

A CHILD'S
GEOGRAPHY

Volume 4

Explore Medieval KINGDOMS



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MASTERBOOKS® CURRICULUM

Author: Terri Johnson

Master Books Creative Team:

Editor: Willow Meek
Jessica McCullar

Design: Jennifer Bauer
Terry White

Cover Design: Diana Bogardus

Copy Editors:

Judy Lewis
Craig Froman

Curriculum Review:

Laura Welch
Diana Bogardus
Willow Meek
Jessica McCullar
Kristen Pratt

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About the Author



Terri Johnson is married to Todd and is the mother of six children. She is the author of eleven books, including the *Map Trek: Atlas & Outlines* series, the *A Child's Geography* series, and the *What Really Happened* series, which she originally published through her educational publishing company, Knowledge Quest, Inc. Terri loves to spend time with her family, to travel and write so that children can truly understand and appreciate the world we live in, and to help others develop and grow their own businesses. Having sold her publishing company to Master Books at the end of 2019, she is enjoying the life of a freelance business coach, brand strategist, and graphic designer.



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Teacher, Set the Course!

Course Description

This course is designed for about the 6th–7th grade levels and scheduled for 3-day weeks over a year-long interactive journey. Using a mix of geography and history, students will learn about the medieval world and its wars, kingdoms, and people.

Course Objectives

Students completing this course will:

- 🌐 Explore Western European countries by the North Sea, Bay of Biscay, and Atlantic Ocean, including Switzerland and Austria.
- 🌐 Visit the tiny countries of Andorra, Monaco, Liechtenstein, and Luxembourg.
- 🌐 Discover both historic and modern sites that include castles, palaces, churches, monuments, and museums.
- 🌐 See how medieval European countries developed over time to their modern geographical locations and economic positions.
- 🌐 Discover how God has worked throughout history in these countries and explore culturally significant Christian locations and places of worship.

Activities

This course contains activities to help students experience some of the concepts in action.

Materials List

There is a helpful supply list for the course on page 7.

Schedule

There is a helpful, easy-to-use schedule included in this book. It starts on page 9 and has divided up the course into 3 days per week. As always, you can adjust the pace and content of the course per the needs of your student.

Flash Cards and Timeline

This course includes a flash card component using the bolded glossary terms in the course. Students will need ruled index cards for this part of the course.

Optional: A unique timeline can also be created using paper or other craft items if you wish. You could also use a copy of *Wonders of Old* from Master Books.

Love Your Neighbor

As we are traveling throughout Western Europe, we have the opportunity to learn about people different from ourselves. While we are experiencing these cultures, it is important that we view everything through a biblical lens. John 3:16 says, “For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life.”

When we look through a biblical lens, we will look at others with love. Just as God’s love for us demanded the action of sending Jesus, our love for others also demands action. One way we can show love to others is through prayer. At the end of each chapter, you will find prayer prompts to remind you to pray for the people of the country you have visited.

Grading

It is always the prerogative of an educator to assess student grades however he or she might deem best. The following is only a suggested guideline based on the material presented through this course. To calculate the percentage of the worksheets and tests, the educator may use the following guide. Divide total number of questions correct (example: 43) by the total number of questions possible (example: 46) to calculate the percentage out of 100 possible. $43/46 = 93$ percent correct.

The suggested grade values are noted as follows:

90 to 100 percent = A	60 to 69 percent = D
80 to 89 percent = B	0 to 59 percent = F
70 to 79 percent = C	

Reviews and Additional Materials

In the back of this book, you will find chapter reviews and a final exam. You will also find additional maps for the course, a glossary of terms, and answer keys.

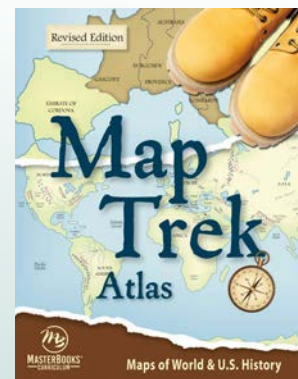
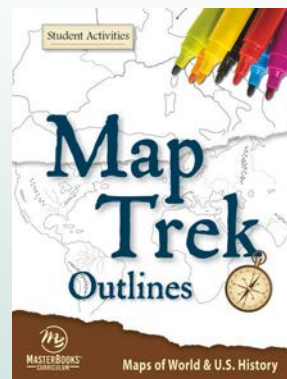
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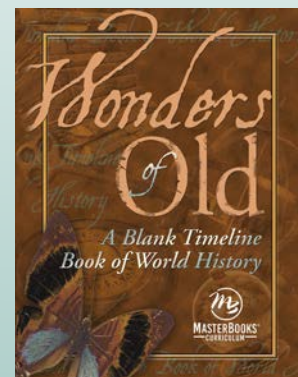
Explore the Classical World

Explore Viking Realms



Recommended Resources

For a wonderful collection of maps and outlined maps, we recommend *Map Trek: Atlas* and *Map Trek: Outlines*, available through Master Books.



We recommend *Wonders of Old*, also available through Master Books, for the timeline activity. This blank timeline book with dates pre-marked from 4004 B.C. to the present provides your student with a better understanding of the flow of history.

Materials List

General Supplies

- Pencil
- Paper
- Colored pencils
- Scissors
- Glue
- Index cards

Chapter 3,

Adventure Challenge 6

- Cork stoppers
- Flat rubber bands
- Toothpicks or small dowel rods
- Foam sheets
- Colored tape
- Nail (optional)
- Sink or container of water

Chapter 5,

Adventure Challenge 10

- Paper towel tubes
- Empty cereal boxes
- Stapler
- Foil or parchment paper
- Bowl
- Cup with water

Chapter 6,

Adventure Challenge 11

- Brown craft paper
- Fingerpaint (earthy colors)
- Paintbrush (optional)
- Newspaper

Chapter 7,

Adventure Challenge 14

- Newspaper
- Cardstock
- Liquid watercolors or watercolor paint set
- Paintbrush

Chapter 7,

Activity 10 (optional)

- Glass-paned picture frame
- Bible coloring page or paper and pencil
- Newspaper
- Bottle of white glue
- Bottle of clear glue
- Stir stick
- Acrylic paints and paintbrush
- Paper plate
- Toothpick
- Black permanent marker (optional)
- Craft blade or box cutter (optional, adult supervision)
- Clear acrylic spray sealant

Chapter 11,

Adventure Challenge 23

- Craft foam sheets
- Cardboard
- Corks or plastic bottle lids
- Ink pad
- Small plastic container(s)
- Sponge(s)
- Paint
- Pen

Chapter 14,

Adventure Challenge 29

- White cardstock
- Mod Podge® or glue
- Paintbrush
- Clear glass stones with flat bottoms
- Orange gelatin
- Gummy candy
- Cupcake pan

A Tasty Tour Recipe Grocery List (optional)

A related recipe is included on some chapters of the course.

NOTE: Adult supervision and participation required for this part of the course!

Chapter 1:

Churros

- 1 cup water
- 2 ½ Tbsp white sugar, plus another ½ cup
- ½ tsp salt
- 2 Tbsp vegetable oil
- 1 cup flour
- Oil for frying
- 1 tsp ground cinnamon

Chapter 1:

Chocolate Caliente (Spanish Hot Chocolate)

- 2 cups whole milk
- ½ tsp cornstarch
- 4 oz milk chocolate or 3 oz bitter-sweet chocolate

Chapter 2:

Tortillas (Spanish Omelets)

- 6 medium potatoes, diced
- 2 small onions, chopped
- ½ tsp salt, plus another ½ tsp
- 2 Tbsp sunflower oil, plus another 2 Tbsp
- 7 eggs
- ¼ cup milk

Chapter 2:

Leche Merengada

- 1 lemon
- 4 cups whole milk
- 1 ¼ cups sugar, divided
- 1 cinnamon stick
- 4 large egg whites
- 1 pinch ground cinnamon (optional)

Chapter 4:

Fougasse

- 1 ½ cups warm water
- 1 tsp active dry yeast
- 4 cups flour
- ½ Tbsp dried basil
- ½ Tbsp ground savory
- ½ Tbsp dried thyme
- ½ Tbsp dried rosemary
- 2 Tbsp salt
- 4 Tbsp olive oil
- 2 Tbsp cornmeal

Chapter 5:

Ratatouille

- 2 Tbsp olive oil
- 3 cloves garlic, minced
- 2 tsp dried parsley
- 1 eggplant, cubed
- Salt
- 1 cup grated Parmesan cheese
- 2 zucchini, sliced
- 1 large onion, sliced into rings
- 2 cups sliced mushrooms
- 1 green bell pepper, sliced
- 2 large tomatoes, chopped

Chapter 6:

Galettes

- 1 sheet puff pastry
- ½ cup shredded cheese
- 5 slices bacon, cooked
- 1 tomato, sliced
- 3 eggs
- Salt
- Pepper
- Basil (optional)

Chapter 6:

Breton Butter Cake

- 1 oz instant dry yeast
- 1 tsp sugar, plus another 1 ¼ cups
- ¾ cup warm water
- 4 cups flour
- 1 cup butter
- 1 egg yolk, beaten

Chapter 8:

French Baguettes

- 2 envelopes (1 ½ Tbsp) dry active yeast
- 1 ½ cups warm water
- 2 Tbsp honey
- 3 ½ to 4 cups flour, plus more for dusting
- 2 tsp salt
- Canola oil
- Cornmeal
- 3–4 ice cubes

Chapter 9:

Swiss Fondue

- ½ lb Swiss cheese, grated
- ½ lb cheddar cheese, grated
- 3 Tbsp cornstarch
- 1 large garlic clove, cut in half
- 2 cups chicken or vegetable stock
- 1 Tbsp mild vinegar (may need a little more)
- 1 loaf French bread, cubed
- Assorted vegetables, cut into bite-sized pieces

Chapter 11:

Schorle

- Fruit juice of your choice
- Sparkling mineral water

Chapter 12:

Schnitzel

- 4 boneless pork chops
- 1 tsp salt
- ½ tsp pepper
- 1 cup flour
- 2 large eggs
- 1 Tbsp lemon juice
- 1 cup breadcrumbs
- Vegetable oil for frying
- Lemon slices for garnish (optional)

Chapter 14:

Belgian Waffles

- 2 cups flour
- 2 tsp baking powder
- ½ tsp salt
- 4 large eggs, separated
- 2 Tbsp sugar
- ½ tsp vanilla
- 4 Tbsp butter, melted
- 2 cups milk
- Cooking spray

