

# The Celts

## Lapbook



Designed by  
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L-CELT



The Celts Lapbook

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## How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

### \*\*\* Printing:

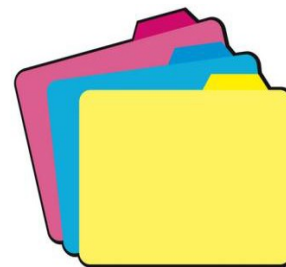
\*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

\*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



### \*\*\* Assembly:

\***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs.... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



\***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



\***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, but coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



## **Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?**

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

# The Celts Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**. **Figure 2** shows how all 3 folders should be assembled.

Figure 1

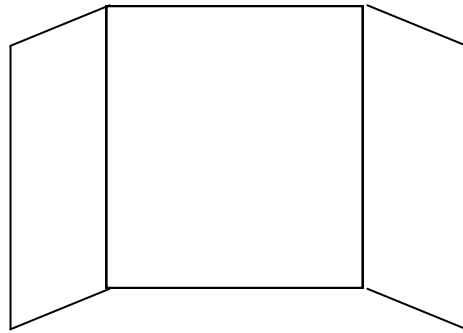
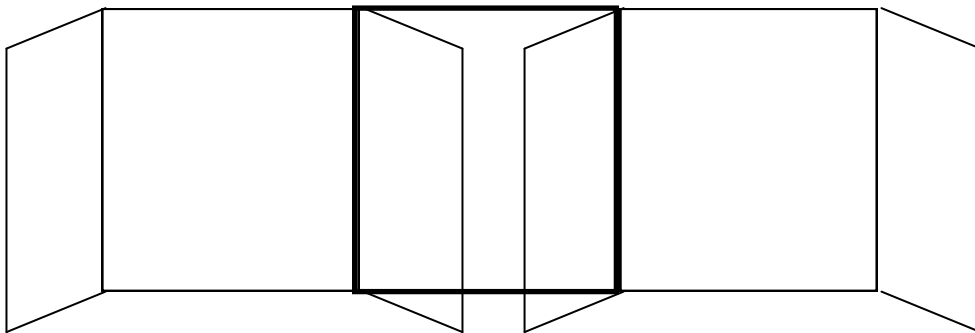


