



Grades 1-6

Exploring Europe

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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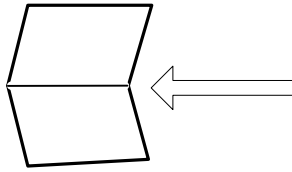
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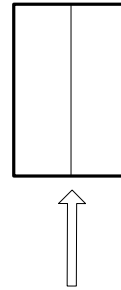
SAMPLE PAGE

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 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

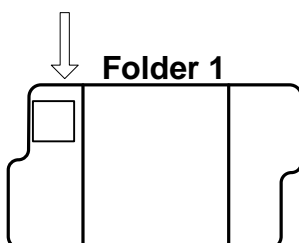
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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!

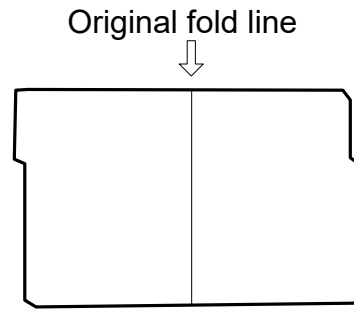
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



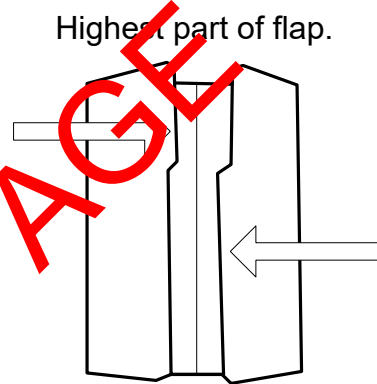
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

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



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.

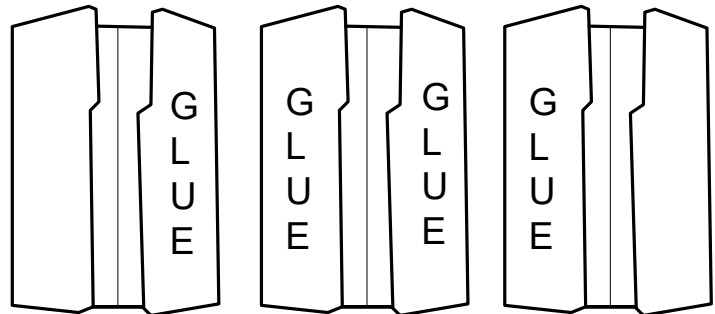
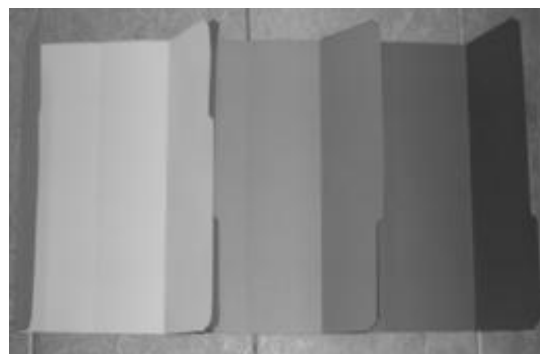
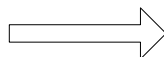


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Supplies and Storage

- *Lapbook Pages
- *3 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.

