



Grades 1-4

Exploring Africa

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



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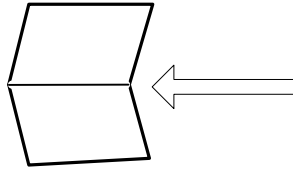
**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and
receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out
what's new and what's to come!**

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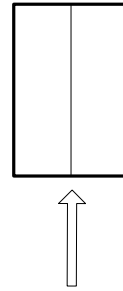
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Keep in mind that children of the same age can have very different academic and motor skills. Some children may have trouble writing in some of the smaller spaces of this lapbook. If this describes your child, we encourage you to let your child dictate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

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



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 3-folder lapbook takes about one month 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

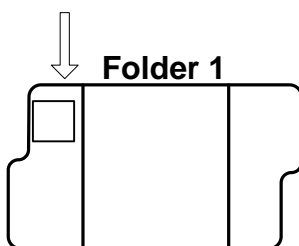
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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

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

Choice #2 -Glue all of your 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?

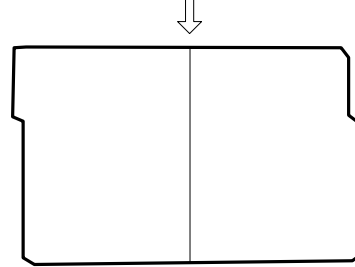


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

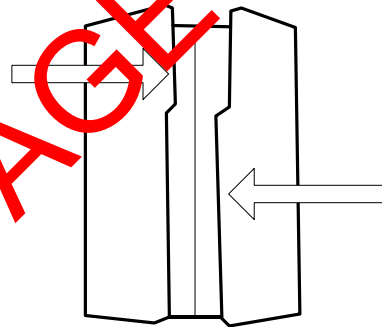
Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.

Original fold line



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.*

Highest part of flap.



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.

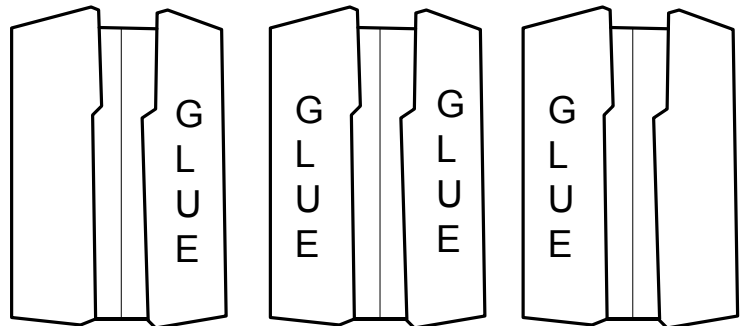
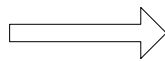
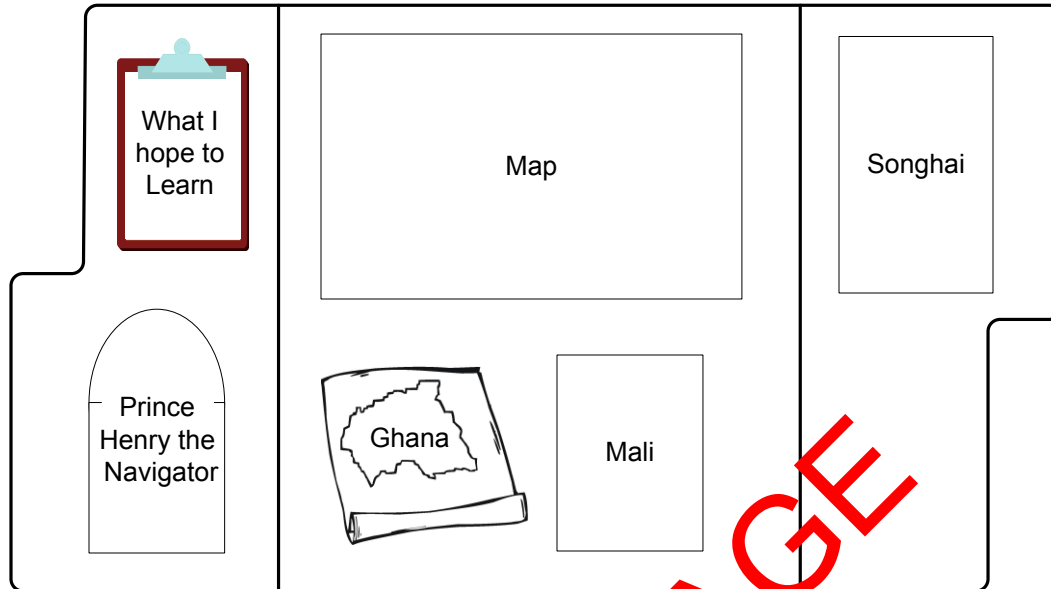