Schedule

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
First Semester–First Quarter					
Week 1	1	Read Introduction on pages 15–16.			
	2				
	3	Read Chapter 1: “Spain [part one]” on pages 17–24.			
	4				
	5	Complete Adventure Challenge 1 on pages 25–26.			
Week 2	6	Continue to read Chapter 1 on pages 27–34.			
	7				
	8	Complete Adventure Challenge 2 on pages 35–36.			
	9				
Week 3	10	Complete Activity 1 on pages 37–38.			
	11	Complete Chapter 1 Review on pages 327–328.			
	12				
	13	Read Chapter 2: “Spain [part two]” on pages 39–44.			
	14				
Week 4	15	Complete Adventure Challenge 3 on pages 45–46.			
	16	Continue to read Chapter 2 on pages 47–52.			
	17				
	18	Complete Adventure Challenge 4 on pages 53–54.			
	19				
Week 5	20	Complete Activity 2 on pages 55–56.			
	21	Complete Activity 3 on pages 57–58.			
	22				
	23	Complete Chapter 2 Review on pages 329–330.			
	24				
Week 6	25	Read Chapter 3: “Portugal” on pages 59–64.			
	26	Complete Adventure Challenge 5 on pages 65–66.			
	27				
	28	Continue to read Chapter 3 on pages 67–72.			
	29				
Week 7	30	Complete Adventure Challenge 6 on pages 73–74.			
	31	Complete Activity 4 on pages 75–76.			
	32				
	33	Complete Chapter 3 Review on page 331.			
	34				
	35	Read Chapter 4: “Andorra and Monaco” on pages 77–82.			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 8	36	Complete Adventure Challenge 7 on pages 83–84.			
	37				
	38	Continue to read Chapter 4 on pages 85–90.			
	39				
	40	Complete Adventure Challenge 8 on pages 91–92.			
Week 9	41	Complete Activity 5 on pages 93–94.			
	42				
	43	Complete Activity 6 on pages 95–96. (optional)			
	44				
	45	Complete Chapter 4 Review on page 333.			
First Semester–Second Quarter					
Week 1	46	Read Chapter 5: “France [part one]” on pages 97–102.			
	47				
	48	Complete Adventure Challenge 9 on pages 103–104.			
	49				
	50	Continue to read Chapter 5 on pages 105–110.			
Week 2	51	Complete Adventure Challenge 10 on pages 111–112.			
	52				
	53	Complete Activity 7 on pages 113–114.			
	54				
	55	Complete Chapter 5 Review on pages 335–336.			
Week 3	56	Read Chapter 6: “France [part two]” on pages 115–120.			
	57				
	58	Complete Adventure Challenge 11 on pages 121–122.			
	59				
	60	Continue to read Chapter 6 on pages 123–128.			
Week 4	61	Complete Adventure Challenge 12 on pages 129–130.			
	62				
	63	Complete Activity 8 on pages 131–132.			
	64				
	65	Complete Activity 9 on pages 133–134.			
Week 5	66	Complete Chapter 6 Review on pages 337–338.			
	67				
	68	Read Chapter 7: “France [part three]” on pages 135–140.			
	69				
	70	Complete Adventure Challenge 13 on pages 141–142.			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 6	71	Continue to read Chapter 7 on pages 143–150.			
	72				
	73	Complete Adventure Challenge 14 on pages 151–152.			
	74				
	75	Complete Activity 10 (optional) on pages 153–154.			
Week 7	76	Complete Chapter 7 Review on page 339.			
	77				
	78	Read Chapter 8: “France [part four]” on pages 155–160.			
	79				
	80	Complete Adventure Challenge 15 on pages 161–162.			
Week 8	81	Continue to read Chapter 8 on pages 163–168.			
	82				
	83	Complete Adventure Challenge 16 on pages 169–170.			
	84				
	85	Continue to read Chapter 8 on pages 171–174.			
Week 9	86	Complete Adventure Challenge 17 on pages 175–176.			
	87				
	88	Complete Activity 11 on pages 177–178.			
	89				
	90	Complete Activity 12 on pages 179–180.			
		Mid-Term Grade			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Second Semester-Third Quarter					
Week 1	91	Complete Chapter 8 Review on page 341.			
	92				
	93	Read Chapter 9: "Switzerland" on pages 181–186.			
	94				
	95	Complete Adventure Challenge 18 on pages 187–188.			
Week 2	96	Continue to read Chapter 9 on pages 189–194.			
	97				
	98	Complete Adventure Challenge 19 on pages 195–196.			
	99				
	100	Complete Activity 13 on page 197–198.			
Week 3	101	Complete Chapter 9 Review on pages 343–344.			
	102				
	103	Read Chapter 10: "Austria" on pages 199–204.			
	104				
	105	Complete Adventure Challenge 20 on pages 205–206.			
Week 4	106	Continue to read Chapter 10 on pages 207–212.			
	107				
	108	Complete Adventure Challenge 21 on pages 213–214.			
	109				
	110	Complete Activity 14 on pages 215–216 (optional).			
Week 5	111	Complete Activity 15 on pages 217–218.			
	112				
	113	Complete Chapter 10 Review on pages 345–346.			
	114				
	115	Read Chapter 11: "Germany [part one]" on pages 219–224.			
Week 6	116	Complete Adventure Challenge 22 on pages 225–226.			
	117				
	118	Continue to read Chapter 11 on pages 227–232.			
	119				
	120	Complete Adventure Challenge 23 on pages 233–234.			
Week 7	121	Complete Activity 16 on pages 235–236.			
	122				
	123	Complete Chapter 11 Review on page 347.			
	124				
	125	Read Chapter 12: "Germany [part two]" on pages 237–242.			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 8	I26	Complete Adventure Challenge 24 on pages 243–244.			
	I27				
	I28	Continue to read Chapter 12 on pages 245–252.			
	I29				
	I30	Complete Adventure Challenge 25 on pages 253–254.			
Week 9	I31	Complete Activity 17 on pages 255–256.			
	I32				
	I33	Complete Activity 18 on page 257–258.			
	I34				
	I35	Complete Chapter 12 Review on page 349.			
Second Semester–Fourth Quarter					
Week 1	I36	Read Chapter 13: “Liechtenstein and Luxembourg” on pages 259–264.			
	I37				
	I38	Complete Adventure Challenge 26 on pages 265–266.			
	I39				
	I40	Continue to read Chapter 13 on pages 267–274.			
Week 2	I41	Complete Adventure Challenge 27 on pages 275–276.			
	I42				
	I43	Complete Activity 19 on pages 277–278.			
	I44				
	I45	Complete Chapter 13 Review on page 351.			
Week 3	I46	Read Chapter 14: “Belgium” on pages 279–284.			
	I47				
	I48	Complete Adventure Challenge 28 on pages 285–286.			
	I49				
	I50	Continue to read Chapter 14 on pages 287–292.			
Week 4	I51	Complete Adventure Challenge 29 on pages 293–294.			
	I52				
	I53	Complete Activity 20 on pages 295–296.			
	I54				
	I55	Complete Activity 21 on pages 297–298.			
Week 5	I56	Complete Chapter 14 Review on pages 353–354.			
	I57				
	I58	Read Chapter 15: “The Netherlands” on pages 299–304.			
	I59				
	I60	Complete Adventure Challenge 30 on pages 305–306.			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 6	I61	Continue to read Chapter 15 on pages 307–312.			
	I62				
	I63	Complete Adventure Challenge 31 on pages 313–314.			
	I64				
	I65	Complete Activity 22 on pages 315–316.			
Week 7	I66	Complete Chapter 15 Review on pages 355–356.			
	I67				
	I68	Review maps and Chapter Reviews 1-3.			
	I69				
	I70	Review maps and Chapter Reviews 4-6.			
Week 8	I71	Review maps and Chapter Reviews 7-9.			
	I72				
	I73	Review maps and Chapter Reviews 10-12.			
	I74				
	I75	Review maps and Chapter Reviews 13-15.			
Week 9	I76	Review glossary words.			
	I77				
	I78	Study day for final exam.			
	I79				
	I80	Complete final exam on pages 357–359.			
		Final Grade			



Introduction

After the fall of the Roman Empire in A.D. 476, the Classical World plunged into darkness. Although the sun did not literally disappear from the sky, nor the stars fade from view, the world did change in ways that historians would describe as “dark.” Yet through this dark time, God’s light was not extinguished. The truth and light of the gospel endured.

The time of leisure and the pursuit of recreational activities had come to a screeching halt. No longer did people have time to pursue education and scholarship, architectural advancements, or political debate. More pressing matters needed their attention. The people of the Middle East, North Africa, and Europe were now focused on sheer survival, as they were living day to day amid warring tribes led by powerful warlords whom they called **barbarians**.

During these Dark Ages, city dwellers stopped building large and beautiful buildings, they stopped developing democratic systems of government, and with a few exceptions, they stopped writing books and music. This lack of cultural growth and production of purely creative and artistic works is what made the Dark Ages so dark. Can you imagine a world without books or music? Neither can I!

The Dark Ages lasted for nearly 400 years. If you think about it, the United States has only been a nation for around 250 years. In fact, the pilgrims set foot on this soil and established Plymouth Plantation about 400 years ago. So, 400 years is a long time!

But the Dark Ages didn’t last forever, and western societies eased into a time known as the Middle Ages (or medieval time period). The middle of what, you ask? Well, the Middle Ages were the middle years between the Classical World of the Greeks and Romans and the Renaissance, which means “rebirth.” The age of the Renaissance received its name because society was finally “reborn” around the 15th century, nearly one thousand years after the fall of Rome. The Renaissance was a time of great rediscovery of the fine arts and classical literature. It also ushered in a renewed passion for finding and understanding God. Lofty cathedrals were built as man sought a closer connection to an infinite God: churches that still welcome believers and non-believers through their doors to this day.

As we continue our explorations around God’s glorious globe, we will pick up where we left off. Leaving the Classical World behind, we’ll discover the medieval realm of the “barbarians” — the Franks, the Visigoths, the Burgundians, and others — by visiting the swiftly changing countries of Western Europe. We’ll charge into the heart of this old world, some areas still more medieval than modern in many ways.

This journey is going to be quite an adventure!

We left our sandals behind after the second volume of *A Child's Geography* and our scrolls after volume three. Let's don our tunics as we venture into new territory, which includes Spain, Portugal, France, Andorra, Monaco, Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein, Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. I cannot wait to see what we will find there and whom we will meet!

Are you ready to explore the countries of Western Europe? Together, we will embrace new cultures and appreciate people different from ourselves. God calls us to love and serve all people. This will be an adventure we will not soon forget. Do you have your map ready, your bag packed (don't forget your Bible), and your shoes laced? Great. Let's go!





Spain [part one]: Moor Land in Spain

Across the scorching North African sands, the Moors, with their black capes billowing behind them, raced on horseback to Hispania, a new land full of hope and promise for the future. Ah, Hispania... the land of abundance, overflowing with green olives and purple grapes ripe for the picking.

After the death of Muhammad in A.D. 632, the Muslims of Arabia began to expand their territory rapidly. (If you read Volume 2 of this series, *Explore the Holy Land*, we learned that the Muslim religion, Islam, is a false religion with a false god. Christianity is the only true religion, serving the one true God of the Bible.) They spread across northern Africa and settled in the land of Morocco, in the very northwest corner of the African continent. Do you have your travel map handy? Pull it out and see if you can find Morocco. It was here that this group of people became known as the Moors. While Morocco was a pleasant rest stop for the Moors, it was not their final destination. They had set their sights on conquering the barbarian tribe known as the Visigoths and settling the Iberian **Peninsula**, which is the region we know as modern Spain and Portugal.

The Moors crossed the narrow Strait of Gibraltar on ships, bringing their horses with them. The Strait of Gibraltar is a waterway fifteen miles (24 km) wide that separates the continents of Africa and Europe. (A **strait** of water isn't necessarily straight, without bends or curves. It has nothing to do with straight lines. A strait is a narrow channel of water that connects two larger bodies of water.) On the Spanish side of the strait is the mighty monolithic limestone outcropping known as the Rock of Gibraltar. The ancient peoples of Greece and Rome referred to this rock as one of the Pillars of **Hercules** (the other and smaller one being Jabal Musa — or Mount Moses — on the African side of the strait). These Pillars marked the boundaries of the known world. What lay beyond was anyone's guess.

Hercules: a character in Greek mythology falsely presented as a god



After the Moors crossed the strait, it took about eight years for them to conquer the Visigothic kingdom of Spain. The Moors loved their new land, but they were not content. Moorish raiders on horseback, with scimitars glinting in the hot Spanish sunlight, continued to move north over the next several decades, winning more and more land until they could go no farther. They crossed the Pyrenees Mountains and made significant inroads into modern-day France before a legion of Frankish and Burgundian warriors, led by Charles Martel, stopped their advance at the Battle of Tours in A.D. 732.

Let's drop into Spain at the same location that the Moors did . . . at the Rock of Gibraltar. The Rock, and the surrounding area known as Gibraltar, are the property of the United Kingdom and not owned by Spain at all. But it is the southern entrance to Spain and a great place to start our adventure.

As we pass through the UK territory of Gibraltar, we find ourselves in the southern region of Spain known as Andalucía. Andalucía is perhaps the most iconic part of Spain because it typifies the very things we think of when we think of Spain — bullfights, horses, and flamenco dancing! In fact, the town of Ronda in the very south of Spain has the oldest bullfighting arena in the country, the Plaza de Toros de Ronda.



Terrifying hairpin turns and a steep mountain incline transport us into Ronda, a town built along the extreme edge of a sheer cliff face overlooking a deep **gorge** below. The village, with its dizzyingly tall, narrow bridge, is so lofty in altitude that it is often enveloped in rain-heavy clouds.

There is no bullfight scheduled for today, but it is fun to imagine one in this historic arena. The sport of bullfighting dates back to ancient Greek and Roman times when many man vs. beast competitions were held in the Colosseum and other arenas of the Classical World. Spain is not the only country that hosts bullfights in modern times, but when we think of bullfighting, we certainly think of Spain. Other countries that host bullfights are France and Portugal (both of which border Spain, as you can see by looking at your map); Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela across the world in South America; and the Philippine Islands in the Pacific Ocean, southwest of Japan. Bullfighting was brought to these regions by the Spanish, who colonized these regions around the world.

Torero: person who fights bulls

Matador: senior torero

The people who fight bulls are called *toreros*. You have probably heard of the more familiar term *matador*, but this word only refers to the most senior torero. Finely dressed toreros must execute a series of choreographed moves, almost like a dance, waving a fiery red cape to entice the bull to charge it. Toreros must be very careful because there is great danger when they face the bulls in the bullring. The bulls can get very angry during the bullfight and their horns are very sharp, so the toreros must pay close attention and always be alert. And quick on their feet!



Bullfighting arena



Cathedral of Seville

We'll continue our explorations of Spain in the city of Seville, the capital and largest city in Andalucía. Although not directly on the coast, Seville has a long history with deep seafaring roots. The Phoenicians originally colonized Seville in the 7th century B.C., before it became a Roman **outpost** in the 2nd century B.C. In 1519, Ferdinand Magellan departed from Seville to complete the first **circumnavigation** of the globe. Spain also commissioned the Italian sea captain Christopher Columbus to sail to the New World. He departed from Palos, Seville's closest seaport. This is the reason his remains were given to this Spanish city, and his tomb can be viewed inside the great doors of the **Cathedral** of Seville.

Mysteriously, the city of Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic also claims to possess the bones of Christopher Columbus. Although Columbus died in Spain, his skeletal remains were carried to Hispaniola — modern-day Dominican Republic — in 1537. In 1795, they were moved to Cuba and later returned to Seville, Spain, in 1898.



Columbus' tomb

However, the journey may not have ended there, and this is where the mystery lies. Back in the Dominican Republic at the Cathedral of Santa María la Menor, a worker discovered a heavy leaden box marked, "The illustrious and excellent man, Don Colón, Admiral of the Ocean Sea." (Colón is the Spanish name for Columbus.) The implication of this find is that the Spanish may have taken the wrong man's bones back to Seville. Christopher Columbus' son was also named Don Colón, so it is possible that one of the sets of bones belongs to him. Or they may belong to someone else entirely. DNA testing has not proven the identity of either set of bones. And so, for this reason, each of these countries straddling the Atlantic Ocean proudly claims to display *the* tomb of Columbus and dispute the other's claim to possess his illustrious remains. The 500-year-old mystery remains unsolved.

In modern times, Seville has become the center of flamenco music and dancing. Flamenco is a type of Spanish folk music and dance. The unique dance style was born right here in the province of Andalucía. Today, we have the opportunity to see a flamenco performance at the theater. Flamenco is a combination of singing, guitar playing, hand clapping, and dancing. Let's hurry so that we don't miss any of it!

The audience loves the lively music, the colorful costumes, and the beautiful dancing. They show their appreciation by clapping and shouting their approval. I'll be quiet now so that you can enjoy the performance yourself.



Dancing can be an artful way to express our feelings. The Bible even mentions dancing as a way to praise God. Samuel writes in 2 Samuel 6:14 that “David danced before the Lord with all his might.” And Psalm 30:11 tells us the Lord has turned our “mourning into dancing.” What did you think of the flamenco performance? Isn't the footwork for flamenco dancing fast and intricate? It takes a great deal of practice to move your feet that quickly.



It's time to jostle our way through the crowds to the train station. The train will be here any minute, and it is sure to be on time because if it's late, passengers ride free. Spain has the best train system in Europe. The trains are extremely reliable and incredibly fast, reaching speeds of 220 miles (354 km) per hour. They are also very comfortable and luxurious, especially the hotel-trains, which are Spain's “hotels on wheels.” This clean and plush rail car makes us feel like royalty. Isn't it great that the windows are so large? We can watch the scenery as we speed through the Spanish countryside with a short stop in Granada before we take a longer ride up north to Barcelona.