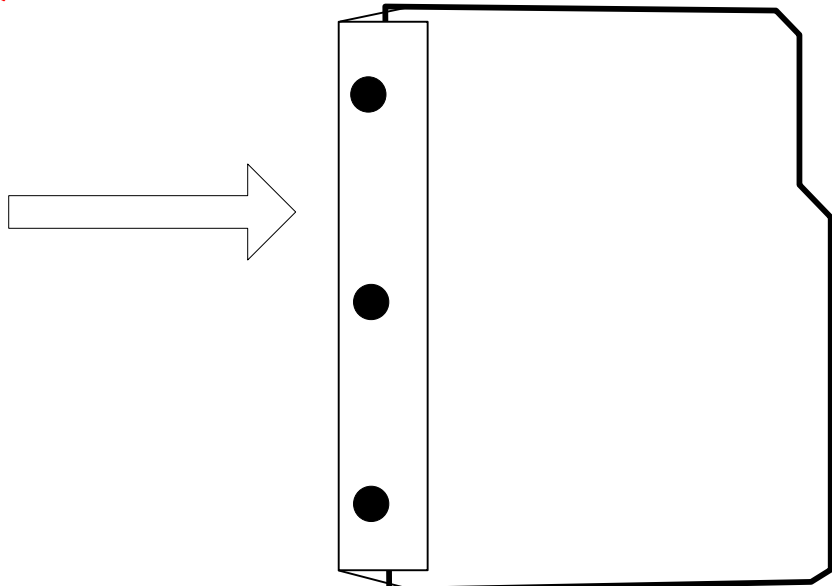
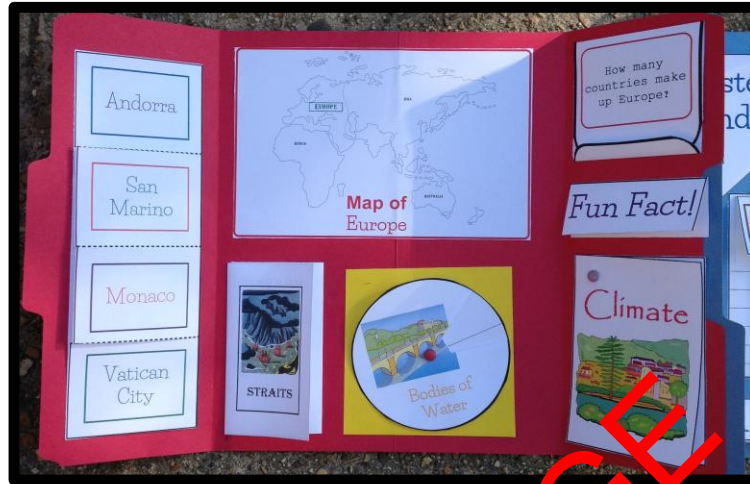