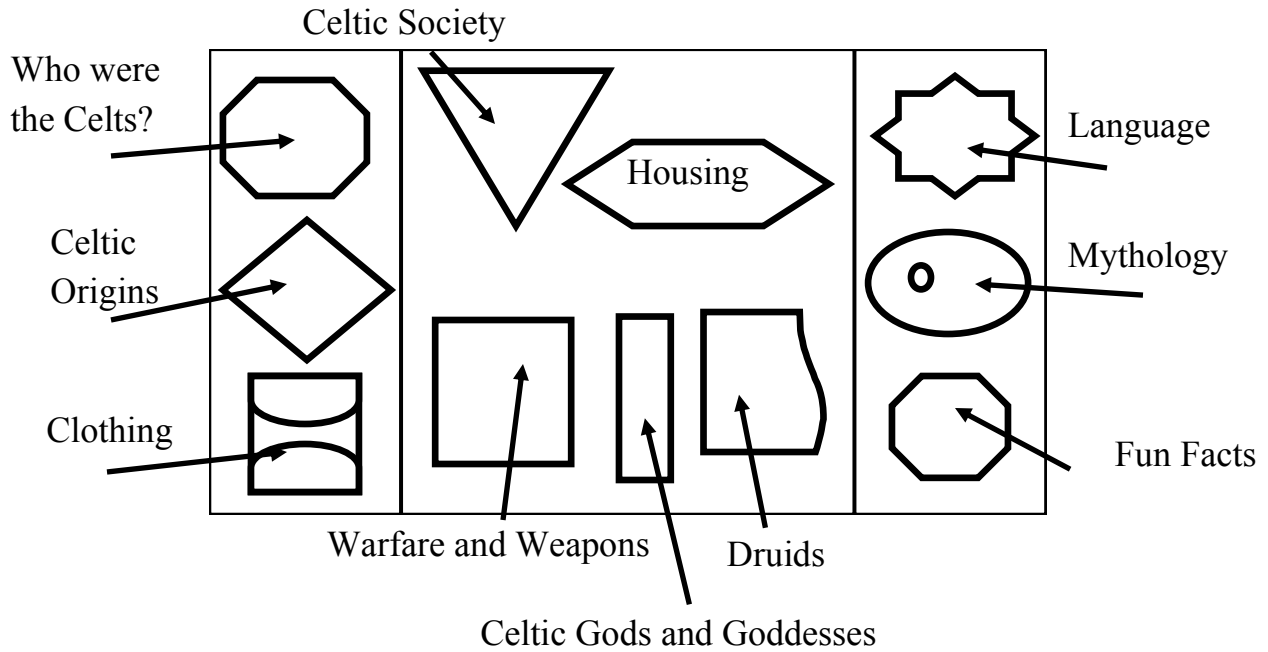
Figure 2



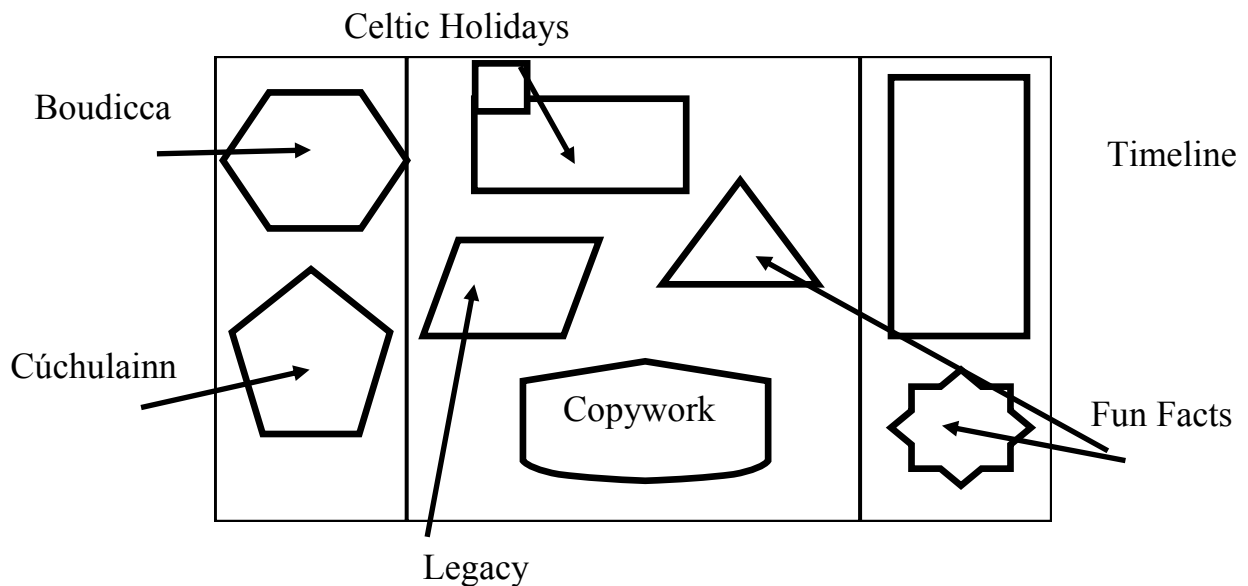
# Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

