



Grades 1-4

Exploring South America

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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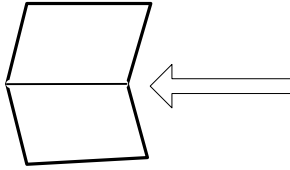
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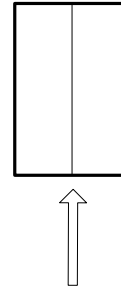
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Keep in mind that children of the same age can have very different academic and motor skills. Some children may have trouble writing in some of the smaller spaces of this lapbook. If this describes your child, we encourage you to let your child dictate 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 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

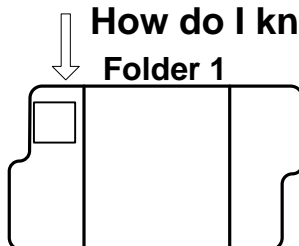
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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?

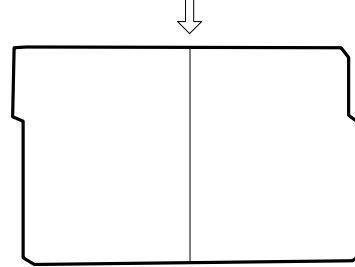


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

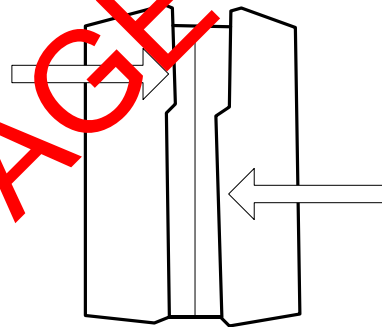
Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.

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.

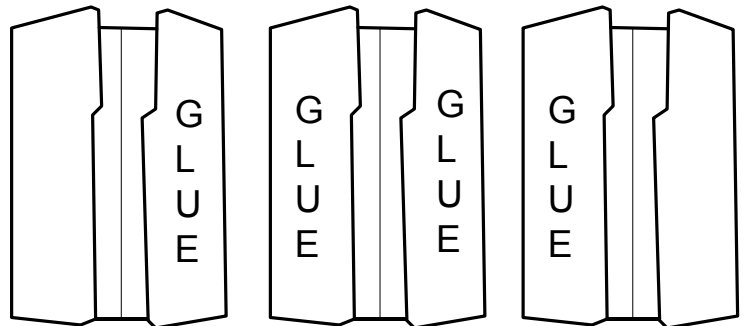
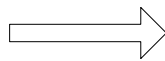
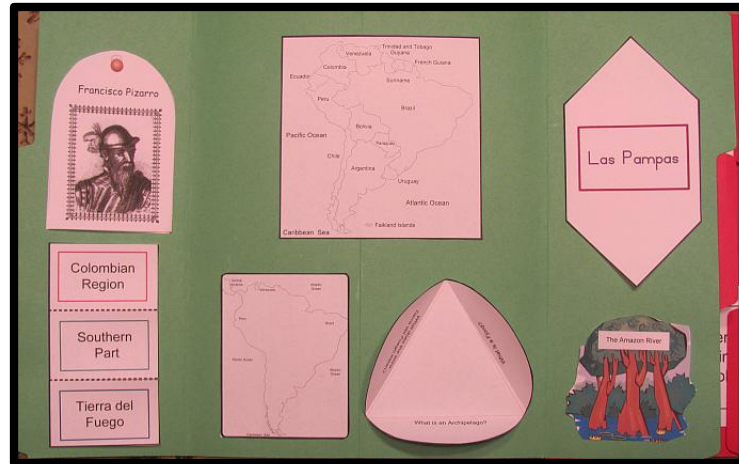