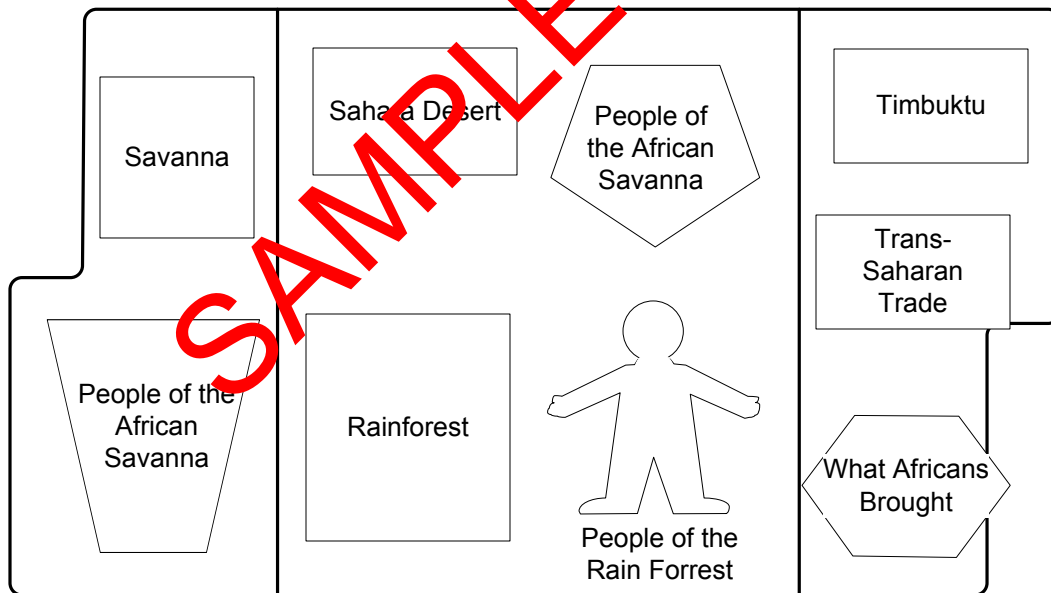
Photo of a completed lapbook base



Folder 1

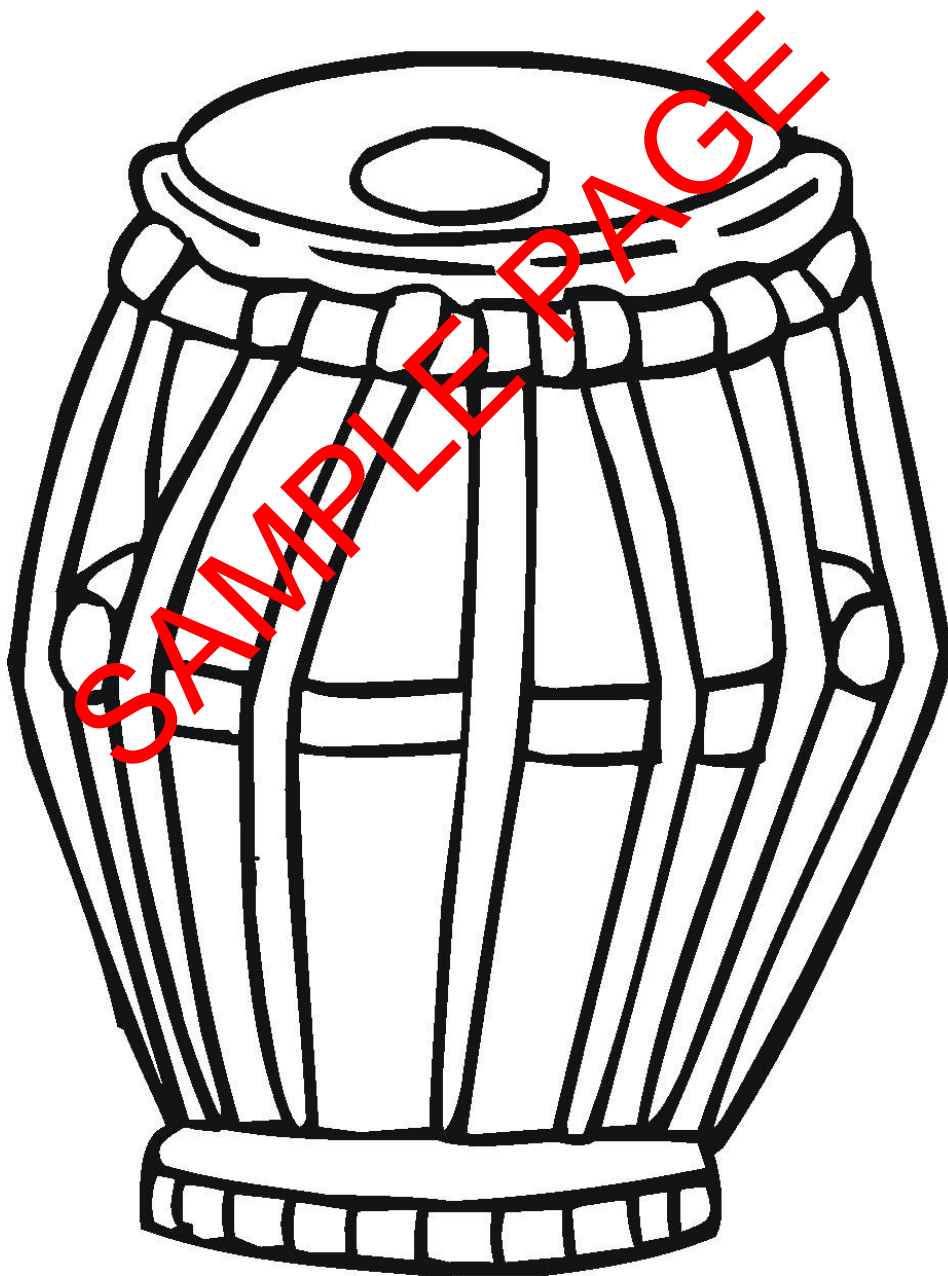


Folder 2



Cut out the page around the dotted lines. Glue to the front of your closed lapbook.
Decorate the African drum.

Exploring Africa



Africa

The land of Africa holds an important place in the history of humankind. It is here where the first humans were born; and where great civilizations lived, traded and flourished.

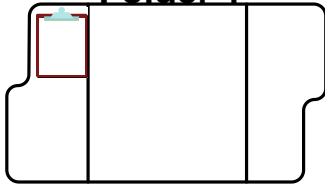
The continent of Africa is the second largest continent in the world. It is home to a great number of people of many different countries, backgrounds and cultures. Its landscape is full of awe-inspiring views; and it is the place where many incredible animals live. It is in Africa where we find the longest river in the world (the Nile), the longest lake (Tanganyika), the largest desert (Sahara), and the tallest freestanding mountain (Kilimanjaro).

