



Grades 2-7

Exploring Canada

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia
Copyright © 2013 A Journey Through Learning

Pages may be copied for other members of household only. For group use, please see our website to purchase a classroom/co-op license.

Please check our website at:
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

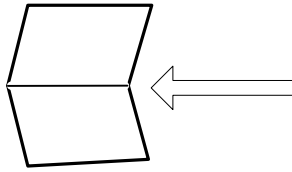
While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out what's new and what's to come!

Join us on Facebook!

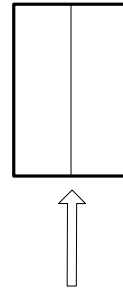
Clipart is from www.clipart.com with permission.

Things to Know

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 about 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

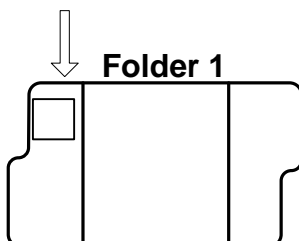
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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

Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished 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!

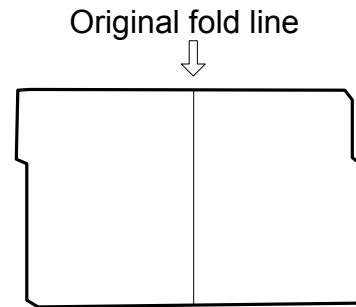
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



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

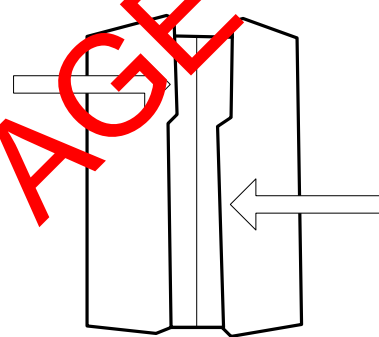
Folding a Lapbook Base

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



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.

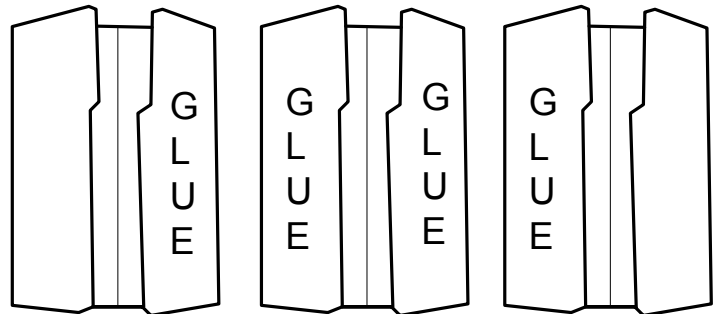
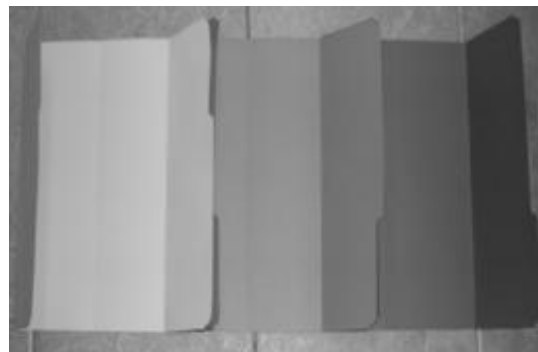
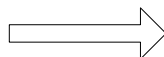


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Supplies and Storage

- *Lapbook Pages
- *2 Colored File Folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue
- *Stapler
- *Brads (not needed for every lapbook. If brads are not available, a stapler will do.)
- *Hole Puncher (again, not needed for every lapbook.)

To make the storage system (optional)

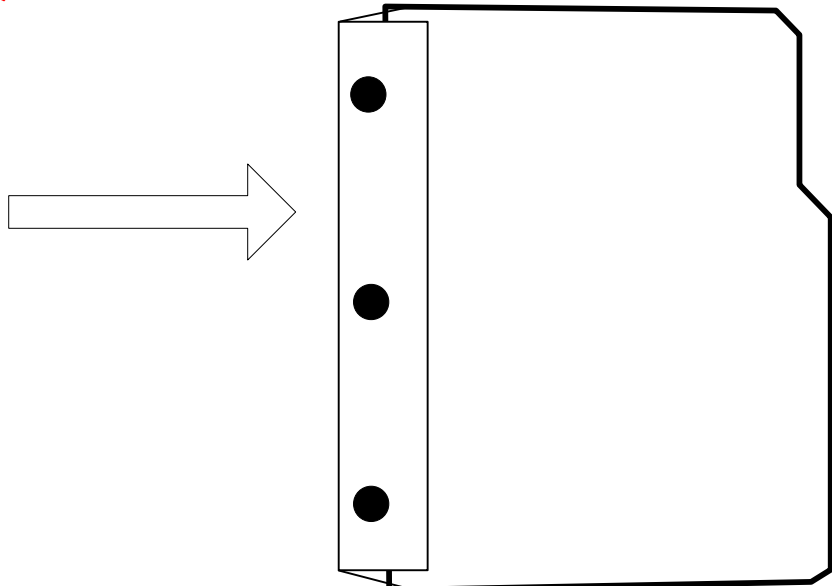
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- *Duct tape (any color)
- *One 3-ring binder
- *Hole Puncher