The view outside our window is spectacular as we zip east through green valleys and up into the **foothills** of Granada. The town lies at the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Granada is best known for the Alhambra, a Moorish **citadel** and palace built in A.D. 889. I'm looking forward to exploring it with you.

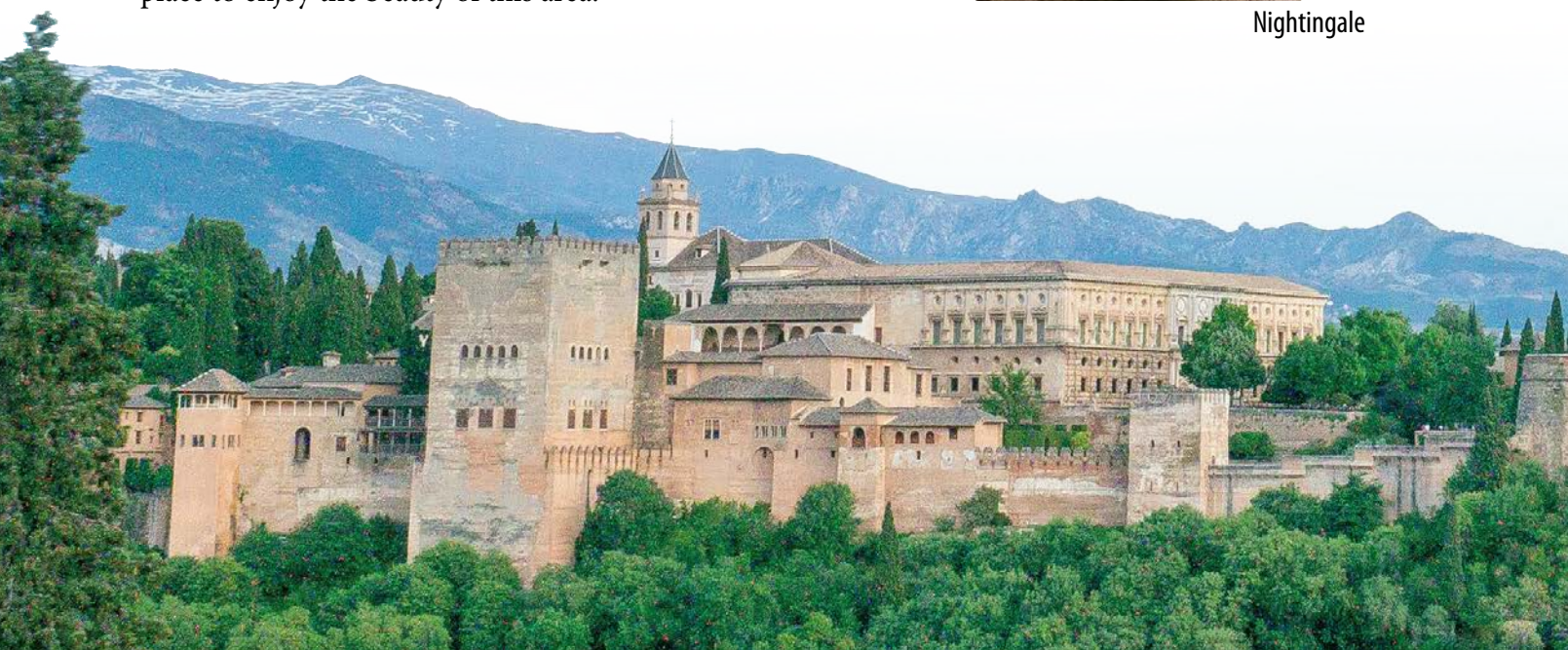


Moorish poets described the Alhambra as a “pearl set in emeralds.” This description compares the color of the buildings to the color of pearls and the lush green woods surrounding the fortress to emeralds. The palace complex was designed with the foothill setting in mind. There is a park surrounding the citadel, which was planted by the Moors. Within the park are groves of orange and myrtle trees with rose bushes of many colors and varieties. Its most characteristic feature, however, was not planted by the Moors, but by the English. There is a dense wood of English elms that were brought here by the Duke of Wellington in 1812.

Do you hear that? That is the beautiful song of the nightingale. Bird songs and trills, along with the swishing sound of water cascading over falls and fountains, make the park a tranquil place to enjoy the beauty of this area.



Nightingale

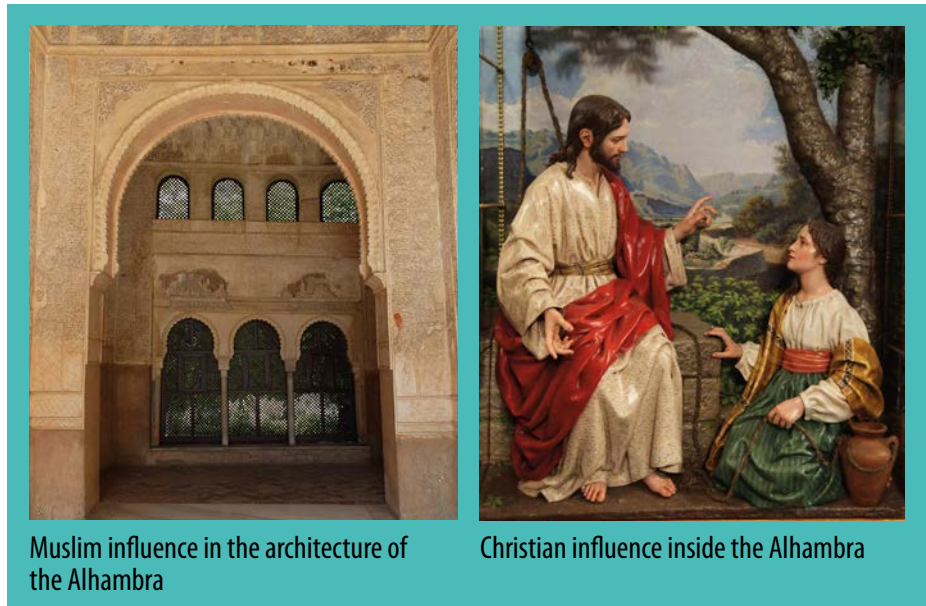


Let's go inside and look around. This impressive fortress and the town of Granada were the last holdouts of the Moors in Spain. The year 1492 holds great significance for the people of Spain, and annually they celebrate an event that happened that year. And no, it has nothing to do with Columbus sailing the ocean blue. Spaniards celebrate 1492 because

that is the year that the Moors were finally driven out of Spain after 800 years of domination. They celebrate the *Reconquista*, or re-conquest, of this land by the Spanish Christians. On January 2, 1492, Emir Muhammad XII surrendered Granada after 600 years of occupation to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella after his defeat in the Granada War.

That is why you can see both Muslim and medieval Christian influence throughout the halls and rooms of the magnificent Alhambra. It is a beautiful, jaw-dropping palace that tells a long and complicated story. Be sure to take many photos to send back home. In fact, let's write a postcard home and tell them about our favorite thing we have learned so far here in Spain.

But not yet! It's time to hurry back to the train. Our "hotel on wheels" departs in an hour, and we do not want to miss it. We'll write our postcards while we ride the rails north. Next stop, Barcelona!



Muslim influence in the architecture of the Alhambra

Christian influence inside the Alhambra

Reconquista: re-conquest



Alhambra



What do you think of those cliffs in Ronda?

- The Moors:**
- ✓ Settled in Morocco and eventually the Iberian Peninsula, the region of modern Spain and Portugal.
 - ✓ Crossed the Strait of Gibraltar, which separates the continents of Africa and Europe.
 - ✓ Continued to conquer land until stopped by Charles Martel and his legion of warriors, who halted the spread of Islam into Europe.
- Spain:**
- ✓ Andalucía is the southern region of Spain that typifies the things of Spain — bullfights, horses, and flamenco dancing.
 - ✓ Ferdinand Magellan departed from Spain to circumnavigate the globe, and Christopher Columbus left from Spain to sail to the New World.
 - ✓ The Alhambra is a Moorish citadel and palace surrounded by English elms.
 - ✓ Spaniards celebrate 1492 because it was the year of the re-conquest of Spain by Spanish Christians from the Moors.



Ronda, Spain

Columbus' Bones

You probably know that “in 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue,” but where did his bones go in 1898? It's quite a mystery, especially since Columbus' son's remains got thrown into the moving mix! Below is a brief outline of Columbus' postmortem (after death) journey. On the map, draw a star at Valladolid, Spain. Then draw arrows marking the successive relocations. Finally, draw a circle at Seville, Spain.

1506 – Columbus dies; remains are buried in Valladolid, Spain

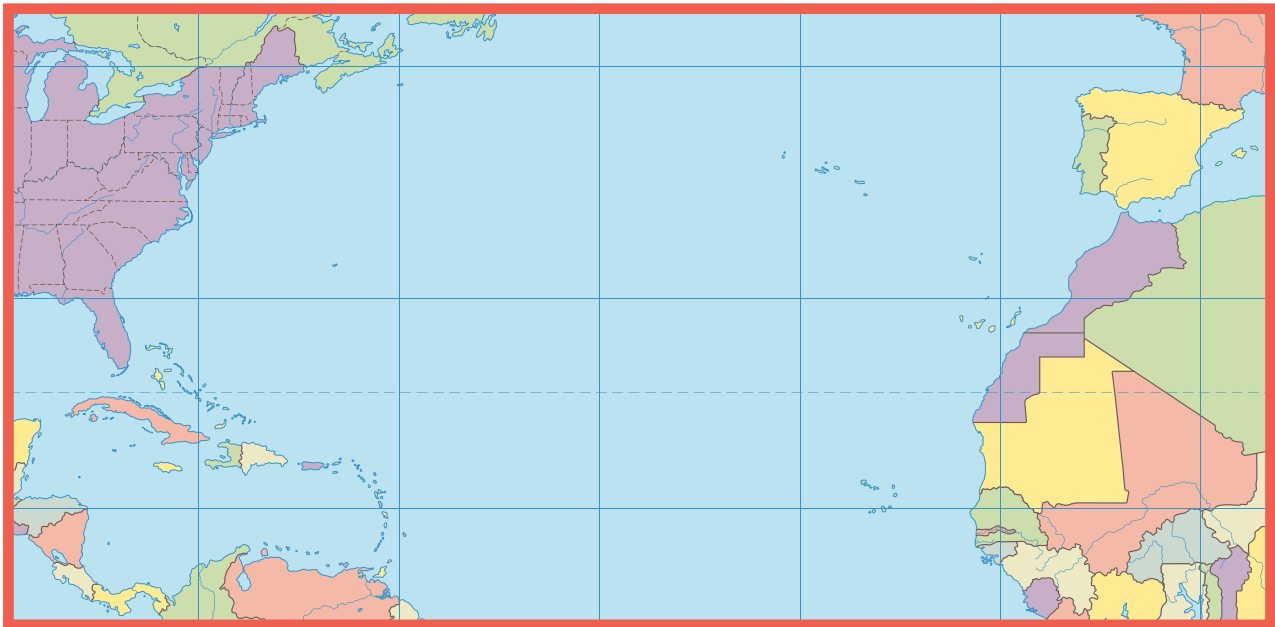
1509 – remains moved to La Cartuja near Seville, Spain

1513 – possibly put in a grave at Cathedral of Seville, Spain

Around 1536 – remains of both Columbus and his son moved to Colonial Santo Domingo,
Dominican Republic

1796 – moved to Havana, Cuba

1898 – Columbus' supposed remains returned to Cathedral of Seville



What do you think is the answer to this mystery?



→ It is quite an experience to travel by hotel-train up to Barcelona, and one I think you will enjoy. We can settle in and get comfortable because we will not arrive in Barcelona until early tomorrow morning. We have a sleeper car to ourselves, but the beds fold into couches when we don't want to sleep. The big windows provide a magnificent view of the scenery outside.

While we zip north through the heart of Spain, let me give you some more information about the lay of the land. Spain takes up most of the Iberian Peninsula, along with Portugal and Andorra, which are smaller countries we'll learn about later. Spain is bigger than the state of California in the United States. It is the second-largest country in Europe, right after France.

Spain is a mountainous country. The Pyrenees Mountains form its northern border with France. Other mountain chains and many high **plateaus** spread throughout the rest of the peninsula. However, the highest mountain in Spain is not found on the Iberian Peninsula at all. Mt. Teide is located on the island of Tenerife, one of the seven Canary Islands that belong to Spain, which are located in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Africa. Mt. Teide is an active volcano and the third-largest volcano in the world.

The nation of Spain includes another set of islands too — the Balearic Islands — which are located on the other side of Spain near the Mediterranean Sea. And if that weren't enough, Spain's holdings include two more areas — the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, enclaves located on the Mediterranean coast of Africa bordering Morocco. Do you remember what an **enclave** is? An enclave is a country, or portion of a country, that is entirely surrounded by another country. You can see these two cities on the map on page 374.



Ceuta



Balearic Islands

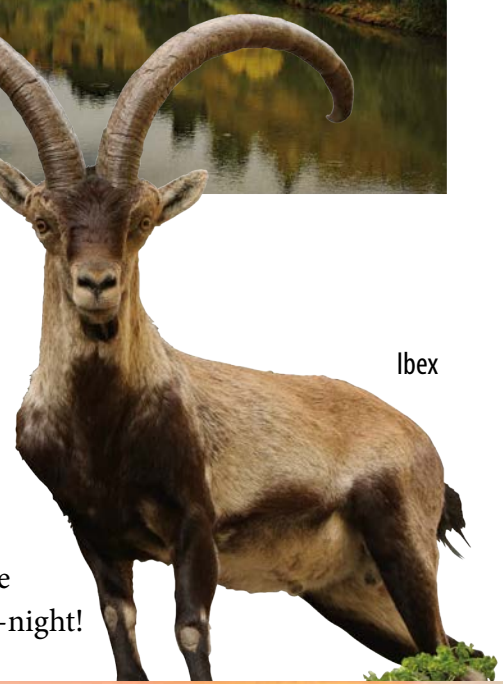
Running right through the heart of Spain is the Tajo River. In fact, there are several large rivers, including the Ebro, the Duero, the Guadalquivir, and the Guadiana, that crisscross Spain, bringing water and nourishment to the semi-arid land in the south. Because of this, Spanish farmers can grow an abundance of citrus fruit, such as oranges, grapefruit, lemons, and limes. Like most countries that surround the Mediterranean Sea, Spain also grows olives and grapes in abundance.