Africa is bordered to the north by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Europe. On the northeast, the Suez Canal forms the dividing line between Africa and Asia. The eastern shore is bathed by the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean while the Atlantic Ocean borders its western shores.

The continent of Africa has a rich history. Many old civilizations and ancient kingdoms flourished here before the Europeans arrived. For a long time, Africa was in the hands of different European countries. It is only recently that African countries won their independence. Nowadays Africa is divided into 54 independent countries with many hundreds of ethnic groups and languages.



Folder 1



Read Africa.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, write what you would like to learn during your study of Africa.



The Land of Africa

The continent of Africa is divided almost into two equal halves by the Equator. The Equator is the imaginary line that runs around the middle of the Earth and that divides it into a Northern and Southern Hemisphere.

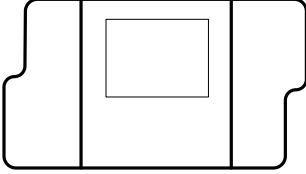
Most of the African land is a large plateau (an often high flat land) that drops to a narrow coastal land. This plateau has different elevations (height) at different points, with the highest elevations occurring in the south and the east. To the north, we find the Sahara desert, which separates the Mediterranean coastlands from the grasslands of the savanna and the rainforests. Towards the southern portion of the continent, we find two smaller deserts: the Namib and Kalahari deserts.

The highest point in the whole continent is Mount Kilimanjaro in the country of Tanzania. The main mountain system is the Atlas Mountains in the northwest region. Africa boasts of some great rivers. In the northeast, the Nile-the longest river in the world- has created a fertile valley in the midst of a dry land. A second mighty river, the Congo, flows in the heart of central Africa.

Another important landform proper to Africa is the Great Rift Valley. This enormous trench runs along the eastern part of the continent. Around the Great Rift Valley we find some of the greatest African lakes: Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika. The African climate is largely a tropical climate with dry and wet seasons.



