continents; only Australia is smaller. Regardless of its size, Europe still has 47 countries. Many of these are tipy but have been independent in some form or another for centuries. The most influential countries of the last 500 years are found in Europe. England, Spain, France, Germany, and Holland have all had huge roles in creading Western philosophy, civilization, and Christianity throughout the world. Colonization and exploration started in Europe, and these countries still impact the rest of the world today.

The southern countries of Europe are situated on the border of the Mediterranean Sea, and experience hot, try summers and mild, wet winters. The summers in countries like Italy Spain, and Greece frequently have little or no rain. Many tourists flock to these areas to enjoy the perfect weather. Winters are cool but not cold, and rainly more common. Many ancient crops are grown here, like olives and grapes. Evesh vegetables can be found year-round.

Temperate forests covered most of central Europe for thousands of years. Now, most of these forests have been destroyed to build cities, towns, and farms, but the weather is still the same. With warm summers, cold winters, an abundance of rainfall, Europe is known for cloudy, foggy weather and an abundance of green vegetation year-round. Central Europe gets quite a bit of snow in the winter, and the mountains can be snowy all year. Some areas in Eastern Europe can get hot and dryer in the summer, where the central plains are located. The island countries of Ireland and England have weather similar to the rest of Central Europe, but because they are surrounded by the ocean, they tend to be even milder and wetter.

Northern Europe reaches up into the Arctic Circle where the summers are light and the winters long and dark. Norwegian countries like Sweden and Norway are generally very cold in the winter with huge amounts of snow and ice. Summers don't get very hot in northern Europe and are only a few months long.



### Read Geography and Climate.

Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Trace the Ural Mountains in brown. Shade the Caspian Sea in yellow. Shade the Black Sea in purple. Shade the Mediterranean Sea orange. Color Spain pink. Color France green. Color Italy light blue.