Tajo River

Because Spain is so close to Africa, the wildlife is very diverse. We will see plenty of chameleons, lizards, and snakes during our stay here in Spain, but we might also spot a brown bear or a red deer. We may even see some creatures that are less familiar to us, such as ibex and mongoose. Let's keep a lookout for them before the sun goes down and our view of the world from our train window disappears.

It's time to prepare our train car and ourselves for sleep. When we wake up, we'll be in the beautiful seaside city of Barcelona. Night-night!



Ibex



Barcelona

Good morning! We have arrived in Barcelona, and it is a beautiful, sunny day here on the Mediterranean coast. We couldn't have asked for a nicer day to wander through this lively and colorful city, the capital of Catalonia. Just like Andalucía, Catalonia is a geographical region of Spain. But the Catalans do not consider Catalonia a region; to them it is a nation that isn't officially recognized as one.

Churro: fried dough sticks

Chocolate caliente: hot chocolate

The people of Catalonia speak their own language — Catalan — in addition to Spanish. There are two additional languages spoken in regional parts of Spain — Galician and Basque — for a total of four languages spoken in this country.

Barcelona is the second-largest city in Spain, after Madrid, with 5.6 million people calling it home. Barcelona has a rich and diverse history. It was founded over 2,000 years ago, around 15 B.C., as a Roman colony. Later, it became the Visigoth capital during the Dark Ages and then a 14th-century **maritime** superpower.

Let's stroll along the Ramblas first, since this avenue is the center of old Barcelona. Cafés and eateries line the street, so we are sure to find something delicious for breakfast. How about a bagel with eggs and ham, and maybe some coffee or hot chocolate to drink? Hot chocolate is a specialty beverage of Spain and is quite different from the hot chocolate served in other countries. The warm drink is thick, dark, and sweet, traditionally served with fried-dough sticks called *churros*. Perfect. If we sit by a window or out on the sidewalk, we can watch the many street performers that parade up and down the boulevard.

At the far end of the Ramblas is the Columbus **monument**, for it was here that King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain welcomed Christopher Columbus home after his first voyage to the New World. It is ironic that Barcelona should honor the man whose discoveries opened up new trade routes in the Atlantic Ocean because this shifted the focus of European trade away from the powerful and wealthy trading ports on the Mediterranean, including Barcelona. Barcelona plunged into an economic decline during that transition, but today it is a bustling and exciting city.

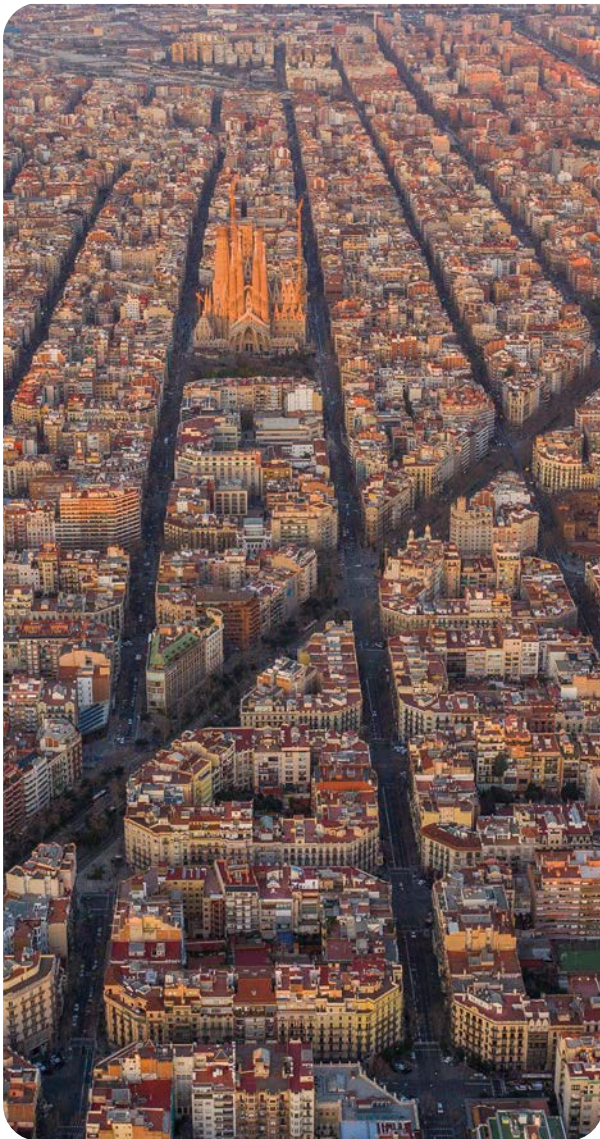
Columbus monument





Beyond the monument is the waterfront, which was completely renovated for the 1992 Summer Olympic Games that were hosted by Spain in Barcelona. Sand was trucked in to provide beaches for the great numbers of people that swarmed Barcelona to watch the Olympics. Promenades were constructed along those man-made beaches and cafés built along the promenades. Barcelona has become a lovely beach town.

We must visit the **Gothic** Quarter next. There in the heart of old Barcelona is the Picasso Museum. Have you ever seen the artwork of Pablo Picasso? If you have, then you will be surprised by what you will discover here. Barcelona is the town of Picasso's youth, and it has the largest collection of his early artwork anywhere.



When you see the realistic art of Picasso's youth, you will have a greater appreciation for his later, more abstract art. The museum collection takes you back to his earliest works, which are very detailed and thoughtful. Even as a child and early teen, his portraits show impressive technique and insight into the emotions of his subjects. Often, his family members made appearances in his artwork, usually his father, appearing as a teacher, doctor, or priest.

As a child, Pablo Picasso painted like an adult. When he became an adult, he said that he learned to paint like a child — not painting what he saw, but what he felt.

Beyond the Gothic Quarter and outside the dense Old City of Barcelona, we can visit the Eixample (pronounced é-sham-pla, meaning “expansion”) district. The 19th century was a boom time for Barcelona. By 1850, the city was bursting out of its medieval walls, and so an expansion was planned to grow the city. Wide sidewalks, tree-lined boulevards, and spacious squares were all thoughtfully planned and carried out for the Eixample district.

Eixample district

The vision for the Eixample was to allow everyone to be equal and have equal access to all amenities. Each district of twenty square blocks would have its own markets, hospitals, parks, schools, and daycare centers. However, the wealthy residents of the city turned this area into an architectural showcase to flaunt their wealth to their neighbors.

The wealthy citizens of Barcelona embraced Modernisme, the Catalan version of the Art Nouveau style, which was becoming popular throughout Europe in the late 19th century. Barcelona became the capital of Modernisme, and you can see it everywhere in this Dr. Seuss-like section of town. The buildings are not square and angular but rounded, with flowery and flowing asymmetrical shapes.

Take a look at the mansions along the boulevard Passeig de Gràcia [pass-áge-de-gra-sia]. Because of all of the lovely creative twists and swirling structures, people often argue over which building is the most beautiful.



Casa Batlló

We can enjoy admiring the beauty of these buildings, but let's remember wealth cannot bring contentment. True happiness and contentment only comes from God.

In Romans 15, the apostle Paul said he had plans to travel to Spain. The Bible doesn't tell us if he ever made it there, but there are some historical records to indicate he did. As we are learning about the wealth of Barcelona, we would be wise to keep Paul's words in mind.

"... in any and every circumstance I have learned the secret of being filled and going hungry, both of having abundance and suffering need. I can do all things through Him who strengthens me."

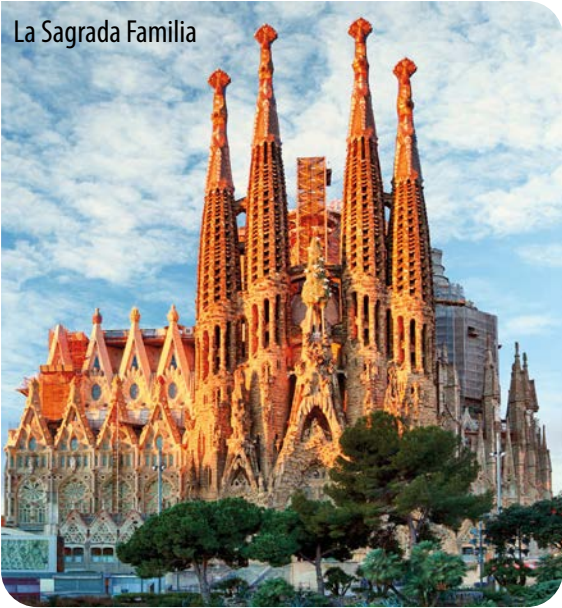
Philippians 4:12-13

A row of houses on Passeig de Gràcia



Perhaps the most famous Modernisme architect of that time was Antoni Gaudí. Our word "gaudy" (which means overly extravagant and showy) derives from Gaudí and his exaggerated, whimsical designs. And yet, if you look closely at his work, you will begin to appreciate his style and ability to design buildings that do not look like they should be structurally sound and yet are.

La Sagrada Familia



Gaudí's most famous work is the unfinished Church of the Holy Family, or La Sagrada Familia. He worked on it for over 40 years until his death in 1926. The work continues on the church. Its projected date of completion is the year 2026, the 100th anniversary of Antoni Gaudí's death. Like the construction of many grand cathedrals throughout the ages, this project will take many lifetimes to complete. As we stand here appreciating the beauty of this cathedral, we can be thankful God's presence is with us whether we worship in the most ornate or the most simple of places.

There is another Gaudí masterpiece that I would like for you to see, the colorful and whimsical Park Güell [gu-éya]. Park Güell began as a housing project, intending to provide homes for sixty families, but the high-end housing development flopped. However, a century later, it is a great success as a city park. Today, families flock to the park to enjoy the fanciful decor and the playful shapes of this unusual playground overlooking the grand city of Barcelona and the sparkling Mediterranean Sea beyond.



Park Güell

Before we call it a day, we need to take a side trip out of town to the Montserrat Monastery. A visit to the northwest corner of Spain would not be complete without seeing the monastery.



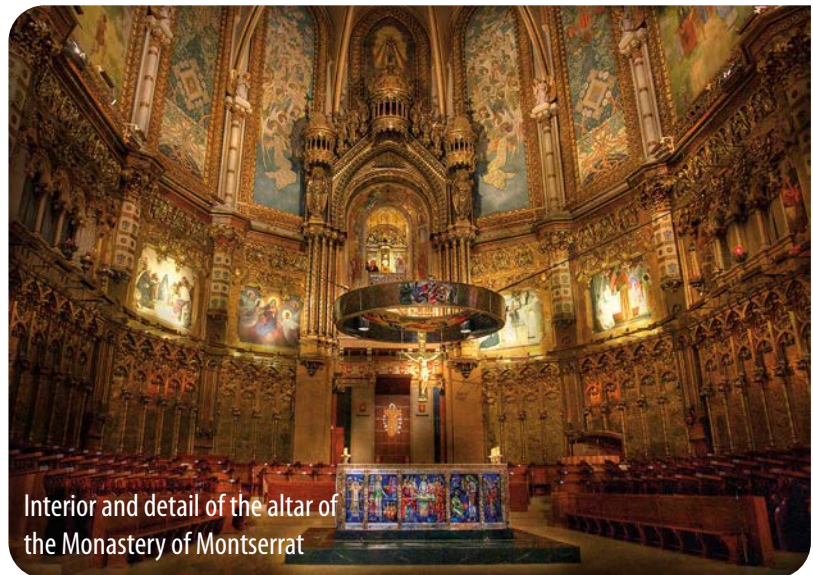
Montserrat Monastery

Montserrat means “serrated mountain,” and you can understand how the monastery got its name as we wind our way into the mountains northwest of Barcelona. They look like the jagged edge of a serrated knife. You might want to keep your eyes on the road, as it is easy to get carsick on twisty mountain highways such as this one.

Now for the best part . . . we get to ride a *téléphérique* (which in English we would call a **gondola**, lift, or cable car) farther up into the jagged mountains and be delivered right to the doorstep of the abbey. Although once destroyed by Napoleon, the Montserrat Monastery was painstakingly restored in the 19th century, becoming a beautiful reflection of the Catalan people. A handful of monks carry on the monastery’s spiritual



Montserrat gondola



Interior and detail of the altar of the Monastery of Montserrat



tradition. The Catalan people have a slogan “*ora et labora*,” which means “pray and work,” truly a motto for the monks living in Montserrat.

It’s time to drive back down the mountain and get some rest before we continue our tour of Spain. We have been blessed to wander through Moorish citadels, see an old bullfighting arena, watch flamenco dancers, tour the Eixample district of Barcelona, gaze upon the early work of Picasso, and ride a gondola car to a monastery hidden between serrated mountain peaks.

Montserrat: “serrated mountain”

Téléphérique: gondola, lift, or cable car

Ora et labora: “pray and work”

What will tomorrow's adventures bring? Only tomorrow will tell. Get some rest; there is still so much more of Spain to discover!



Spain is pretty amazing so far!

Geography of Spain:

- ✓ The Pyrenees Mountains form Spain's northern border with France.
- ✓ Mt. Teide on the Island of Tenerife is Spain's highest mountain and also an active volcano.
- ✓ The Canary and Balearic Islands belong to Spain, as well as two enclaves on the coast of Africa bordering Morocco.
- ✓ Large rivers in Spain include the Tajo, Ebro, Duero, Guadalquivir, and Guadiana, allowing farmers to grow an abundance of citrus fruits.
- ✓ Wildlife includes chameleons, lizards, snakes, brown bears, red deer, ibex, and mongoose.
- ✓ Four languages are spoken in Spain: Catalan, Spanish, Galician, and Basque.
- ✓ Founded over 2,000 years ago as a Roman colony.
- ✓ Second-largest city in Spain, after Madrid.