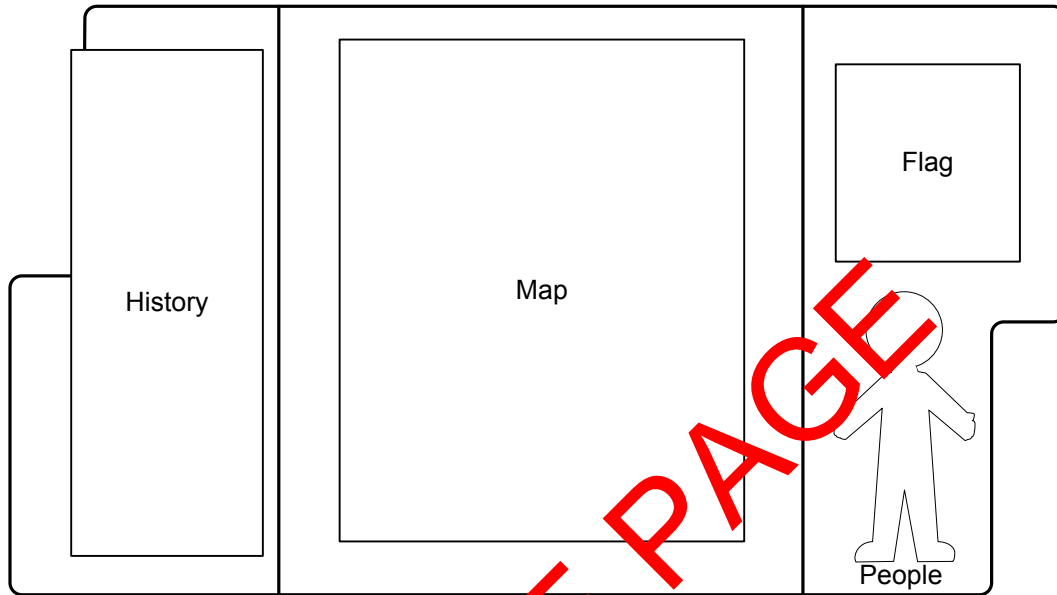
My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

Yes! A three-ring binder serves as a great place to keep your lapbooks. This method of storage not only keeps your lapbooks from getting lost but also keeps them neat and readily available to share with dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When you are through sharing your lapbooks, just place the three-ring binder back on your bookshelf! Below are step-by-step directions of how to prepare each lapbook to be placed in a three-ring binder.

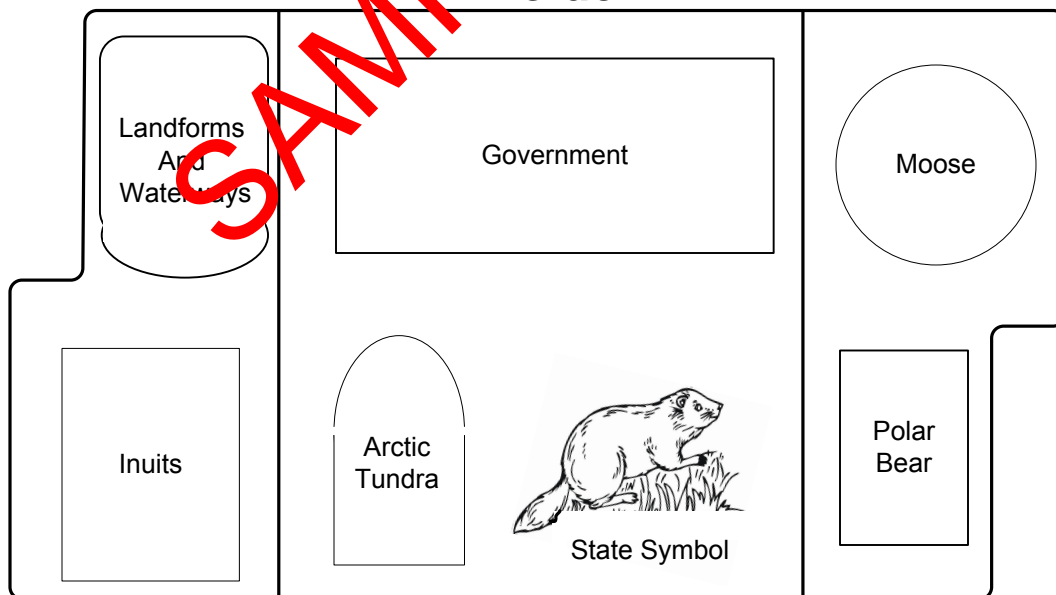
Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. Be careful when punching the holes that you do not punch the holes in the folder. If you do, that's okay. Then place in three-ring binder. Depending on the size of your three-ring binder, you can store many lapbooks in it.



