



Grades 2-7

Ancient Greece

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide

Sample Page



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com



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Sample Page

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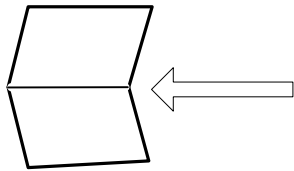
**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and
receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out
what's new and what's to come!**

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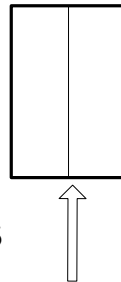
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Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold
horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold
vertically



Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines

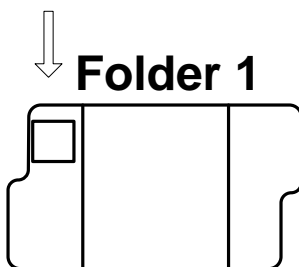
Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

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."

Sample Page

How do I know where to place each booklet in the lapbook?

A booklet placement key is at the top of every booklet page. This key shows where that particular booklet will go in that folder.



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

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!

Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children's books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians lapbook has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! The pace you take for the lapbook is completely up to you. When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the mini-booklet for that topic. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. Or, your child might want to do the mini-booklet before he/she delves deeper into the subject. Once again, the order is completely up to you and your child.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the mini-booklet that goes with it. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/mini-booklet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn't matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete a 3 folder lapbook.

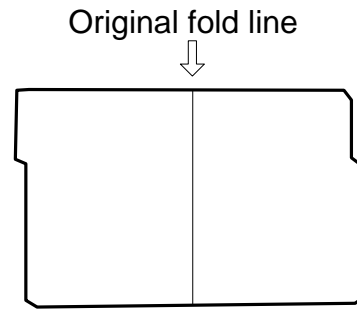
Lapbook Assembly Choices

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. You can keep the waiting folders in your binder that we will be mentioning later.

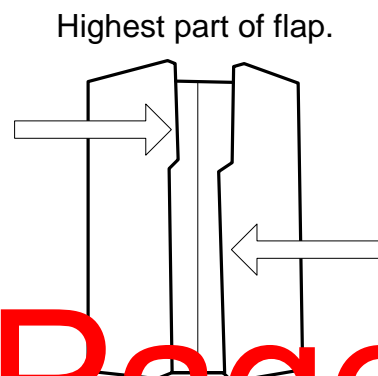
Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as it is being done. Plus, it helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

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.*



Sample Page

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.

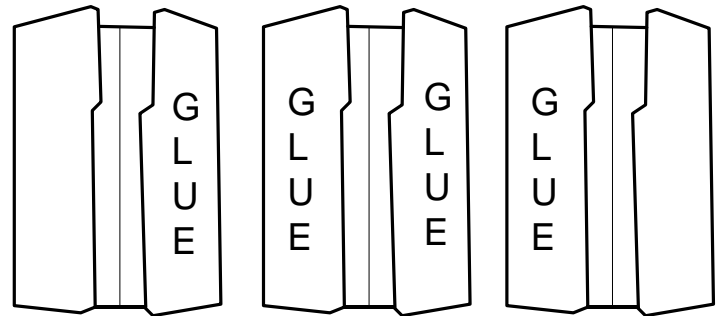
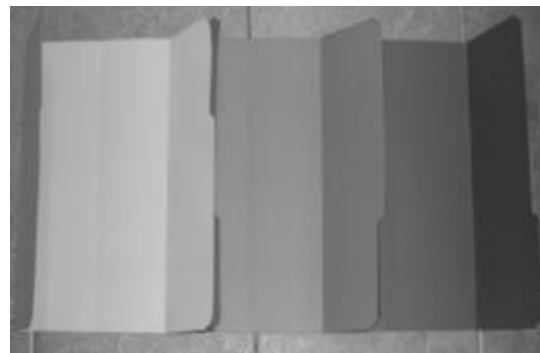
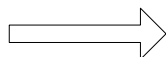


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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, crayons, and ribbon (if needed)