Barcelona:

- ✓ Famous artist Pablo Picasso was from here.
- ✓ The Eixample district showcases Modernisme architecture, one of the most famous artists of which was Antoni Gaudí. Two of his famous works include the unfinished La Sagrada Familia church and Park Güell.
- ✓ Montserrat is a monastery hidden between serrated mountain peaks.



Cathedral of Barcelona, Gothic City

Picasso Art

Pablo Picasso’s art style changed dramatically from his youth to his adulthood. He said, “It took me four years to paint like Raphael, but a lifetime to paint like a child.”



1. Which style do you prefer and why? _____

2. Pick one of the following activities to complete:

- a. Choose one of Picasso’s art pieces shown above and use colored pencils, chalk, or paint to copy it.
- b. Choose one of Picasso’s styles to create your own art piece. You can use colored pencils, chalk, paint, or any medium you’d like.

Fill-in-the-Blank

Fill in the answers to each question.

1. Mt. Teide is an _____ volcano and the _____-largest volcano in the world.
2. Running right through the heart of Spain is the _____ River.
3. Because Spain is so close to _____, the wildlife is very diverse.
4. The _____ is the center of old Barcelona and where you can find the Columbus monument.
5. Spain hosted the _____ in Barcelona in 1992.
6. The Picasso Museum is located in the _____ Quarter of Barcelona.
7. The wealthy citizens of Barcelona embraced _____, the Catalan version of the Art Nouveau style.
8. Our word “_____” derives from Antoni Gaudí and his exaggerated, whimsical designs.
9. Gaudí’s Park Güell began as a _____ project but instead found great success as a city _____.
10. The Montserrat Monastery is located in the mountains northwest of Barcelona. Montserrat means “_____.”



We learned a lot about Spain in this chapter. Let’s start to love our neighbor by praying for the people of Spain we learned about: toreros and flamenco dancers, Spanish Muslims, tourists visiting the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the people of Catalonia, street performers in Barcelona, the wealthy residents of Barcelona, visitors of Park Güell, the monks at Montserrat Monastery, and Christians in Spain.

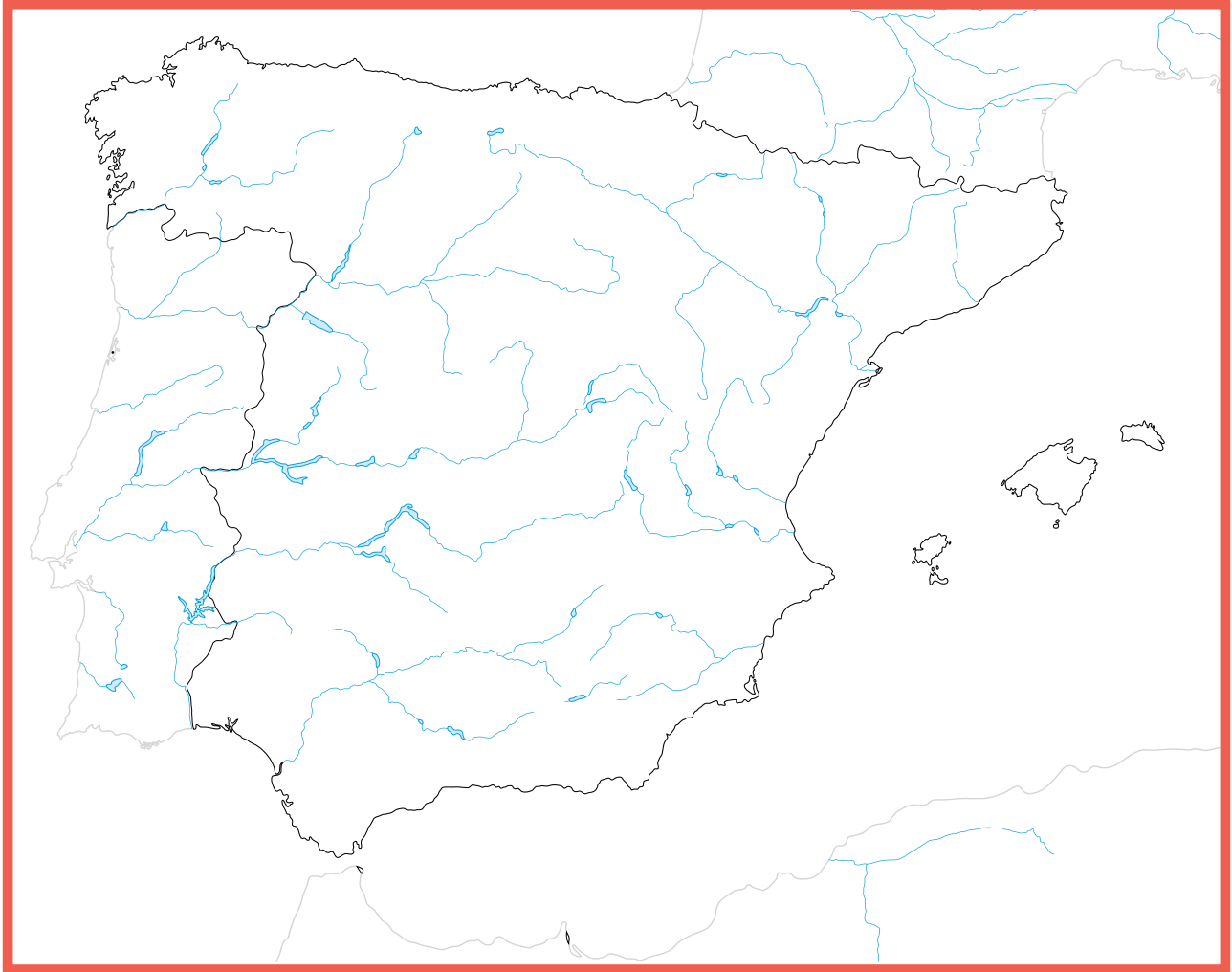
Flash Cards

Make flash cards of the bolded glossary words from this chapter. You can add drawings of the terms if you want. Be creative!



Mapping It Out!

Complete the map of the country of Spain in the box below. You can use the image provided on page 374 as a guide. (Note: You will be adding to this map in the next chapter.)



Label the following places on your map. You can use colored pencils to shade areas of land or water, draw rivers and mountains, etc.

- Spain
- Barcelona
- Granada
- Mediterranean Sea
- Ronda
- Sevilla
- Strait of Gibraltar
- Tago (Tagus) River



Note: Churro recipe modified from the Allrecipes website and Chocolate Caliente recipe modified from The Spruce Eats website.



A Tasty Tour

[optional]

Churros

Ingredients:

- 1 cup water
- 2½ Tbsp white sugar, plus another ½ cup
- ½ tsp salt
- 2 Tbsp vegetable oil
- 1 cup flour
- Oil for frying
- 1 tsp ground cinnamon

NOTE: This recipe requires adult supervision and participation.

Directions:

1. Combine water, 2½ Tbsp sugar, salt, and vegetable oil in a saucepan over medium heat. Bring to a boil then remove from heat. Stir in flour until the mixture forms a ball.
2. Add dough to a pastry bag with tip. Fry 5- to 6-inch strips of dough in hot oil a few at a time until golden. Drain on paper towels.
3. Combine ½ cup sugar and cinnamon. Roll the churros in the mix. Enjoy these with a mug of Spanish hot chocolate (recipe below) for an authentic Spain experience!

Chocolate Caliente (Spanish Hot Chocolate)

Ingredients:

- 2 cups whole milk
- ½ tsp cornstarch
- 4 oz milk chocolate or 3 oz bittersweet chocolate

NOTE: This recipe requires adult supervision and participation.



Directions:

1. Pour milk into saucepan and add cornstarch. Whisk the mixture until cornstarch is dissolved.
2. Heat mixture over medium heat until starting to simmer around edges.
3. Remove from heat. Add chocolate immediately and stir until melted. You can add the pan back to the stove on low heat if the chocolate needs help melting.
4. Once chocolate is fully melted, put the pan back on the stove on medium-low heat, stirring slowly and constantly.
5. Once mixture starts to thicken, remove from heat and immediately pour into mugs. Serve hot with churros for dipping.

10

Austria: The Sound of Music

Just across the eastern border of Switzerland is the land of Austria. This country is also situated high up in the Alps. Unlike Switzerland, Austria has only one official language, but it's not Austrian. There is no such language; the people of Austria speak German. They also speak the language of music. Austria is the birthplace of some of the greatest musicians of all time and has long been considered the classical music center of the world.

Austria is located in the very center of Europe. It is south of Germany and the Czech Republic, west of Hungary and Slovakia, north of Italy and Slovenia, and east of Liechtenstein and Switzerland. How quickly can you find it on your map?

Surrounded on all sides by other countries, Austria is a **landlocked** country, which means Austria has no coastline along an ocean or a sea. But that doesn't mean that Austria has no access to water. Just like Switzerland, Austria's glaciers and snowmelt provide plenty of water for the Austrian people. Its largest river, the Danube, provides Austria access to the Black Sea, which ultimately connects to the Atlantic Ocean.



The Danube River

The Danube River starts in Germany and runs through Austria on its way to the Black Sea. Austrian composer Johann Strauss made this river famous with his classical waltz “The Blue Danube.” However, it's not very blue. It looks more like a muddy green. The Danube is the only river in Europe that flows from west to east, making it the most unusual river in Europe.

In 1992, the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal was completed, joining the Danube and the Rhine Rivers. Now, it is possible for a boat to travel from the North Sea, at the northwest corner of Europe, down to the Black Sea, at the southeastern corner. That's pretty incredible!

Hofkirche: court church

Salzburg: "salt fortress"

Several other rivers are found in Northern Austria: the Inn River, the Salzach River, and the Enns River. These three rivers flow into the great Danube, which makes them **tributaries** of the Danube River.

Besides rivers, Austria is also home to some beautiful lakes, such as Lake Constance and Lake Neusiedl [noi-see-del]. But the geographic feature that stands out like the cake topper on a wedding cake is the Alps. Over three-quarters of the country is covered by majestic mountains or rolling foothills. The grandeur of these Alps is breathtaking!



They call the climate here alpine, which is, of course, derived from the word "Alps." An alpine climate means that Austria is cold during the winter — extremely cold — and there can be an abundance of snow. Believe it or not, it can also get quite hot in the summer. In 2013, the temperature reached a record high of 105°F (41°C)! But today is a gorgeous day in Austria, with a cloudless sky overhead and no snow or rain in the forecast. A perfect day to explore all that Austria has in store for us.

After a few hours on the train, we arrive in the city of Innsbruck in western Austria. The fifth-largest city in the country, it is a popular destination for winter athletes. Innsbruck celebrates winter sports so much that it has hosted the Winter Olympics not once, but twice! People call it "the largest ski resort in the Alps." Innsbruck was instrumental in making snowboarding an accessible and popular sport in the 1990s and beyond.



Innsbruck is located on the Inn River and sits at the bottom of the Inn Valley between two high mountain peaks. It's an old city, founded in 1429. It is pleasant to walk through the streets and admire the original Town Tower built during the 15th century, the Imperial Palace built in 1460, and the Gothic Hofkirche [hof-ker-ka] (court church) built in 1553, but that's not why we're here. Everyone comes to Innsbruck for the sports.



Gothic Hofkirche

Let's hop on the aerial tram that will take us up the side of the mountain to the nearby village of Igls. The Patscherkofel [pat-sheer-kof-el] Ropeway will transport us to the top of the mountain. Even on a sunny summer afternoon, there is still snow up there.



The Patscherkofel Ropeway

The winter sports people play here and in the surrounding countryside include alpine skiing, bobsledding, luge, ski jumping, snowboarding, and ice hockey. The athletes of Austria have won many gold medals for their country during the Olympics, mainly in downhill skiing and ski jumping.

Let's head back down the mountain and travel to Salzburg. Only a couple hours by train, we'll be there before you know it. On our way, we can learn about the customs and traditions of the Austrian people.





The family is the foundation of Austrian society. Families are generally small and close knit. Many people live their whole lives in the same town or village where they were born. Families eat meals together and visit grandparents on Sunday afternoons. They also enjoy outdoor sports and activities together on the weekends. Austrian families love to participate in local festivals and celebrations.

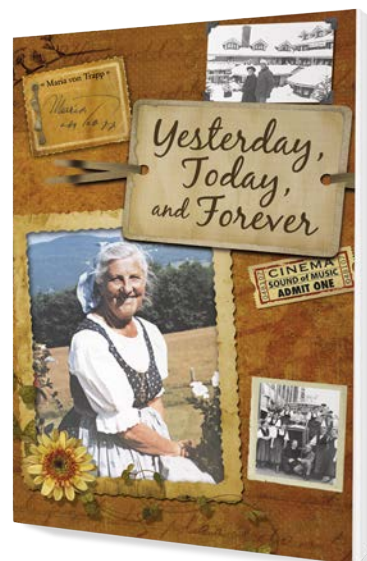
Typically, Austrians are neat and tidy people. They keep the insides of their homes clean, as well as the steps and sidewalks outside. Austrians usually only invite family and close friends into their homes so they can relax and talk freely. Austrians always bring gifts, often handsomely wrapped boxes of chocolates, when invited to dinner at another family's house.

We have arrived in Salzburg! Steeped in history and music, Salzburg is the birthplace of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, perhaps the most famous composer of all time. On another musical note, Salzburg was the location and set for a very famous movie, *The Sound of Music*. The musical tells the



The von Trapp Family, 1946

true story of the von Trapp family, who lived here and fled over the Alps to Switzerland to escape from the Germans during World War II. You can learn more about their story and faith journey in the book *Yesterday, Today, and Forever*, available at Master Books.



Yesterday, Today, and Forever

Speaking of World War II, Salzburg had remained an independent state for over a thousand years, until the time of Napoleon. The city was always able to escape the ravages of war until World War II. During that war, bombs destroyed much of the town, but the historic old center along the bank of the Salzach River survived.

Salzburg, with its quaint cobbled lanes, can become jam-packed with tourists during the summer months. Most of them are here because of one man — Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Mozart was born in Salzburg and spent most of his first 25 years in this city. He was the organist in the great Salzburg Cathedral, and it was here that he composed most of his boy-genius masterpieces.