Photo of a completed lapbook base

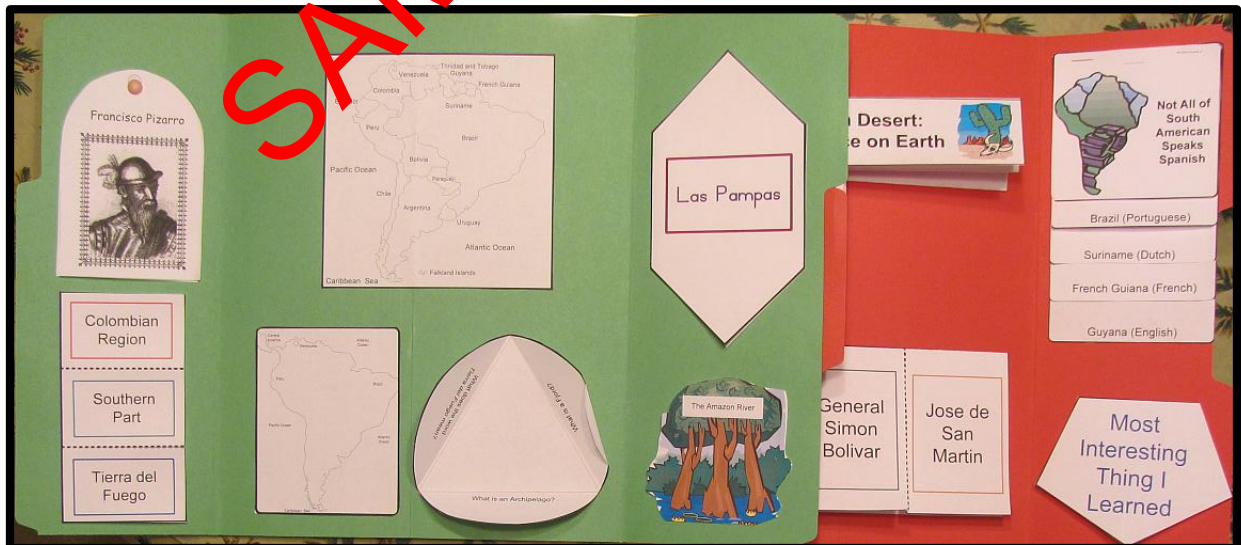
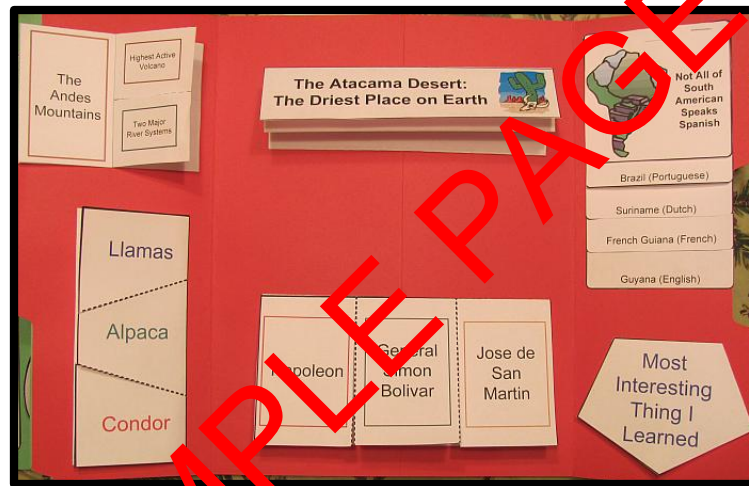


Exploring South America Lapbook

Folder 1




Folder 2



Assembled Lapbook

Folder 1

<p>Pizarro</p>	<p>Map</p>	<p>Las Pampas</p>
<p>Climate</p>	<p>Land</p>	<p>Tierra del Fuego</p>
		 <p>The Amazon River</p>

Folder 2

<p>Andes Mountain</p>	<p>Atacama Desert</p>	<p>Non Spanish Speaking Countries</p>
<p>Animals of the Andes</p>	<p>Wars of Independence</p>	<p>Most Interesting Thing I Learned</p>

Cut out the page around the dotted lines. Glue to the front of your closed lapbook. Choose a country in South America. Write the name of the country on the line. Draw its flag in the box.