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The European Union

Exploring Europe- Assembled

Folder 1



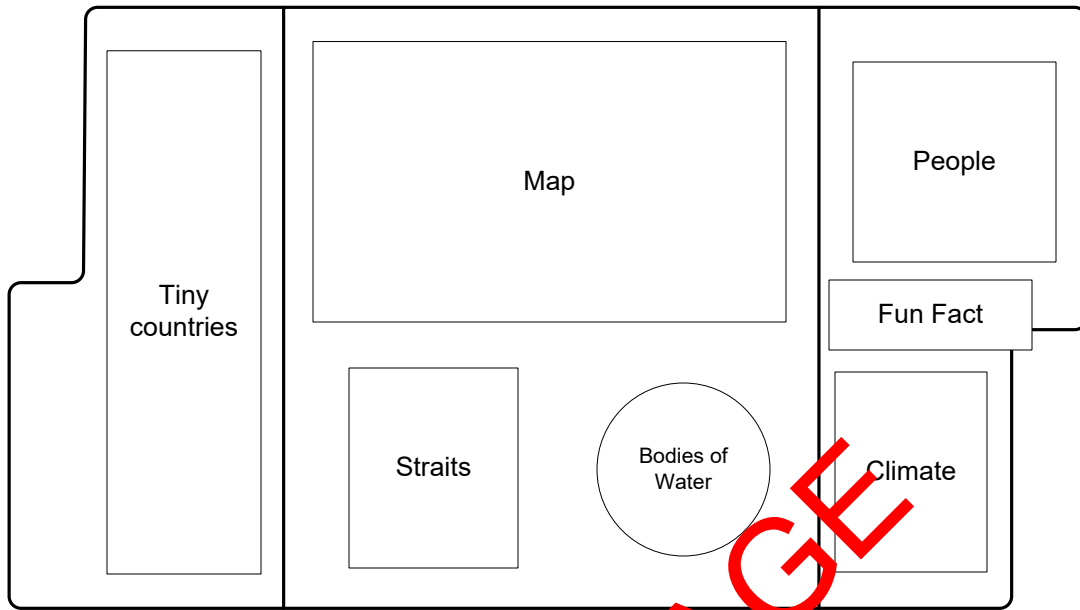
Folder 2



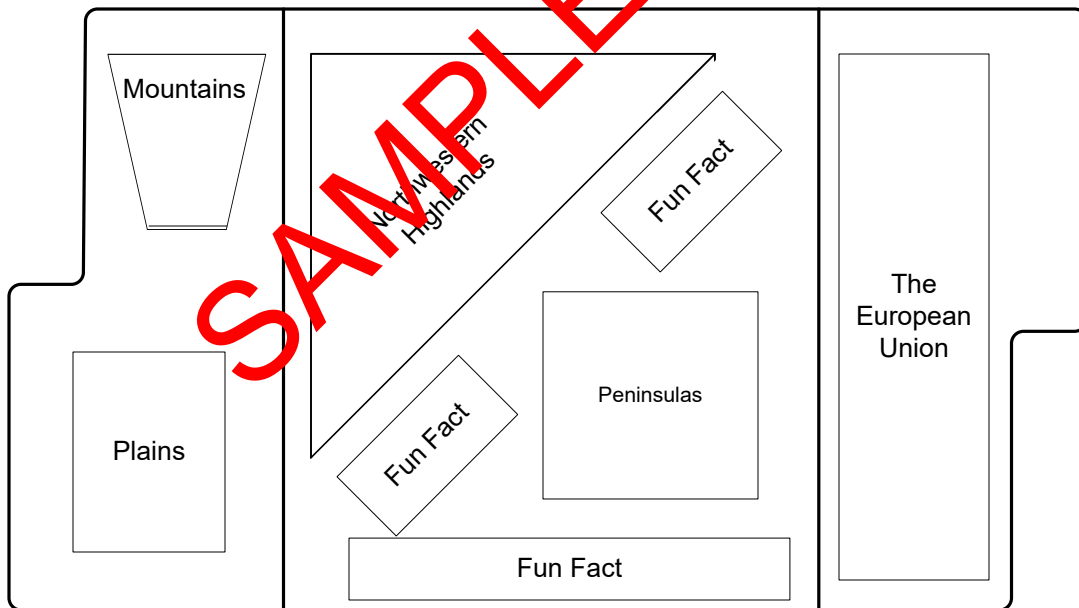
Entire Lapbook



Folder 1



Folder 2



EXPLORING EUROPE

Lapbook



Name _____

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook

Overview of Europe

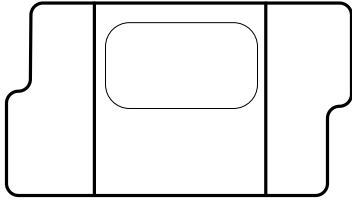
Around three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered with water. The water is interrupted by large masses of land called continents. There are seven continents: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia (sometimes called Oceania). Europe is the second smallest continent. To put it in perspective, Europe is only slightly larger than the whole United States. Its area is approximately 3.931 square miles (the United States has an area of 3.794 square miles).

Technically, Europe is not a continent on its own. It is part of a large mass known as Eurasia. It is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, and the Mediterranean Sea to the south. It is separated from Asia to the east by the Ural and Caucasus Mountains as well as the Ural River and the Black and Caspian Seas.

There are about 759.2 million people who called Europe their home. They live in about 50 countries. A country is an area of land that is defined by its borders (where it ends) and that has a government (people in charge). Most countries in Europe are part of the European Union.

Europe might be a small continent, but its influence or mark on the world has been great. Europe is considered the cradle of Western Civilization. The cultural influence of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome is still felt in the world today. A lot of the events you will study in history happened in Europe making this continent an exciting place to explore.