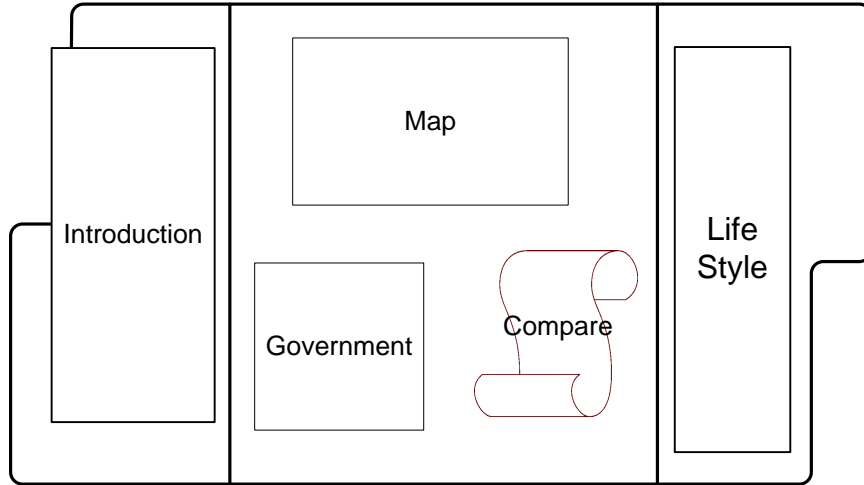
1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Book Log, NICK, Biography Reports, Outlines (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).

2. Make copies of NICK note and outline forms and put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guides. These serve as a good review of the material in the study guide.

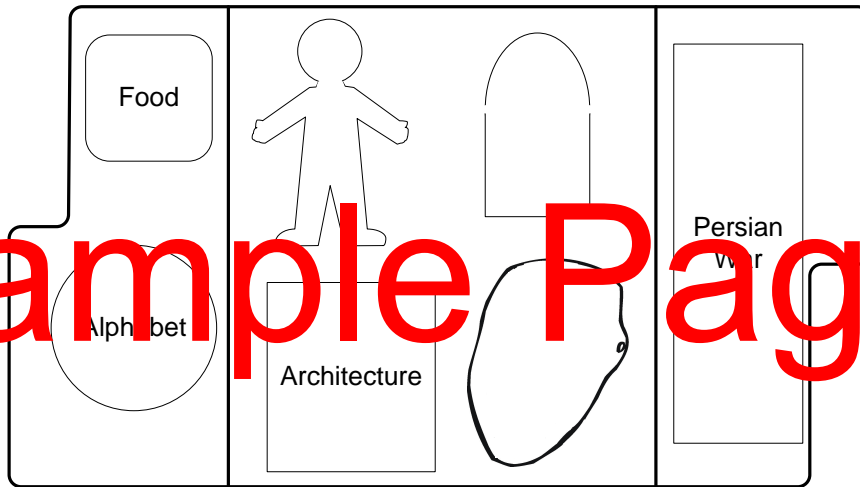
3. Hole punch your study guide and mini-booklets sheets and place behind the Study Guide tab. You will read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are all of the booklets that go with that study guide.

4. Keeping your office supplies handy-Measure the bottom of a quart size zip-lock 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!