Many people adore the music of Mozart. He was an incredibly talented child. He began writing music when he was only four years old! Mozart's father and sister were also musicians, and they toured together through Europe, entertaining both commoners and kings. Mozart wrote his first **symphony** when he was eight years old. He went on to compose many great pieces of music, some in Salzburg and others later in Vienna.



Dominating the skyline of Salzburg is the Hohensalzburg Fortress, towering 400 feet (122 m) above the Salzach River. It is one of the largest medieval castles in Europe. We can walk up if we want, or we can ride the funicular. Let's ride the funicular! The cannons are impressive, and the castle square is enormous. During the Middle Ages, this fortress could be a self-sufficient refuge for a community of a thousand people. The shops of merchants, such as blacksmiths, bakers, and tailors, surrounded the square, and the well located in the center provided abundant water for them all.

Jump onto the wide ramparts that surround the castle. Wow, what a view of the town and the mountains! Don't forget to snap a few photos to send home before you hop back down.

Throughout the ages, Salzburg has been a wealthy town. Its wealth came primarily from salt. In fact, Salzburg means "salt fortress." The river is named Salzach not because it is salty, but because of the precious cargo it carried on boats and **barges**. Local salt mines shipped salt down smaller tributaries

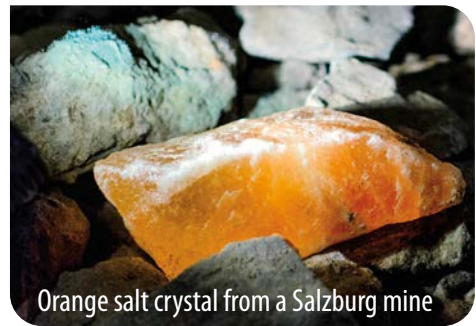
Statue of Mozart at Mozartplatz Square in Salzburg

The Hotel Schafbergspitze on Austria's Salzkammergut Lake District



to the mighty Danube and to the world beyond. Cargo boats would float the salt downstream, and then a team of horses on the riverbank would drag the boats back upstream. Today, these old towpaths worn deep into the earth are used by bikers and picnickers to enjoy the surrounding countryside.

Salt mines are still in operation around Salzburg. To visit one, we need to go underground, deep underground. Once there, we can appreciate salt and discover why it was called “white gold.”



Orange salt crystal from a Salzburg mine

To get there, we'll travel through Austria's Salzkammergut [salts-kammer-goot] Lake District — a land of gently rolling hills, serene lakes, and storybook villages. In less than two hours, we'll arrive at Lake Hallstatt, take a boat to a town of the same name, and then head deep under the ground for a glimpse into an operating salt mine. First, let's see what you remember so far about Austria.



What a lovely, picturesque country!

Geography:

- ✓ Austria is landlocked, but glaciers and snowmelt provide enough water.
- ✓ The Danube River flows from west to east and provides access to the Black Sea.
- ✓ The Inn, Salzach, and Enns Rivers are tributaries of the Danube.
- ✓ Over three-quarters of Austria is covered by the Alps.
- ✓ Austria has an alpine climate, so it can get very cold in the winter, with lots of snow. It can also get hot in the summer here.

Culture:

- ✓ Austria's official language is German.
- ✓ The city of Innsbruck has hosted the Winter Olympics twice.
- ✓ The family is the foundation of Austrian society.
- ✓ Famous composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg.
- ✓ Austria has some interesting churches, including the Gothic Hofkirche and the Salzburg Cathedral.

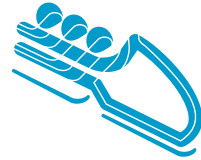
Economy:

- ✓ Salzburg's wealth has come primarily from salt.

Matching for Sport

The Winter Olympic Games use what are called pictograms to represent the sports involved in the Games. These symbols change in style from season to season, depending on the artist who designed them. Below are the pictograms from the 2018 Winter Olympics held in Pyeongchang, South Korea, and the list of sports they symbolize. Can you match the name of the sport to the correct pictogram?

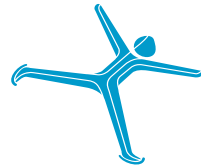
Figure Skating



Curling



Bobsledding



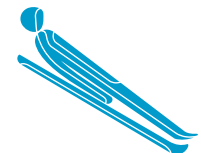
Cross-Country Skiing



Luge



Speed Skating



Ice Hockey



Familial Foundation

Think back to what you learned about how the family is foundational to Austrian society. Then answer the questions and complete the activity below.

1. How important is family in your life?

2. How important is family in your society?

3. What do you think would happen if the family was underappreciated or even undermined in your society?

4. Interview one or both of your parents using question 3. Record their response(s) below.

5. Ask your teacher to help you find what the Bible says about family. Include Scripture references in your answer.

Now that you've explored the importance of family, get to know them a little better! Do a group activity with your family members. This could include playing a board game or sport together; going for a hike; having a movie night and discussing it afterward; visiting a museum, theme park, zoo, or aquarium; etc.



Hallstatt



➔ After traveling for two hours southeast of Salzburg by train, we reach the sparkling Lake Hallstatt. We need to cross the lake to get to our destination; no one gets to Hallstatt, except by boat. There are no train tracks or roads in or out of the postcard-perfect town.

Tiny Hallstatt rests on a small ledge that is cradled between a mountain and a swan-studded lake. A local boat service meets each arriving train and ferries passengers across the pristine water. With its cascading waterfall that divides the town in two, Hallstatt is a scenic and peaceful oasis away from the busy modern world. While there are many other salt mines we can tour in this region of Austria, none is more idyllic or located so far off the beaten path.



The town of Hallstatt is one of Europe's oldest civilizations, dating back centuries before the time of Christ. Before there was a Rome in Italy, there was a Hallstatt right here in Austria. In fact, an entire era — the Hallstatt Era, from 800–400 B.C. — was named for this once prominent spot and its vital natural resource. If you were to dig under these existing buildings that cling to the rocky ledge, you would find pavement dating back to pre-Roman and Roman times.



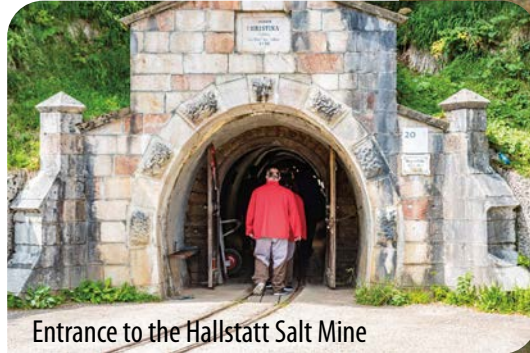
The history of salt goes back thousands of years. Salt from this ancient salt depot and others gave the era its name. Because it could preserve meat before the advent of refrigeration, salt changed the culture, spreading from

France's Atlantic coast to the Black Sea. Salt was nicknamed "white gold" and was often traded as currency. And if a person was worth his "salt," well then, he was worth quite a lot!

A funicular takes us up the steep mountain to the Hallstatt Salt Mine, which claims to be the oldest mine in the world. At the top, we need to don white coveralls, which will protect our clothes while we are inside the tunnel. Then, we journey back down, but this time, we're going deep into the earth. A train will carry us 1,300 feet (396 m) down into the belly of the mountain. Our tour guide, Franz, greets us as we disembark.

"Welcome to the Hallstatt Salt Mine! Today, I will be telling you a very old story — a story about an ancient people and the mineral that they were willing to dig for as though it were gold or diamonds. **Archaeologists**, who study human history by excavating the earth and analyzing the artifacts they find, claim that people have been coming here for salt for thousands of years. Others would say people have been coming here since the beginning of time." Franz winks.

"It all started when someone stumbled upon a **briny** spring that pushed salt water up from the earth. Salt has always been, and always will be, a necessity of life. You don't realize how much you like it and need it until you don't have it. Salt can be used to preserve meat, season bland food, disinfect, whiten, and clean almost anything, including teeth. There are over 14,000 documented uses for salt. In fact, salt was once measured out and traded as currency. And so eventually, because of its remarkable contributions to the quality of life, miners began to dig tunnels into this mountain to extract the salt in rock form.



Entrance to the Hallstatt Salt Mine



Train to the Hallstatt Salt Mine



The old Hallstatt Salt Mine tunnel

"To transport the salt more efficiently than hoisting the heavy rock up and out of the mountain tunnels, miners dissolved it into a brine and sent it splashing down through miles of pipes to the town below. Once extracted from the mountain, the salty brine was boiled until only the salt remained. Then cargo boats would ship it to neighboring towns, kingdoms, and even distant countries around the globe.

“The townsfolk of Hallstatt and other neighboring mining towns, such as Hallein, still boil down the salty brine into some of the world’s best salt.”

Franz shows us how the salt is mined and transported, and then he demonstrates how the miners would quickly descend from one floor to the next — by slide! We get to ride down the wooden slide too. Wow, who knew that mining could be this much fun!

We must be on our way to Vienna! Vienna is the capital and largest city of Austria. Once the great capital of the mighty Habsburg Empire for more than 600 years, the city was given the nickname “a head without a body.” Vienna lost its empire when it lost World War I...the war it started, ironically, following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie.

While the city is no longer a political powerhouse, it’s still regal and elegant. Historically and culturally, Vienna is still a grand capital city.



Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his family

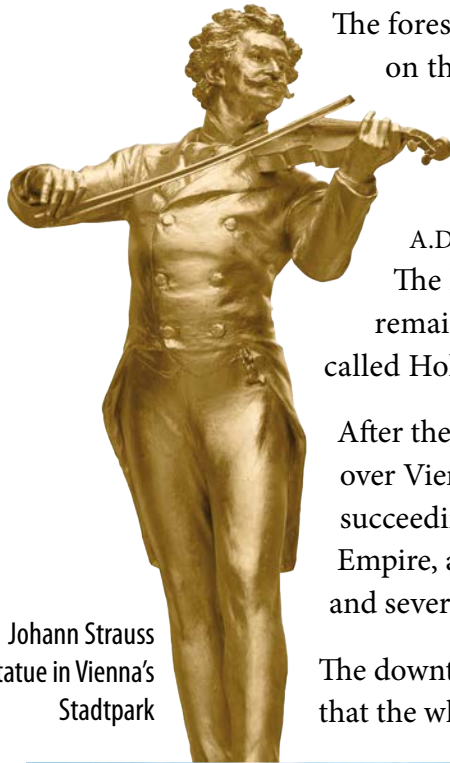
On the way, take a peek out your train window. Since most of Austria is mountainous, the farmland is sparse. But Austrians make good use of the flat fields they do have. Some of the crops farmers grow in Austria are cereal grains such as oats, barley, rye, and wheat. They also grow fruits and vegetables such as apples, grapes, potatoes, and sugar beets.



The flat and rolling fields are also home to ranchers and their herds. Animals that are raised in Austria include goats, sheep, horses, pigs, and cows. Austria is known for its superior dairy products such as milk, cheese, and yogurt, thanks to these happily grazing, grass-munching cows.



Not all of Austria is tame. In fact, Austria is one of the most heavily forested countries in Europe, and there are many wild animals in these woods, including deer, badger, fox, marten, rabbit, and stag. Keep a sharp eye out the window and maybe you’ll spot one. The Austrian forests are unique to the area and unlike forests you may be used to visiting. While there are some evergreen pine and fir forests in Austria, we will see beech, larch, and oak forests outside our train windows. The forests are home to an array of delicate wildflowers, such as the carnation, Alpine rose, heather, and, of course, edelweiss, the national flower of Austria.



Johann Strauss
statue in Vienna's
Stadtpark

The forest is thinning out, and I see buildings on the horizon. We must be getting close to Vienna. Vienna straddles the banks of the Danube River and is home to nearly two million people. It began as a Roman outpost back in the first century A.D. to protect the empire from attacks by local barbarian tribes. The Romans called this place Vindobona. You can still see the remains of the Roman fort today; it is located in an area of Vienna called Hoher Markt, which means “High Market.”

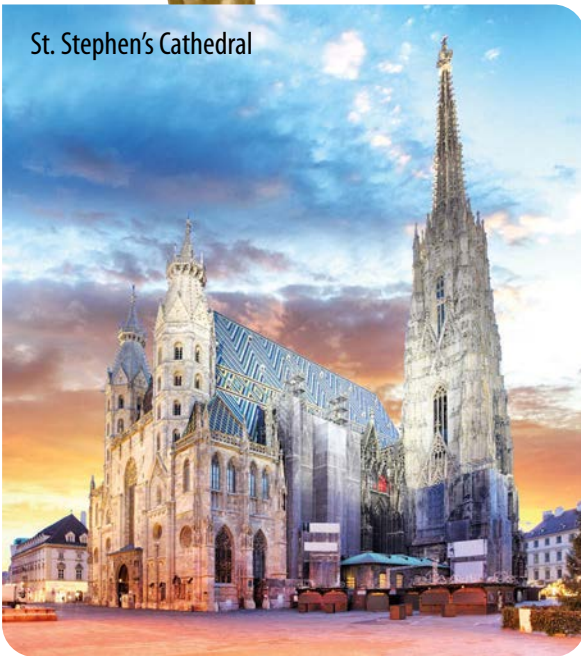
Hoher Markt: “High Market”

After the Romans, several generations of kings rose to power and ruled over Vienna. The power and extent of their kingdoms grew with each succeeding king until a **dynasty** bloomed here called the Habsburg Empire, a vast empire that controlled all of Austria, neighboring Hungary, and several other surrounding countries.

The downtown center of the city is so rich in history and cultural heritage that the whole city center is being preserved as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Habsburg Dynasty ushered in an appreciation for the finer things in life — art, food, and music — as well as a dedication to science and the discovery of greater knowledge.

For this reason, Vienna became a greenhouse for musicians, such as Mozart and Beethoven, to stretch and grow their musical talents. Both of these famous musicians began their careers here, composing and playing the music they loved.