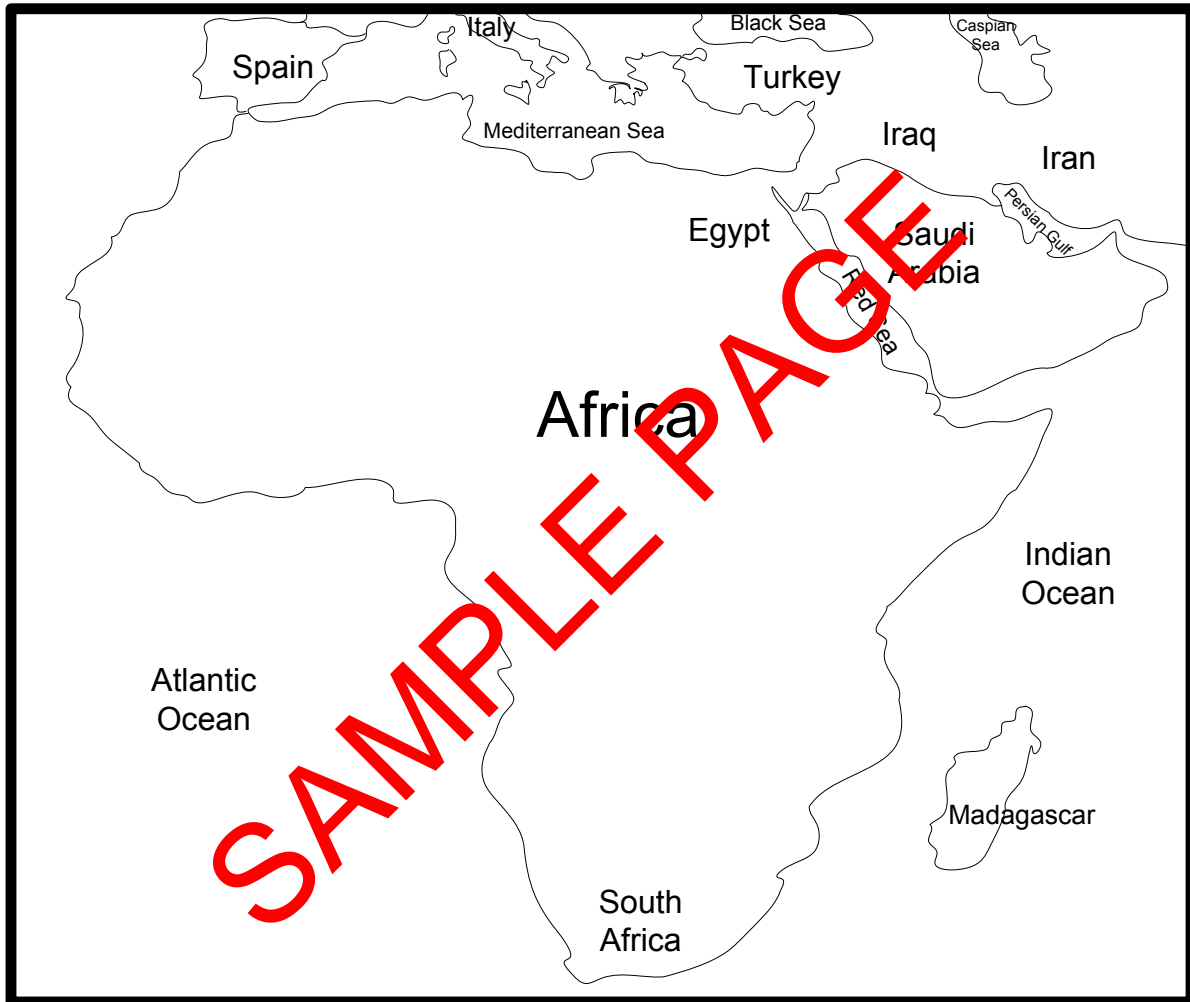
Folder 1



Read Africa and The Land of Africa.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Color the Mediterranean Sea yellow. Color the Red Sea red. Color the Indian Ocean green. Color the Atlantic Ocean purple. Draw the equator in a red dotted line in the correct location on the map. Draw the Nile River in blue. Draw the Congo River in dark blue.



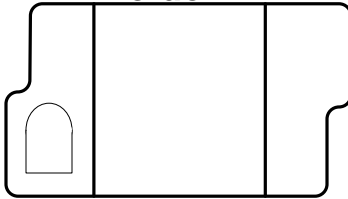
Prince Henry the Navigator and the Slave Trade

Henry was the son of the Portuguese King John I. He and his brother led a Portuguese campaign to capture a Muslim stronghold, Ceuta, in what is today Morocco. Prince Henry saw firsthand the riches of Africa. He wanted Portugal to have a share.

Prince Henry loved the sea. He was not a sailor himself but he loved science and exploration. He gave money freely for the advancement of navigation. Under his patronage new maps that are more precise were developed, sailors were trained, and most importantly, the caravel was invented. A caravel was a small, fast sailing ship ideal for the exploration of the shallow waters of the African coast. Prince Henry sent his caravels along the coast of Africa in search of a passage to India.

Prince Henry was a religious man. He wanted all African people to be Christians. Unfortunately, the way he went about it brought about the slave trade. He thought that by bringing Africans to his country he would have the chance to convert them to Christianity. Other people were not interested in saving the souls of the Africans. They wanted profit. Slaves were a cheap labor hand, and they sold for a lot of money. The demand for slaves increased. Portuguese slave traders began to travel to Africa in search of slaves. They struck deals with African rulers who sold slaves to them in exchange for money. The discovery of America, not long after Prince Henry's death, increased the demand for slaves.

Folder 1



Read Prince Henry the Navigator and the Slave Trade.
Cut out each booklet. Stack together and fasten with a brad.
Glue into the lapbook
Directions: On each booklet, write what you have learned.

Prince Henry
the
Navigator



Life

SAMPLE PAGE

Slavery

Most Remembered For