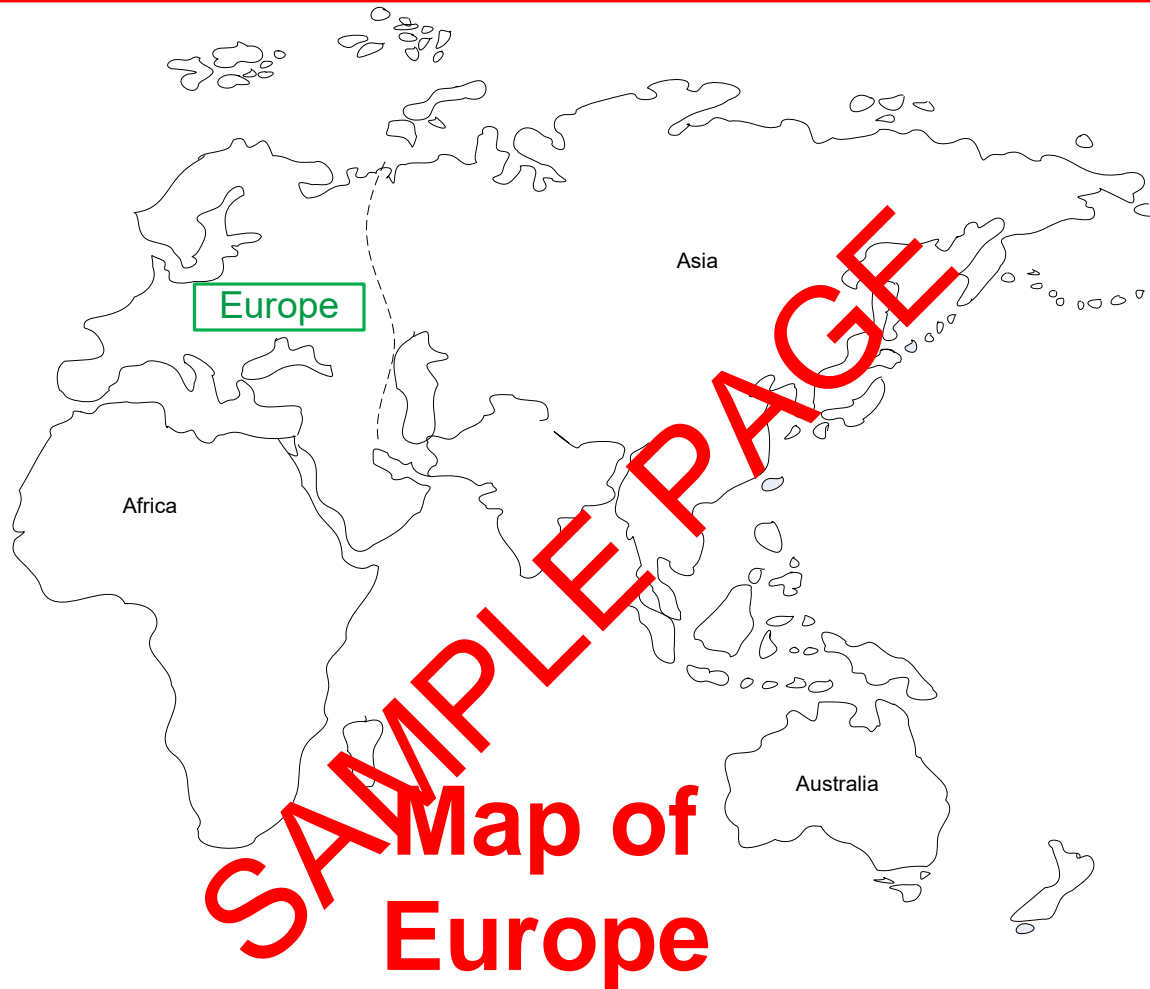
Folder 1



Read Overview of Europe.

Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Shade Europe red. **We have estimated the boundary with the dotted line.*



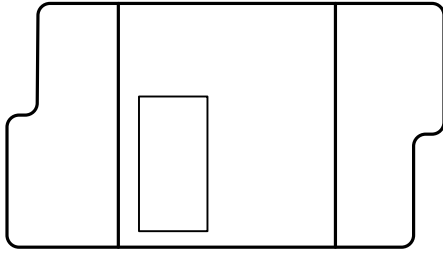
Bodies of Water in Europe

The coasts of Europe are bathed by two of Earth's oceans: the Atlantic and the Arctic. Europe is also surrounded by several major seas. A sea is a body of water usually found where the ocean meets land. Most commonly, seas are partially enclosed by land. In Northern Europe we find the Norwegian and North Seas. These border the Scandinavian Peninsula and the British Isles. Two bodies of water, the Mediterranean and Black Seas, help to separate Europe from Africa and Asia.

A strait is a narrow body of water connecting two larger bodies of water. Europe's territory is defined by some straits or channels. The Strait of Gibraltar separates Spain from Africa; the English Channel separates the United Kingdom from France, and the very narrow Bosphorus Strait joins the Black and Mediterranean Seas.

Europe is crisscrossed by several important rivers. The Danube starts in Germany, journeys across central Europe, and ends in the Black Sea. The Rhine River starts in the Swiss Alps, flows through Switzerland, Germany, France and the Netherlands emptying into the North Sea. Traditionally, the Rhine has been an important river for commerce. Other major rivers of Europe are the Volga (Europe's longest river) in Russia, the Loire and Seine in France, the Po in Italy, and the Thames in England.

Folder 1



Read Bodies of Water in Europe.

Cut out as one piece. Tri-fold with blank side of booklet on top. Cut out title piece. Glue on top of closed booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Under each strait, name the two larger bodies of water it connects.

Strait of Gibraltar

The English Channel

Bosporus Strait

SAMPLE PAGE