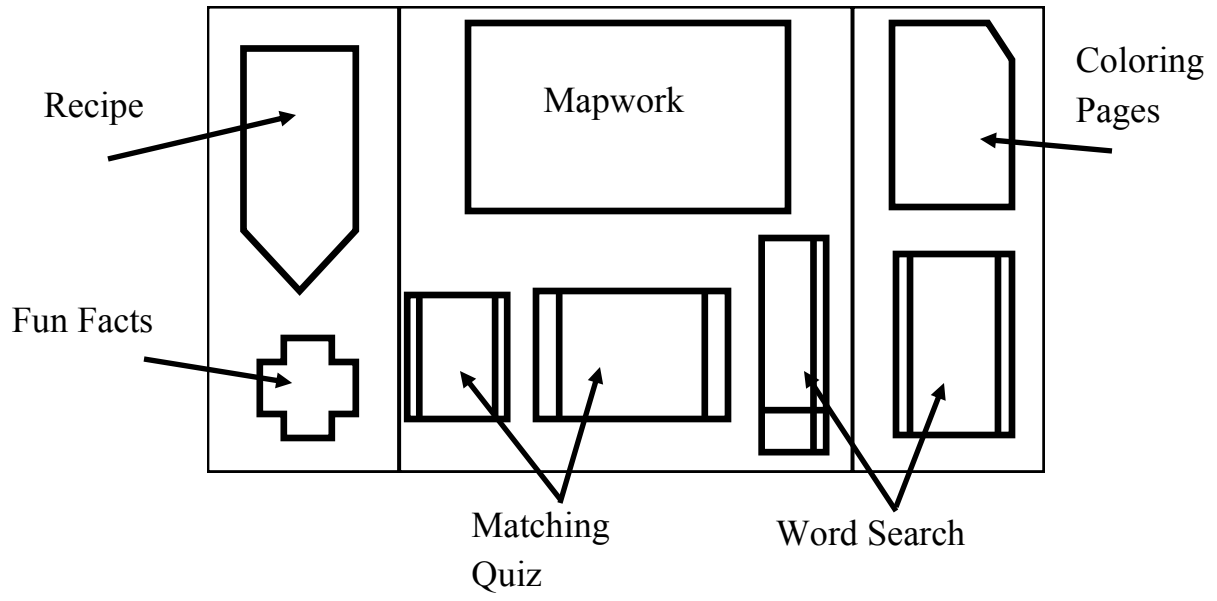
## Folder 1



## Folder 2

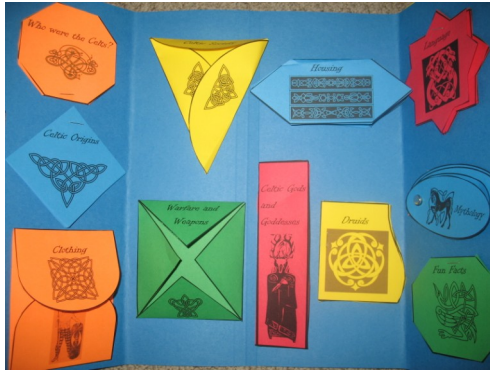


Folder 3



Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

Folder 1



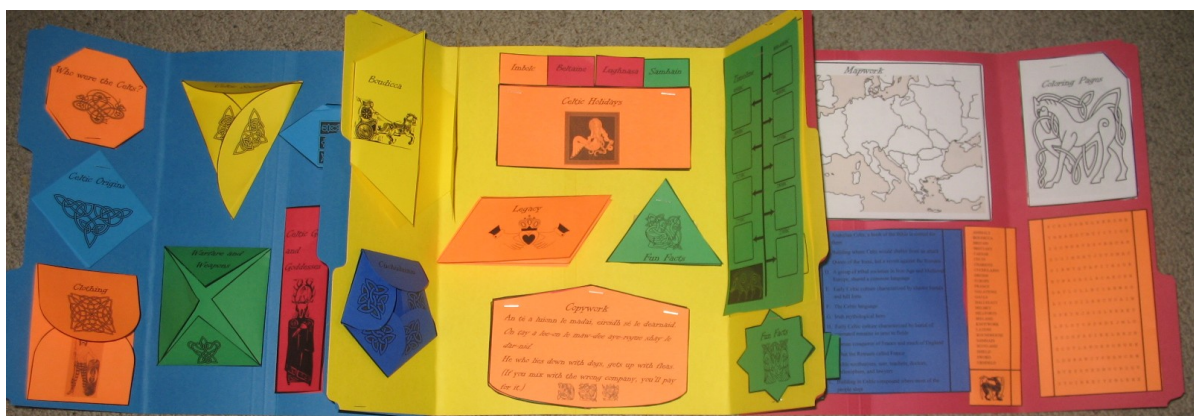
Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders





# The Celts Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Booklet #1

**\*Booklet Title:** Who were the Celts?

**\*Student Instructions:** Who were the Celts? Where did they live? When? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet and additional pages. Insert the additional pages inside and secure with a staple at top.

### Booklet #2

**\*Booklet Title:** Celtic Origins

**\*Student Instructions:** What three cultures gave rise to the Celts? How was each different? How similar? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all four pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