Folder 1



Folder 2



Cut out around the dotted lines. Glue to the front of your closed lapbook. Draw or glue a picture of each symbol.

Canada

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, more commonly known as Mounties.

National Leaf

Coat of Arms

National Horse

SAMPLE PAGE

Canada: Our Big Neighbor to the North

To the north of the United States lies the vast country of Canada. Our northern neighbor is, after Russia, the second largest country in the world; and the largest in the Western Hemisphere. It covers an area of 3,855,383 square miles. The word Canada comes from the Iroquois language and it means “a village”.

Canada is bordered by water in almost all sides except to the south. The Atlantic Ocean is to the east, the Pacific to the west and the frigid waters of the Arctic Ocean lies to the north. Canada's southern border touches the United States.

Nearly 35 million people make Canada their home. Because a large portion of the country is very cold, most people live in the area known as the southern lowlands closer to the border with the United States. The northern part of the country stays frozen most of the year. Only indigenous people live there. Indigenous people are known as Inuit.

If you look at a political map of Canada, you will notice that the country is divided into ten provinces and three territories. The largest of the provinces is Quebec and Prince Edward Island is the smallest. The three territories, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut cover a huge portion of the northern land. The capital city of Canada is Ottawa in the province of Ontario. The second largest city is Montreal in Quebec.

Canada's 10 provinces

Alberta

British Columbia

Manitoba

New Brunswick

Newfoundland/ Labrador

Nova Scotia

Ontario

Prince Edward Island

Quebec

Saskatchewan

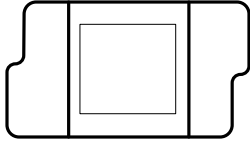
Canada's 3 territories

Northwest Territories

Nunavut

Yukon

Folder 1



Read Canada: Our Big Neighbor to the North.

Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Follow the key at the bottom of the page to label the map.



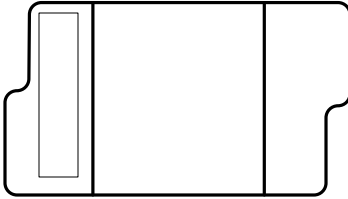
A Very Brief History of Canada

Besides the Inuit who settled in the cold regions of the north, other Native Americans were already living in Canada when the white men arrived here. Some nomadic tribes like the Blackfoot traveled through the plains hunting. On the east land, near the St. Lawrence river, the Algonquin and Iroquois were the first Indians to encounter the white man that came into Canadian land.

About 1000 years ago, the Vikings from Northern Europe had ventured across the Atlantic Ocean and reached the coast of Canada. They didn't stay. After suffering from cold and disease, they returned to their land. In 1534, a French explorer by the name of Jacques Cartier, reached a great river on the feast day of St. Lawrence. He named it the St. Lawrence river. But there was not a permanent settlement in Canada until Samuel Champlain sailed up the river and founded Port Royal in 1603. In 1608, Champlain founded the city of Quebec. Montreal was founded in 1642. At this time Canada was a colony of France and was called New France. In the early 17th century, French Catholic missionaries from the Society of Jesus brought Christianity to the land.

The French were not the only ones interested in this vast land. The English, who had established colonies in what is now United States, also wanted to claim Canada. When the Hudson Bay Company was founded the tension between these two countries grew. This led to the French and Indian Wars. The French were defeated and expelled from the territory. The French Canadians were allowed to stay in the land and practice their religion freely. From then on Canada remained a colony of England.

Folder 1



Read A Very Brief History of Canada.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Cut along the dotted lines to make flaps. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Under each flap, write what you have learned..

Vikings

Jacques
Cartier

French
Catholic
Missionaries

The French

SAMPLE PAGE

The Canadian flag is very simple: a single red maple leaf on a square white background with red rectangles on either side. Before 1965 the Canadians had a different flag. This flag was called the Red Ensign. It was red with a British flag (called the Union Jack) on the left upper corner and the Canada Coat of Arms to the right. It showed that Canada was part of England.

Around 1965, the Canadian government set in motion a proposal to change the flag to something more Canadian. Canadians have been using the maple leaf as a symbol of their country for many years. It was only natural that they chose it as part of their flag.

Why a maple leaf? Maple trees are abundant in Canada. Maple trees made the Canadian landscape beautiful. These trees are not only beautiful but also very useful. They provide wood to make furniture, cabinets and flooring. Since the time of the Native Americans, the sap of the maple tree has been tapped to obtain a sweet treat: maple syrup. Maple sap is harvested in the spring by boring holes into the tree. The sap flows into buckets place under the holes to catch the precious liquid. The sap is then boiled until it thickens to a syrupy consistency.

The maple leaf was first used as a patriotic symbol in the 1834 when the St Jean Baptiste society was trying to defend the right of the French Canadians to speak French . Later it appear in some of the currency.

Folder 1



Read A Single Maple Leaf :The Canadian Flag.

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

Directions: On the cover, draw the flag. On the inside, tell what you have learned about the flag.

SAMPLE PAGE