Not far from the train station is the Ringstrasse, a road that corrals the historical center of Vienna with its tram that can transport you to anywhere you want to go within a 3-mile (4.8 km) radius. Let's hop off at St. Stephen's Cathedral. This Gothic cathedral is large and ornate. Much of this church was destroyed during World War II, but the community rallied with a generous gift that made the rebuilding of the church in its original, colorful splendor a reality. See those colorful tiles on the rooftop? Those are replicas created exactly like the originals. Inside the cathedral are several side chapels and 18 altars. And there's the organ! This is where Mozart composed many of the musical pieces for the services here.



St. Stephen's Cathedral



St. Stephen's Cathedral interior

Not far from St. Stephen's is the Hofburg Palace, the main residence of the Habsburg family. Generations of powerful Habsburgs lived here until 1918, when the end of World War I meant the end of the Habsburg dynasty. It began as a castle, but there have been many additions to it over the years, such as a grand library and stables for their collection of horses. Now, this palace is the home of the famous Spanish Riding School. The horses that are bred and trained here are called Lipizzaner stallions. Let's peek in at a rehearsal going on now!

Hofburg Palace



Did you know that the white Lipizzaner horse is born dark brown? That means when you see one of these magnificent horses with grey or brown coloring in their coats, they are still young.



The Habsburg family also had a summer residence, the Schönbrunn Palace, which was their second home located just outside of town. It is well worth taking a ride out there to see it. It is a sprawling palace of pale yellow, surrounded by serene and lovely gardens that the public can now enjoy. And did I mention that it is huge? The Schönbrunn Palace has 1,441 rooms! Don't worry, we won't be walking through them all.

This palace was given as a wedding present for one of the Habsburgs. Empress Maria Theresa was the only woman to rule the Habsburg Empire. She inherited the throne when her father, Emperor Charles VI, died. She was the people's queen, beloved by her subjects during her 40-year-long reign.

Schönbrunn Palace



Empress Maria Theresa married Francis I, and together they had 16 children. You might think that is quite a lot of children, but then again, they did have 1,441 rooms to play in! Clever as Maria was, she never declared war to expand her empire; instead, she married her

children into Europe's finest royal families and expanded her territory peacefully. I'm sure you remember the story of Marie Antoinette, the young queen of France whose life and reign came to an abrupt end during the French Revolution. Marie Antoinette was the youngest daughter of Habsburg Empress Maria Theresa and Francis I who secured the most powerful alliance of all by marrying into France's royal family when she married Louis XVI, the dauphin of France.

All this talk of children and playing has made me hungry. How about you? Vienna is known for its food almost as much as its music, so let's find a restaurant that we can duck into. Here's one, but the menu looks very strange. Would you like to try any of these dishes?

Our tour of Austria has come to an end, but not our tour of Europe's medieval kingdoms. There are still many places to see and explore. Here in Austria, we have learned quite a bit of history, including the histories of salt, the Habsburg family, classical musicians, and more. We've seen cities, countryside, and large amounts of snow. We won't forget the snow!



Empress Maria Theresa



Marie Antoinette



There are so many things to see and do in Austria!

Geography:

- ✓ Hallstatt is one of Europe's oldest civilizations and only reachable by boat.
- ✓ Hallstatt is known for its salt mines.
- ✓ Salt was nicknamed "white gold" and often traded as currency because of its great value.
- ✓ Salt has many uses, including preserving, seasoning, disinfecting, whitening, and cleaning.

Agriculture and Landscape:

- ✓ Farmers grow crops such as oats, barley, rye, wheat, apples, grapes, potatoes, and sugar beets.
- ✓ Austria is one of the most heavily forested countries in Europe, with many types of wild animals, trees, and wildflowers.
- ✓ Vienna is the capital and largest city of Austria.
- ✓ Much of St. Stephen's Cathedral was destroyed in World War II but was rebuilt with a generous gift from the community.

Habsburg Dynasty:

- ✓ The Habsburg Dynasty was a vast empire that controlled Austria, Hungary, and several other surrounding countries.
- ✓ This dynasty ushered in an appreciation for art, music, and food, as well as a dedication to science and the discovery of greater knowledge.
- ✓ Empress Maria Theresa peacefully expanded her empire by marrying her children into Europe's finest royal families.

Word Association

Next to each of the words listed below, write a sentence explaining something you learned about the person or item.

1. Hallstatt – _____

2. Salt – _____

3. Vienna – _____

4. Mozart – _____

5. Empress Maria Theresa – _____

Back to Your Roots

Use the space below to create your family tree, starting with yourself and your siblings, if you have any. It can be as simple as drawing connected boxes or as complicated as an elaborate graphic. It's up to you! You can draw pictures of your family members or print and glue photos of them in your "tree." Make sure to write everyone's names and their relation to you. Ask your parents if you need help filling in more distant relatives, such as great-grandparents or great-great-grandparents. Take it as far back as you'd like — you can always use a separate piece of paper for more room!



It's time to pray for the people of Austria! Let's include the classical musicians from Austria, winter athletes, visitors to Innsbruck, Austrian families, salt miners, boat captains in Hallstatt, horse breeders, and Christians in Austria.

Animal Report

Write a short report about an animal you have read about in this chapter or in earlier chapters in the book. If using the Internet to research, be sure to ask your parent for permission first.

Animal Name:

What is its habitat? (forest, grassland, swamp)

What is the term for its offspring?

What does it eat?

How big does it get?

Who are its predators?

Is it endangered? Yes No

Interesting facts:

Kingdom _____

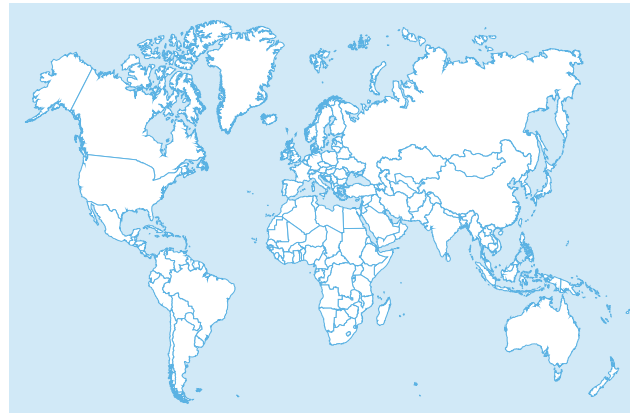
Phylum _____

Class _____

Order _____

Family _____

Where does it live?



Plant Report

Write a short report about a tree or flower you have learned about in this chapter. If using the Internet to research, be sure to ask your parent for permission first.

Tree or flower name:

What does it look like?

Kingdom _____

Phylum _____

Class _____

Order _____

Family _____

What is its habitat? (forest, grassland, swamp)

Does it prefer sun or shade? Or both?

How big does it get?

Is it endangered? Yes No

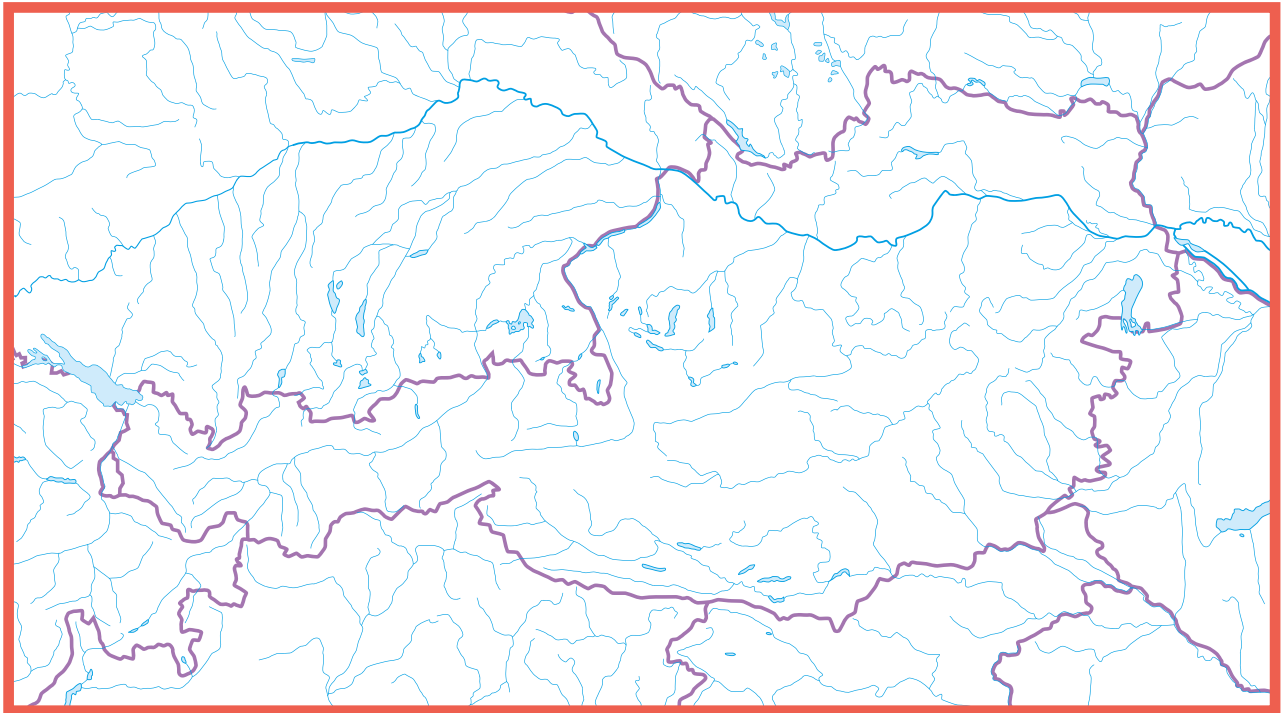
Interesting facts:

Where does it grow?



Mapping It Out!

Complete the map of the country of Austria in the box below. You can use the image provided on page 379 as a guide.



Label the following places on your map. You can use colored pencils to shade areas of land or water, draw rivers and mountains, etc.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Austria | <input type="checkbox"/> Lake Neusiedl |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Danube River | <input type="checkbox"/> Innsbruck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inn River | <input type="checkbox"/> Salzburg |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Salzach River | <input type="checkbox"/> Hallstatt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lake Constance (Bordensee) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Add a star ★ for the capital city of Vienna. | |

Optional: With your teacher's permission, research the following location and add it to your map.

- Igls



Alpine Marmot

TIME LINE



800–400 B.C.	▶ Hallstatt Era.
1st century A.D.	▶ Vienna begins as a Roman outpost.
15th century	▶ Town Tower built in Innsbruck.
1429	▶ Innsbruck founded.
1553	▶ Gothic Hofkirche built in Innsbruck.
1756	▶ Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart born.
1918	▶ World War I and the Habsburg dynasty end.
1990s	▶ Innsbruck made snowboarding an accessible and popular sport.
1992	▶ Rhine-Main-Danube Canal completed.

Timeline Activity [optional]

There are a lot of important dates about Austria. Be sure to include the ones you feel are most important in your *Wonders of Old* book or a crafted timeline you are making yourself.

Flash Cards

Make flash cards of the bolded glossary words from this chapter. You can add drawings of the terms if you want. Be creative!



Dutch wind mill



The Netherlands: Reclaimed from the Sea

Are you ready? We've got our helmets on, and our packs are laden with healthy energy bars and bottles of water. We have a 15-mile (25 km) bicycle journey ahead of us into the city of Maastricht in the Netherlands, and it should take us less than two hours to get there. We'll be sticking to the country roads so that we can enjoy the tranquil Dutch scenery along the way.

Many people mistakenly refer to the country of the Netherlands as "Holland," but Holland is just a region and a former province on the western coast of the Netherlands, which is actually the shortened version for the official name of the country — the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Bike parking
in Maastricht

When we get to the border of the Netherlands, we'll take a little break and eat a snack, and then I'll tell you more about this next and final country we are going to visit before our journey comes to an end.

Ancient tribes have settled in the area of the Netherlands since some of the earliest recorded history. These early people groups farmed and fished for their living. In fact, the oldest canoe ever discovered was found here in the Netherlands.

The Romans, under Julius Caesar, ventured this far north and conquered most of this part of Europe during the Gallic Wars between 57 and 53 B.C. After the Romans were driven out, the Franks claimed the northern territory as their own. Some of the



Franks moved south and started to use a language that would eventually become French. Other Franks stayed in the north and continued to speak their old Frankish language, which eventually became Old Dutch. This was the beginning of the Dutch-French language boundary that we learned about in Belgium, where the people in the north speak Dutch while the people in the south speak French. What language do you think that the people of Maastricht in southern Netherlands speak? We'll find out very soon! But since we are not there yet, let's finish up our history lesson.

The Frankish Carolingian Empire ruled most of Western Europe. In 843, it was divided into three parts: East, Middle, and West Francia. The Netherlands was included in Middle Francia. Various kingdoms governed the land over the years. Even the Vikings ruled this area for a while, setting up outposts from which to send forth raiders to other settlements along the coast.

When the Viking reign came to an end, the Netherlands was included in the territory ruled by the Holy Roman Empire during the 10th and 11th centuries. However, at about the same time, the Netherlands was growing wealthier. Farmers were planting crops for export, and cities and towns began to grow. In France, Philip the Good of Burgundy united the lands of the Netherlands and Belgium in 1433. His Burgundian Kingdom and the Spanish Habsburg Empire ruled the Low Countries until 1581. But with more wars over this region, the Netherlands didn't receive its full independence until 1648.



William I, Prince of Orange

Their independence ushered in the Golden Age when the Dutch Republic ruled itself. The capital city of Amsterdam, in particular, became very wealthy during the Golden Age. Later, the Kingdom of the Netherlands was formed, and King William I became its first king.

Much later, after the World Wars of the 20th century, the Netherlands formed an alliance with Belgium and Luxembourg. Benelux, which we learned about during our Luxembourg adventure, reflects the names of the three countries. All three of these nations were founding members of the European Union.



Old Dutch Bible

We have now arrived at the present and at our destination — Maastricht, the capital city of the province of Limburg. The Meuse River that we crossed both in Dinant and Liege also flows through this city.

But the question remains: Which language is spoken in Maastricht? Believe it or not, the residents of this **university** city speak five languages. Dutch is the national language, many schools teach French, and several schools and universities also teach German and English. What is the fifth language? It is Limburgish, which is a Dutch/Belgian dialect with a French influence.