Folder 1



Folder 2



Sample Page

Folder 3

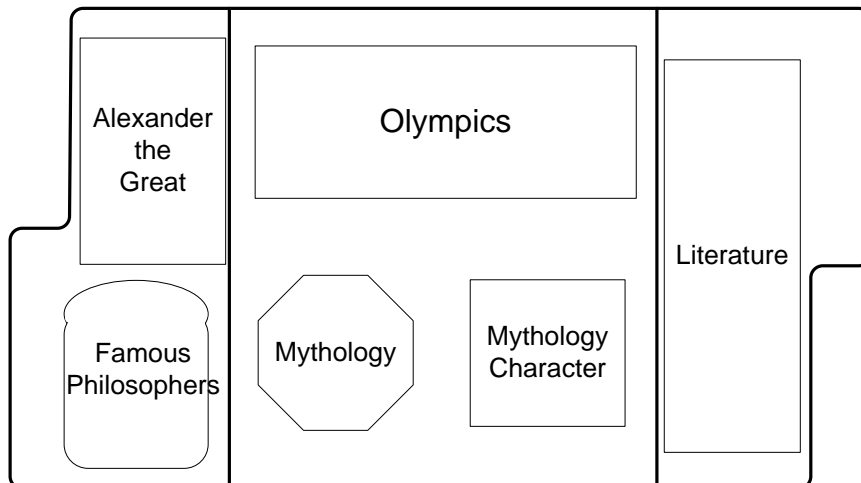
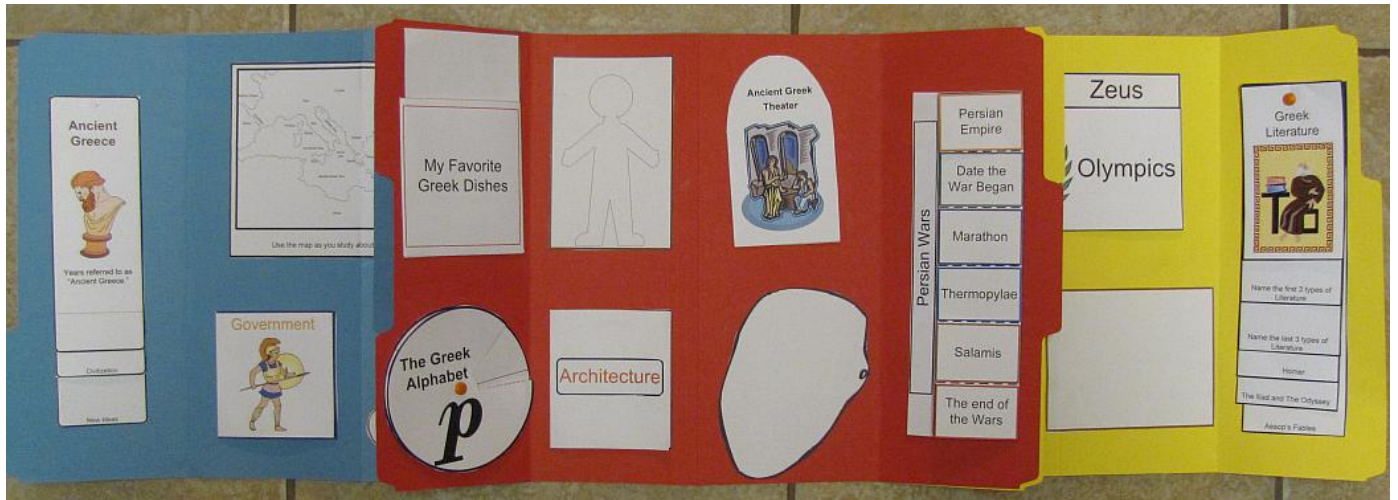


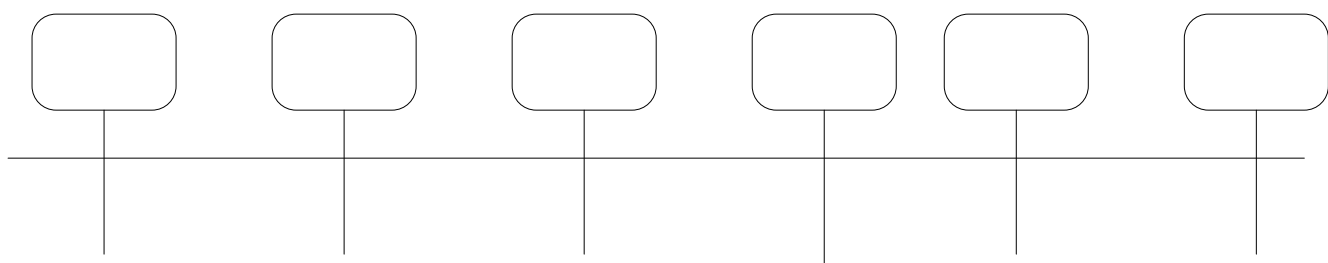
Photo of assembled lapbook



Sample Page

Cut out and glue onto the front of your closed lapbook. As you come across important events in Ancient Greece, record the event and date on the timeline.