### Booklet #3

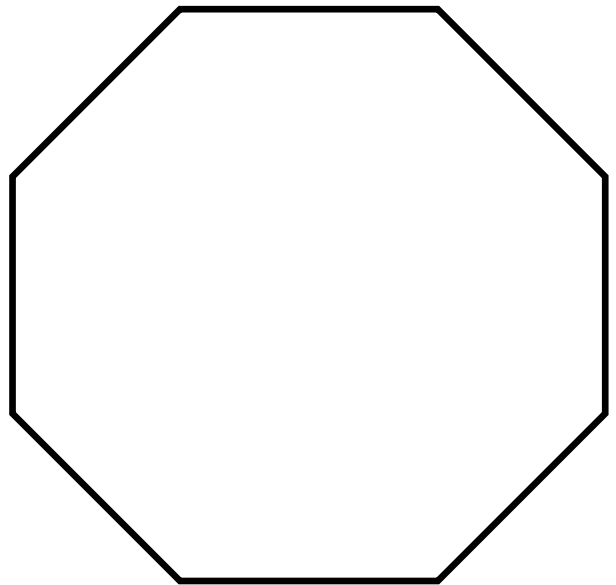
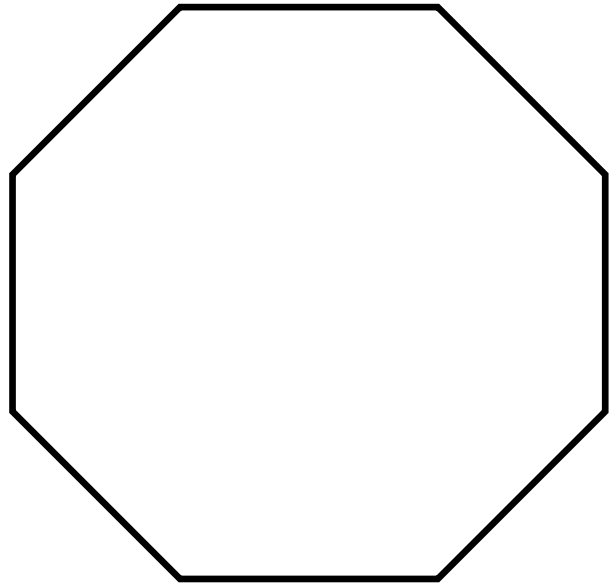
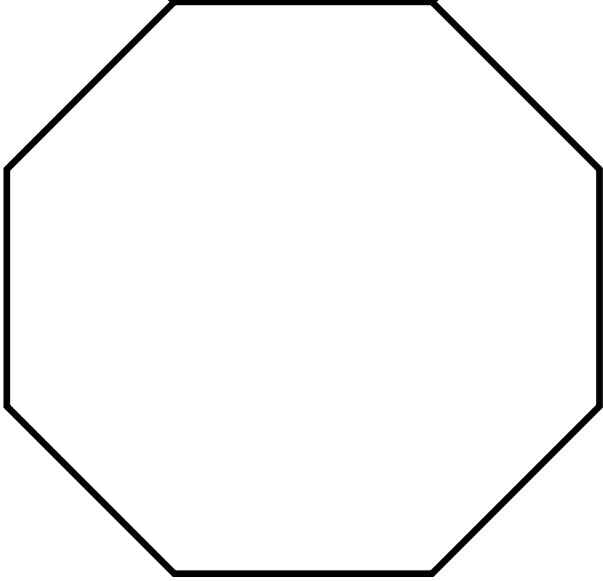
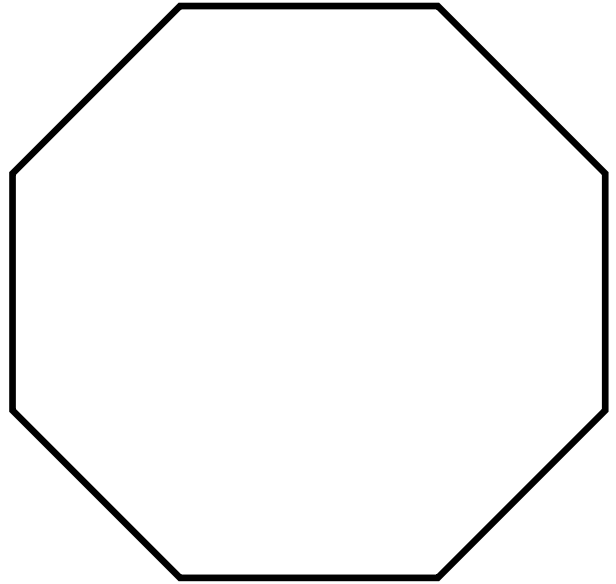
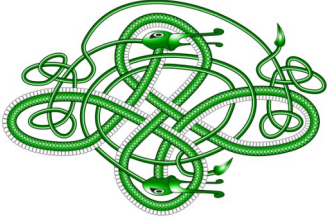
**\*Booklet Title:** Celtic Society