Exploring South America

SAMPLE PAGE

South America

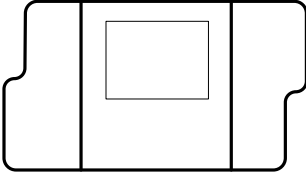
South America is one of the seven continents. It is the fourth largest and it is made of 12 countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, and a small land known as French Guiana, which belongs to the European country of France.

If you look at a map of South America, you will notice that South America has the shape of an upside triangle with the widest part on the top and the skinniest at the bottom. On the map, you will also notice that South America is surrounded by water: the Caribbean Sea to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, and the Pacific to the west. A strait, Drake's Passage, links the two oceans together at the southernmost tip of this continent.

Exploring South America is an exciting adventure. This continent is home to a wide variety of landforms, climates, animals, and plant life. In South America, we find the longest mountain chain in the world - the Andes Mountains; the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere - the Aconcagua; the world's largest river (according to volume) - the Amazon river; the largest rain forest - the Amazon Rainforest; as well as one of the driest regions on earth - the Atacama Desert.

Together with Mexico, Central America, and many of the Caribbean Islands, forms the cultural region known as Latin America.

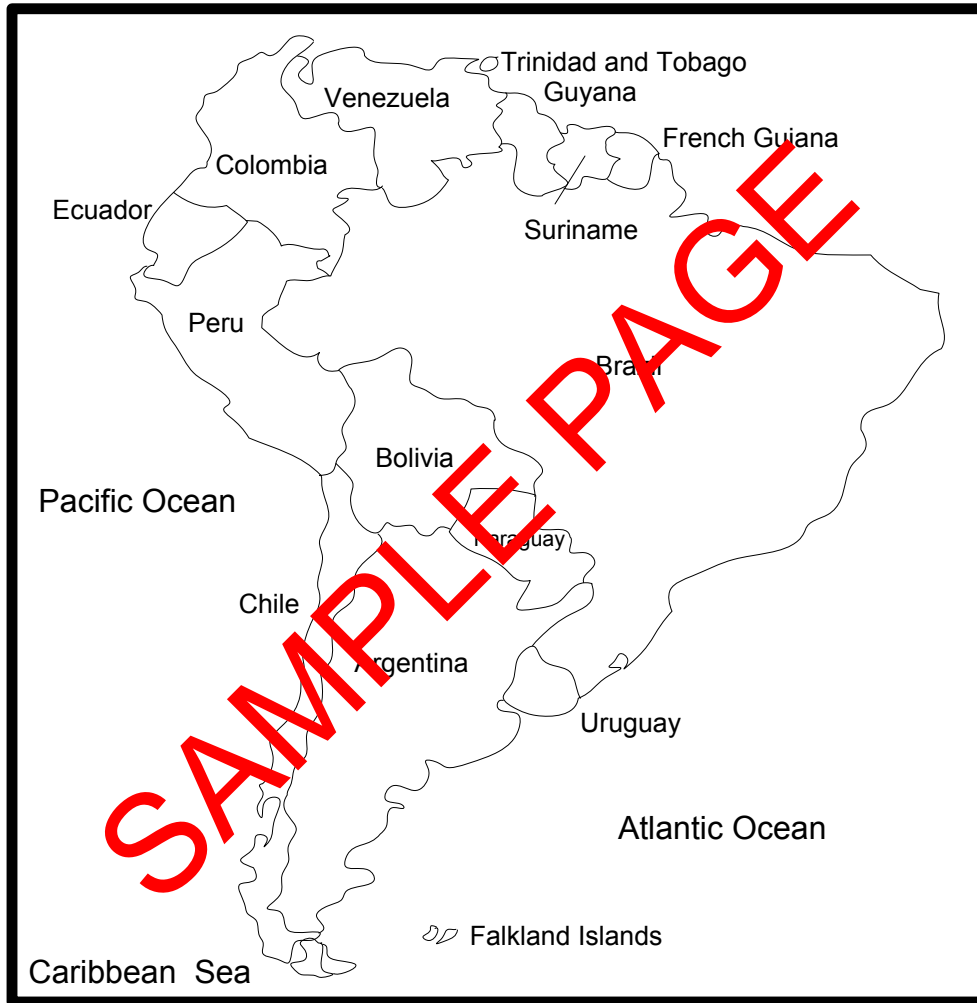
Folder 1



Read South America.