Ancient Greece



Sample Page

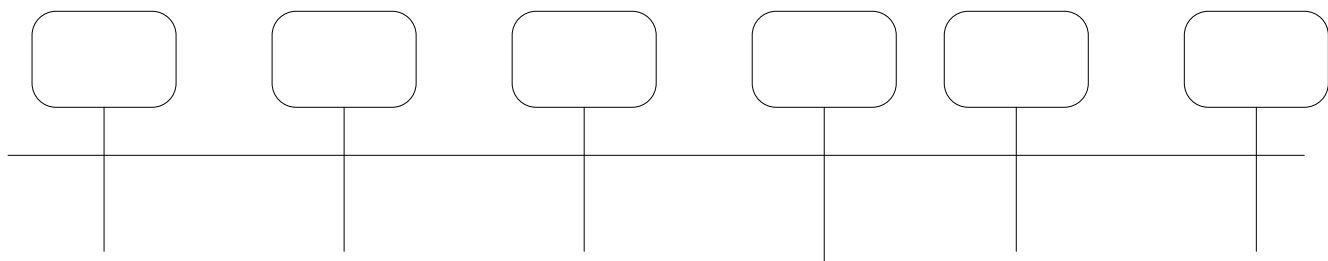


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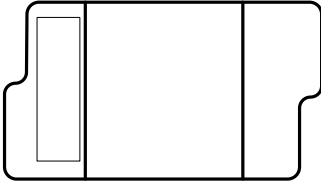
Introduction to Ancient Greece

Greek civilizations flourished about 4,000 years ago. The term “Ancient Greece” refers to the period of history after the Dark Ages, that lasted from 750 BC to 146 BC. This end occurred at the time of the Roman conquest. The land area where these people lived not only included Greece but also the countries we now call Bulgaria and Turkey. This society provided the foundation for Western Civilization. The Ancient Greeks developed new ideas for government, religion, science, philosophy and art. These things still influence our lives today. The spirit of this culture continues to influence the people and practices of many modern societies.

Ancient Greece was not considered one large empire, but a collection of smaller city-states. This was something bigger than a city, but smaller than a state. There were close to 100 city-states, each run in their own way. All of these were considered Greek and they had the same heritage. Even though they were similar, each city-state did different things and had different beliefs.

The basis of Greek society was framed around the worship of nature and a number of superhuman gods and goddesses. This means they were polytheistic, which means “many gods”. The religious rituals and festivals were very important to the Greeks. The stories about interactions with these “deities” were passed down through the ages. It was called Greek mythology and is still studied today as a window into Ancient Greece.

Folder 1



Read Introduction to Ancient Greece.

Cut out each piece. Stack them on top of each other according to length with title page on front and staple at the top.

Directions: Fill out information on each piece.

Name some areas that the Ancient Greeks influenced modern society:

Sample Page

What was the Greece civilization based on?

Civilization

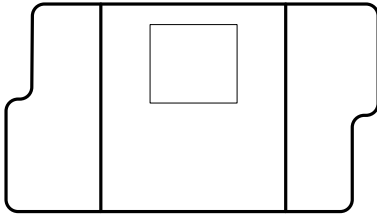
Ancient Greece



Years referred to as "Ancient Greece."