**\*Student Instructions:** How was Celtic society divided? What was the role of women? How did they raise their children? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

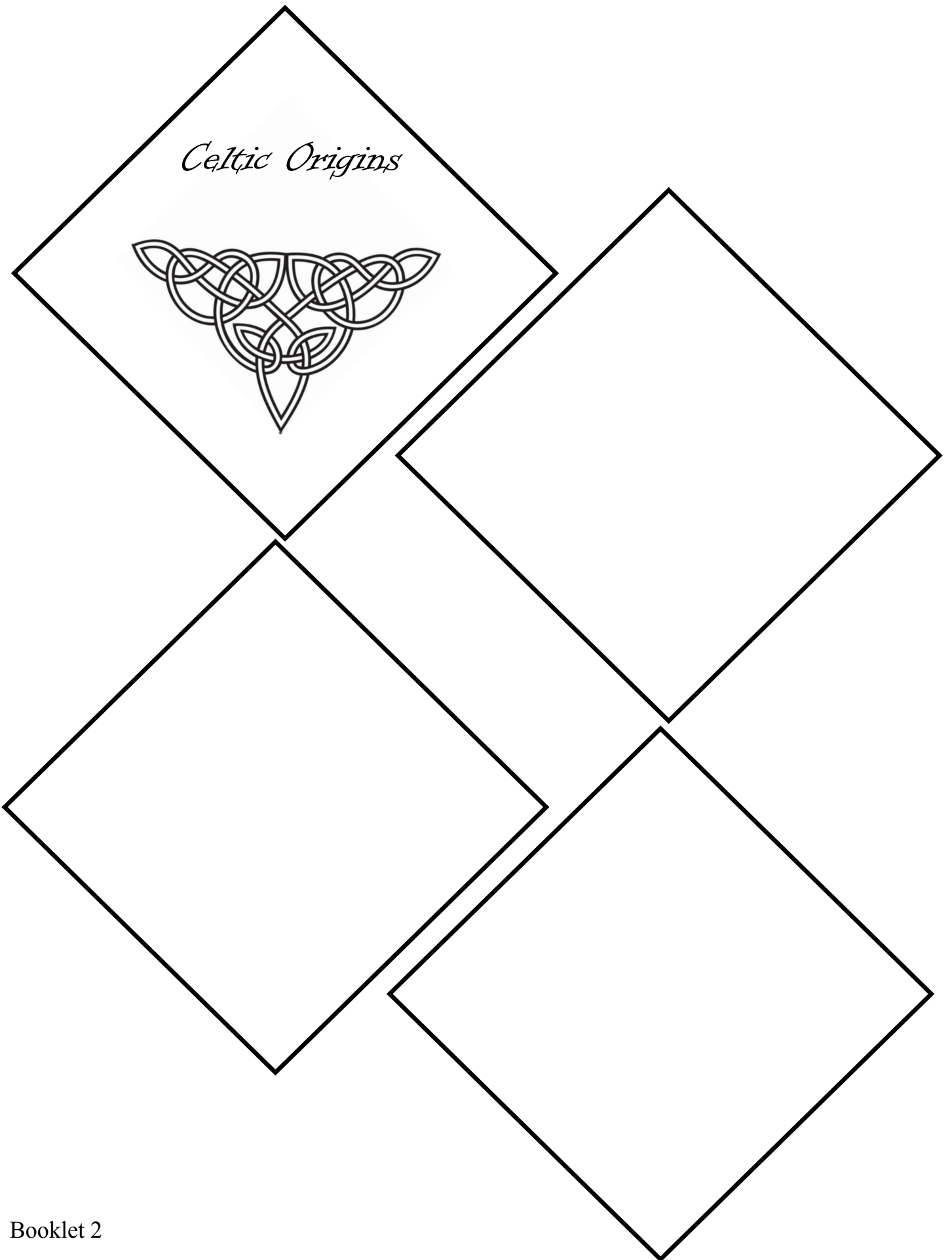
**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of circle.. Fold inward along triangle shape. Write your answers on the inside of the triangle shape. Attach in appropriate place in folder.



*Who were the Celts?*



*Celtic Origins*



## *Celtic Gods and Goddesses*

**Andrasta (Andraste):** Victory goddess of the Iceni. When Queen Boudica rose up against the Romans in AD60, she sacrificed Roman women to Andrasta.