Cut out the booklet as one piece.

Directions: Color Trinidad and Tobago yellow. Color Guyana pink. Color Suriname purple. Color French Guiana light blue. Color Brazil green. Color Colombia blue. Color Ecuador lime green. Color Peru orange. Color Bolivia red. Color Paraguay light purple. Color Chile dark blue. Color Argentina brown. Color Uruguay gray. Color Falkland Island bright pink. Use a red crayon to draw Drake's Passage.



Exploration and Conquest of South America

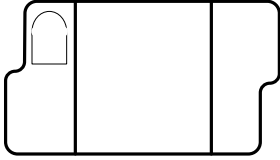
Christopher Columbus, looking for a new way to reach India, stumbled on a new continent - The Americas. Soon many people started arriving from Europe looking for wealth and adventure. At first, the Spanish stayed in the Caribbean islands Columbus had first reached. Soon they started pushing farther west. One of these men looking for wealth, fame, and adventure was Francisco Pizarro.

Francisco Pizarro was born in Spain to a mother of humble birth. Not much is known about his life but it is known that he traveled to the island of Hispaniola and, from there, went with Balboa on the expedition that reached the Pacific Ocean. For many years, he stayed in the new colony of Panama. Then, in 1522, he ventured on an exploration of the west coast of South America.

On this journey, Pizarro encountered some groups that were part of the Inca Empire. Attracted by the wealth of the Incas, the Spanish started a full conquest of the land. At first, the Incas did not fight the Spaniards but later a war broke out. Eventually, the Spaniards established a center of government in what is now Lima, the capital of Peru, with Pizarro as its governor.

Soon a steady stream of Europeans, including women, started to settle on this land. They brought with them the European way of life. Little by little, South America became home to a new way of life made up of this mix of cultures.

Folder 1



Read Exploration and Conquest of South America.

Cut out each piece. Stack on top of each other and fasten at the top with a brad. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, write what you have learned.

Francisco Pizarro



SAMPLE PAGE

Climate

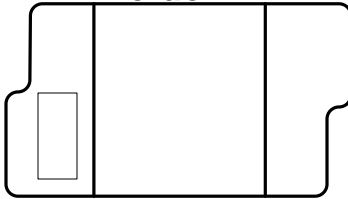
Because of its great size, the South American continent presents a variety of climates. Most of the continent has a tropical climate. Tropical climates are always hot but can be wet or dry. The wet tropical climate is typical of the Amazon rainforest and the coast of the Guianas and the Pacific coast of Colombia. The Colombian region of Choco is the wettest lowland on earth. It rains over 400 inches of rain a year, raining almost 300 days out of the year.

The second type of tropical weather alternates seasonal rains with dry periods. The overall temperatures of this climate are higher than in the rainy tropical climate. In tropical climates, there is not a great difference between winter and summer temperatures.

In the southern part of the continent, the differences between winter and summer seasons are more marked. The winters are milder than in North America, and because this region is south of the Equator, the seasons are reversed in relation to the Northern Hemisphere. That means that winter falls between June and August and summer between December and January. In the Southern Hemisphere, Christmas is in the summer!

The coldest regions of the continent are Tierra del Fuego (an archipelago or group of islands at the tip of South America) and the high elevations of the Andes Mountains. South America also is the location of the driest land on earth - the Atacama Desert.

Folder 1



Read Climate.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Hamburger fold in half so that words are on top. Cut on the dotted lines to form three flaps. Glue into lapbook.

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

GLUE

fold

Colombian Region

Southern Part

Tierra del Fuego

SAMPLE PAGE