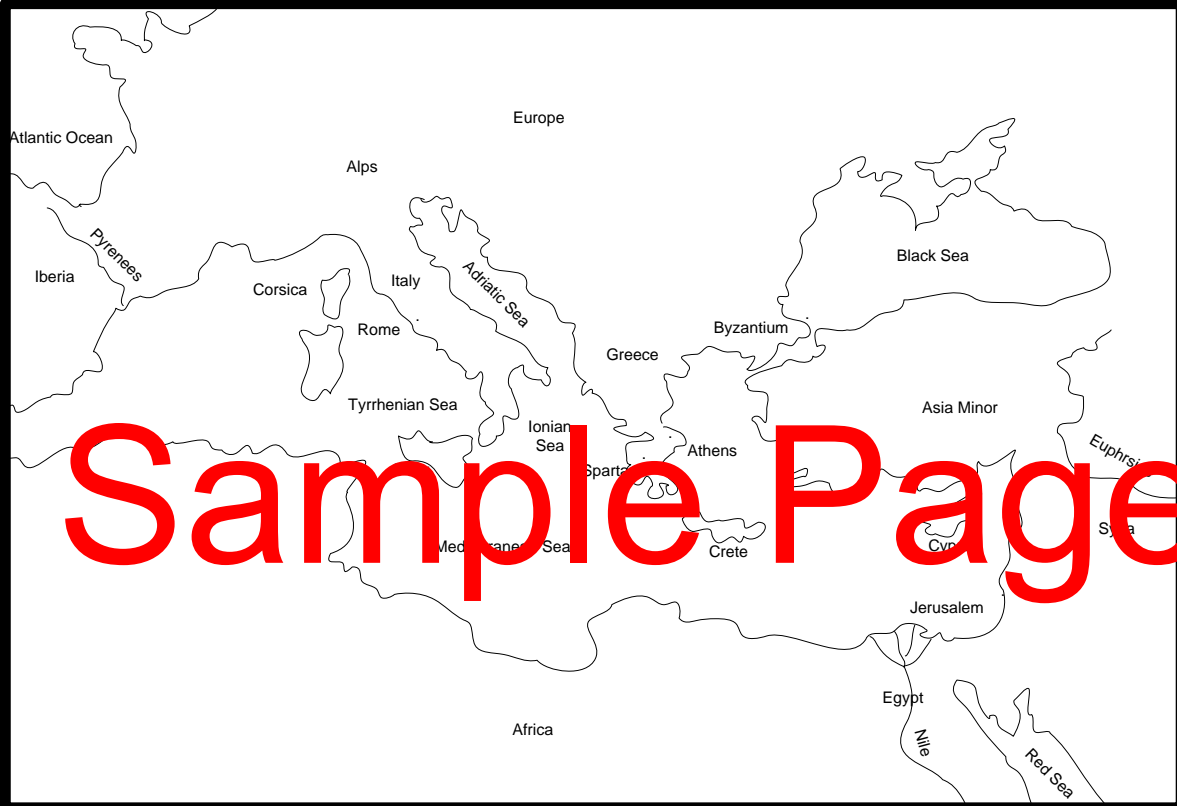
New Ideas

Folder 1



Cut out booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Use the map as you study Ancient Greece.



Use the map as you study about Ancient Greece

Government - City-States – Athens and Sparta

The Greeks were the first to have a democratic government. Each city-state had its own separate government. They each developed their own laws. There were over 100 different city-states in Ancient Greece, and most of them could not get along. The two most powerful city-states were Athens and Sparta. They were also ancient rivals.

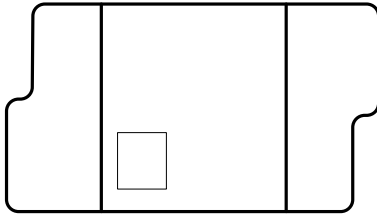
Both Athens and Sparta had a similar government. The people elected members to an Assembly. In addition, Athens was ruled by archons who were elected every year. Because both branches of Athens' government had elected leaders, it is said to be the beginning of democracy.

Athenian life was creative. Male citizens could get a good education, including arts and sciences. Men could also choose to serve in the army or navy. The goddess in charge of Athens was Athena. She was considered the goddess of wisdom. This is why they put such an emphasis on education.

The Greeks' great fleet was home in Athens. It beat back the invading Persians several times during the Persian War. Athens wanted to gain more power and more land. This disposition led to a war between all the Greeks called the Peloponnesian War in 431 BC. Since they were famous more for their commitment to the arts and sciences, the Spartans won this war.

In contrast, Sparta had two kings who ruled until they died or were forced out of office. Life was different in ancient Sparta. They were proud, fierce, capable warriors. The goal of education was to create a strong warrior. Young boys were taken from their parents at age 7. They lived in soldier barracks and were beaten in front of groups. They were not allowed to cry. Girls also went to school to learn to fight. They lived at home and did not have as harsh a training. Adult men did not live with their families because they lived in soldiers' barracks. Because of this fact, adult women had more freedom than the rest of the Greek World. Artemis, the goddess of warriors and adolescence, was the patron goddess of Sparta. During the Peloponnesian War, many smaller city-states sided with Sparta which ended in the defeat of Athens. Even though Sparta won, they refused to burn the city of Athens. They allowed the culture and spirit of Athens to continue to influence their fellow Greeks.

Folder 1



Read Government - City-States – Athens and Sparta. Cut out as one booklet. Fold down flap and then fold over the other. Glue into lapbook. Cut out the labels and glue onto blank sides of booklet.

Directions: Fill out what you have learned.

Athens

Sparta

Sample Page

Government