**Artio:** 'Bear,' a forest goddess.

**Belenus (Bel or Belenos):** 'Bright' or 'brilliant,' a Gaulish sun god and healer. During Roman period this god was identified with Apollo.

**Branwyn (Branwen):** Goddess of love and the sea.

**Brigid, Brigit, Brighid (Ireland), Bride(Scotland), Brigantia (Britain):** Solar goddess, Goddess of fertility, blacksmithing, feminine creativity, martial arts & healing. She is often depicted with one side of her face beautiful, the other side ugly.

**Camulos:** A war god (Britain and Gaul).

**Cernunnos:** 'The horned one,' lord of animals. He is shown wearing deer antlers and a torc. He holds a torc in his right hand and a serpent in his other hand. He is associated with the 'wild hunt' in which spirits of the dead were carried to the Otherworld. He controlled the culling, purifying and health of the herds.

**Cerridwen:** Moon goddess, goddess of dark prophetic powers, keeper of the cauldron of the Underworld, in which inspiration and divine knowledge are brewed. Her totem animal is the sow, representing the richness of the Underworld and the terrible strength of the Mother (Goddess). She is sometimes depicted as the Crone aspect of the Goddess.

**Coventina:** Goddess of rivers, abundance, inspiration and prophecy.

**The Crone (The Cailleach):** One of the triple goddess aspects, goddess of winter, the darkness and the waning moon.

**Eostre:** Goddess of Spring, rebirth, fertility and new beginnings.

**Epona:** Gallic horse goddess with fertility aspects. The horse was a major symbol of energy, power and fertility.

**Esus:** 'Lord.' He is connected to a lost myth involving the cutting down of trees and to the totem animals of three cranes and a bull. Could he have been the Celtic Jesus, a god who was sacrificed? Maybe he is connected to the 'oak king,' the sacrificial son or consort of the Goddess who reigned for a year and then was sacrificed.

**Latis:** Goddess of water and beer.

**Lenus:** Healer god of the Treveni.

**Lugh:** Sun god, god of war, magic and good harvest. He is the hero of the Tuatha de Danaans who fights against the Formorians and kills his own grandfather, Balor, who was the Formorian king.

**Morrigan (Phantom Queen):** Goddess of war and vengeance, magic and prophecy. Usually seen in the guise of a crow or raven near battlefields. Sometimes she would appear as an old woman washing the bloody clothes of a warrior who was going to die. In one tale, she (death goddess) mates with the Dagda (god of life) on Samhain, representing the great universal forces at work.

**Sequana:** Goddess of the Seine. Her totem bird was the duck.

## The Celts



### Who were the Celts?

The Celts were a group of tribal societies in Iron Age and Medieval Europe, linked by a common language and culture. These tribes share a common cultural and language heritage rather than a genetic one. Often all they had in common was their shared language. The first recorded use of the name Celts (Keltoi) was by a Greek geographer in 517BC, referring to a group of people living in France. Julius Caesar also referred to the Celts in France, where these tribes were known as Gallus or Gauls. The name Celts is actually a modern term first used in 1707. Celtic usually refers to the family of common languages, or to any artwork or music in the Celtic style. Today the term Celtic usually refers to the language and peoples of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, the Isle of Man, and Brittany. These are also known as the Celtic nations. Continental Celts are the Celtic-speaking people of mainland Europe, and insular Celts are those in the British and Irish islands.

### Origins

Scholars believe that the Celts had their origins as a distinct group in the Urnfield culture of Western Middle Europe. This culture flourished from 1200BC to 700BC. This culture was characterized by cremation of the dead and placing their ashes in urns buried in fields. They often lived in hill-forts. Body armor, helmets, shields, and weapons were made of bronze.

The spread of iron-working led to the development of the Hallstatt culture. During this time, the 1st millennium BC, Celtic language culture spread to Iberia (Spain), Ireland, and Britain. This culture was characterized by hill-forts again, but burials were in large tumuli on top of hilltop settlements. During this time chariot burials were common.

The La Tene culture succeeded the Hallstatt period. During this time, most of Europe was under the yoke of Roman Empire. Celtic warrior elites dominated Celtic societies of this time. The culture was characterized by open settlements, with chieftains still living in the hill-forts. Artwork was more highly developed, with spirals and interlace. They also dug ritual shafts for votive offerings and even for human sacrifices. Severed