There is the Helpoort Gate. Built around 1230, it is the oldest gate in the Netherlands. This gate is one of the last remaining portions of the old wall. We'll return our bicycles to the bike rental shop in Vrijthof Square, the living room of Maastricht. This lively city center is surrounded by outdoor cafés and hosts concerts, festivals, and special events throughout the year. This quaint, cobblestoned square is ideal for enjoying the sunshine, sitting on benches, and strolling along the tree-covered lanes. There are many people riding bikes through this part of town, just like us.



Helpoort Gate



Cafes at Vrijthof Square in Maastricht



Aerial view of the city of Gouda

Past the Markt, the old medieval marketplace turned modern shopping center, we'll find the train station. We are on our way north to Gouda, the city famous for its delicious cheese of the same name. It seems that there are many towns named after cheese, or cheese named after towns, in this region — Gouda, Limburger, and Muenster, to name a few.



The Netherlands is not only famous for its cheese, but also for its ships, flowers, wooden shoes, and windmills. We'll get to see all of these things as we travel through Dutch country. We'll pass through two major cities on our way to little Gouda — Rotterdam and The Hague. Rotterdam is the largest seaport in Europe, and The Hague is where the Dutch government resides.

Pull out your map of the Netherlands. Do you see anything unusual about the shape or appearance of the country? Belgium borders the Netherlands to the south, Germany to the east, and the North Sea rims its north and west sides. Three massive **estuaries** form the southwest corner of the country. An estuary is the tidal mouth of a large river where it joins the sea. These are the three mighty rivers — the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt — that empty into the ocean along with their tributaries, forming a large **delta**. A delta is a triangular landform created from sediment deposited at the mouth of a river, where it divides into several outlets. Another great river — the Waal — divides the country in two. The wide waterway triggered a cultural and linguistic distinction between the two halves. The people of the north speak Low Dutch, whereas the people in the south speak French.

Netherlands: “low countries”

Nether: “low” or “below”

The word *Netherlands* means “low countries” because the prefix *nether* means “low” or “below.” This *nether* land is very low and very flat. Since half of the country is less than 3 feet (1 m) above sea level, this is a fitting name. Even more astonishing, over a quarter of the country is sitting below sea level. How do they keep the country from flooding? We’ll discover that soon, but here is another thought to ponder: about 17% of the Netherlands’ land area has been reclaimed from the sea and lakes.

Since the 16th century, the Dutch people have added more land area to their country by taking it back from the North Sea! They have built a very complicated system of canals, **dikes**, and pumping stations that have turned swampy land covered with water into dry land suitable for settlements and agriculture. This is how they have reclaimed land from the ocean. This newly claimed land is called polder.

Can you guess what they used to pump the water out of the areas that are below sea level? That’s right! Windmills! Starting back in the 13th century, Dutch engineers began using the power of the wind to pump the water out of the areas that they wanted to dry out to use for growing crops. The Dutch people are incredibly ingenious to make the most of their land and also to protect it from flooding.



Open farmland in Groningen, Netherlands

The train is pulling into the town of Gouda. There is a square here appropriately named the Cheese Market, which has been selling Gouda cheese since the High Middle Ages. Right past the Stadhuis, or Old Townhall, is a quaint little cheese shop that is passing out samples for people to taste. The cheese made from cow's milk is a creamy shade of yellow and has a mild, almost nutty flavor. Perhaps that is why it is one of the most preferred cheeses in the world. Do you like it?

That little bite of cheese reminds us that it is time for lunch! A block from here is a restaurant that serves *Rijsttafel*, which means “rice table” in Dutch. We don't even need to look at a menu because the food will be served directly to our table, family-style.

Rijsttafel is an Indonesian meal that became popular in the Netherlands during the time when the Dutch settled a colony in Indonesia. Rice, of course, is the main part of the meal, with up to 40 side dishes

Rijsttafel: “rice table”

Gado-gado: vegetable dish served with peanut sauce

Pisang goreng: banana fritters

Perkedel: meat and potato patty

Satay: chicken, pork, and seafood skewered on a stick and grilled

served in small

portions alongside it, so we can taste several. Some of the side dishes include egg rolls, pickles, vegetables, fruit, fish, and other tantalizing bite-sized morsels. One dish is called *gado-gado*. It is a vegetable dish served with a peanut sauce. *Pisang goreng* is a plate of banana fritters, and *perkedel* is a meat and potato patty. There are several types of *satay* — chicken, pork, and seafood — skewered on a stick and grilled to perfection.

Delicious! Even though the individual servings were small, there were several. Our lunch was a true feast.

It's time to head back to the train station and travel to Lisse. Lisse is a small town in the Dutch Bulb Region of the Netherlands. Springtime is the ideal time to see tulips in bloom. Keukenhof Gardens, outside the town of Lisse, is one of the largest flower gardens in the world. Often referred to as the Garden of Europe, Keukenhof Gardens is the former hunting grounds of the Keukenhof Castle. In the 15th century, the garden was originally a source of herbs for the countess of the castle, Jacqueline. In 1949, the mayor of the city decided that the grounds should serve as a show-stopping flower exhibit, where growers from all over the country, even the world, could show off their prize blooms.



Rijsttafel with minced meat satay and perkedels



Pisang-goreng



Keukenhof Castle



There are over seven million flower bulbs — in 800 varieties — planted at Keukenhof that bloom each spring. The garden, which is nearly 80 acres in size, displays an astonishing array of tulips in every color imaginable. Other types of flowers are planted in the garden as well, including narcissi, hyacinths, lilies, and dahlias. The rainbow of field flowers is also punctuated by a water garden and a Japanese garden for visitors to enjoy as they meander through the colorful fields.

The afternoon sun is lowering in the sky, and a breeze is picking up. Pull your sweater around yourself a bit tighter and let's head back to the town center to find a hotel for the night. It's a bit chilly today. The Netherlands is considered a moderate maritime climate. The word maritime refers to the sea, which is usually rather chilly, and moderate means that the winters are mild, but the summers are cool. In other words, it never gets very warm here.

Let's get a good rest, and then tomorrow, we'll pick up where we left off. Our first stop in the morning will be the capital of the Netherlands: Amsterdam!



Did you enjoy the gardens at Keukenhof?

Geography:

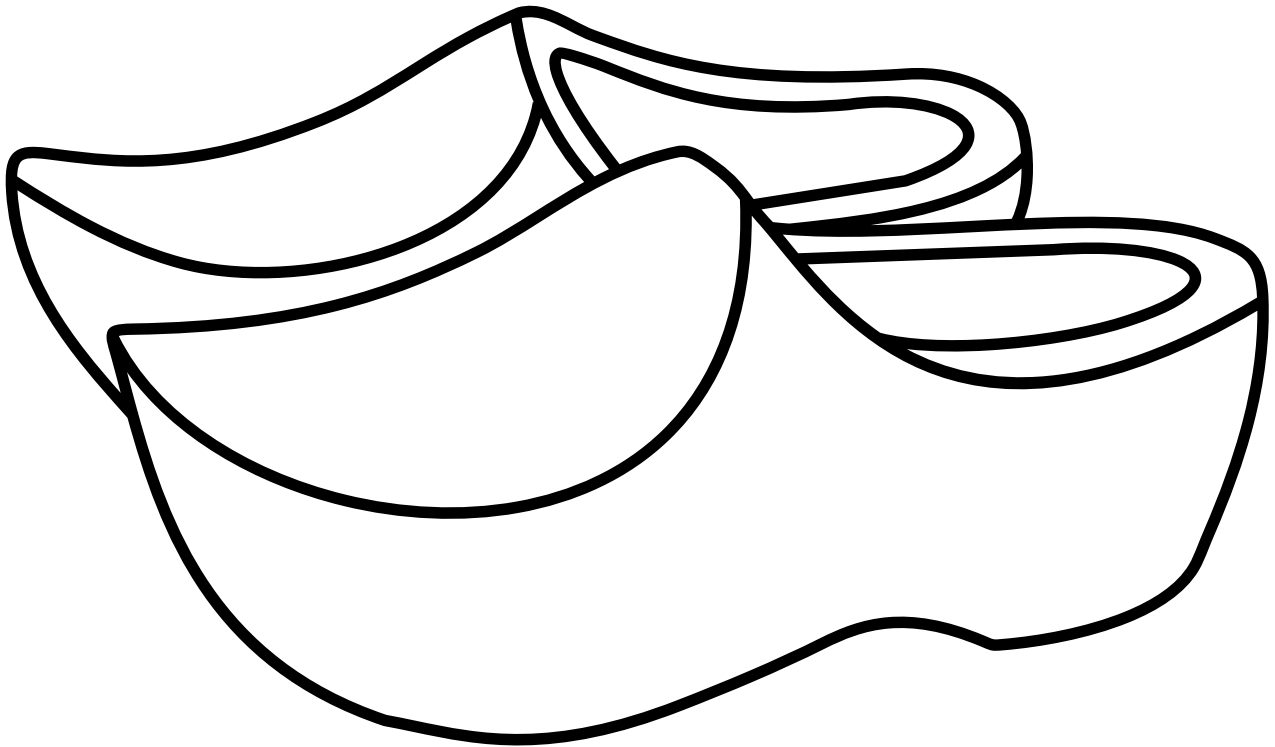
- ✓ *The Netherlands is bordered by Belgium, Germany, and the North Sea.*
- ✓ *The Rhine, Meuse, and Scheldt Rivers form a delta with their estuaries at the North Sea.*
- ✓ *The Waal River divides the Netherlands in two.*
- ✓ *Netherlands means "low countries" because it is very low and flat.*
- ✓ *The Netherlands reclaims land called polder from the sea through a system of canals, dikes, and pumping stations.*

Iconic Netherlands:

- ✓ *The Kingdom of Belgium was established in 1830, after many years of being divided up and ruled by various powers.*
- ✓ *The Netherlands is famous for cheese, ships, flowers, wooden shoes, and windmills.*
- ✓ *The Dutch government resides in The Hague.*
- ✓ *Keukenhof Gardens in Lisse is often referred to as the Garden of Europe.*

Wooden Shoes

The Dutch used to wear clogs, wooden shoes, all the time — around the house; while doing work such as gardening, farming, or fishing; and even to church and weddings. Now, clogs are more decorative than anything, and they are often beautifully painted and sold in tourist shops. Decorate the clogs below!



Delicious Dutch Dishes

Match the title of each Dutch dish to the correct image.

Perkedel

a.



Satay

b.



Pisang-goreng

c.



Rijsttafel

d.



Gado-gado

e.





→ Here in Lisse, we are very close to the capital city of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. There is an intercity train that departs from Lisse in a few minutes, makes a stop at the airport, and then continues to downtown Amsterdam. We'll be there in less than an hour.

Amsterdam is a very populated city, with over one million residents living within the **metropolitan** area. About 17 million people live in the entire country, which means that about 6% of them live in or around the capital.

The name Amsterdam comes from the word *Amstelredamme*, meaning “a **dam** on the river Amstel,” for which the city was named. In the 12th century, Amsterdam was little more than a small fishing village. After the floods of 1170 and 1173, the residents built a bridge and a dam to protect the village from future flooding.

The city grew, and over the centuries, it became more and more powerful and exceedingly wealthy through trade with other cities and nearby states. For a little while, Amsterdam and the larger Netherlands were ruled by Spain. But the Dutch people did not like answering to Spain, a Roman Catholic nation that did not allow Protestants and other religious groups in the Netherlands to worship freely. The Dutch people rebelled and pushed the Spanish out of their city and out of their country.

Amstelredamme: “a dam on the river Amstel”

The Netherlands became a sanctuary where everyone could worship as they pleased. Jews from Spain flocked into Amsterdam, Protestant **Huguenots** flooded in from France, and **Puritans** sailed across the English Channel. People from every nation, tongue, and tribe came to the Netherlands to celebrate religious freedom.

Amsterdam ushered in the Golden Age during the 17th century and became the wealthiest city in the world. Ships sailed from Amsterdam's ports to places around the world, far and near, to trade with other countries for their exquisite treasures. Dutch ships sailed the ocean blue to exotic places, such as India, Brazil, Indonesia, Africa, Sri Lanka, North America, and ports in the Baltic Sea.



With transactions occurring across the globe, large trading organizations — such as the Dutch East India Company and the Dutch West India Company — formed to handle the massive network of trade. Not only did the Dutch form a worldwide business conglomeration, but they also established settlements in far-off places on the earth — settlements that would become strategic Dutch colonies, further increasing their trade opportunities around the globe.

The Golden Age ended, and Amsterdam's opulence crumbled. The Netherlands lost control during the wars with England and France. Then, France merged the Netherlands into their empire. However, in 1815, the United Kingdom of the Netherlands was founded, and the Dutch people ruled themselves once again.

Germany invaded the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg in 1940. But the Dutch people are resilient and clever, as we learned earlier. Many citizens of Amsterdam refused to be bullied by the Nazi **regime** and hid Jewish people in their homes to keep them safely out of the clutches of the Germans. One of the most visited places in Amsterdam is the house of Anne Frank, a young Jewish girl who was hidden for several years in the home of a brave family of Amsterdam.

The train is pulling into Centraal Station near the Old Centre in the medieval part of the city. This is Dam Square, which was named after the dam on the Amstel River, of course. From the middle of the square, we can see the Royal Palace, which was built during the Golden Age using yellow sandstone brought over from Germany. At the top of the palace is a weathervane in the shape of a ship, highlighting Amsterdam's long history in shipping and trade. It was once a palace for the Dutch royal family.





Did you know there is a king of the Netherlands? You probably guessed it since we already learned that the name of the country is the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The current king's name is Willem-Alexander, and now he only uses this palace for official events, such as receptions for leaders of other countries.

The building next to the Royal Palace is called the Nieuwe Kerk, which means the “new church.” The new church looks rather old, doesn't it? It was once a new church, but that was back in 1408. Later, a fire destroyed the Nieuwe Kerk, so it was rebuilt in 1645. The old church became new again.

Now the church is not even used as a church. While the people of the Netherlands still pride themselves on their freedom of religion, not many people here attend church services. Sadly, the church is only used for special occasions, such as royal weddings and music concerts.

Just down the street is the Walloon Church. In the late 15th century, Roman Catholics built this now-Protestant church before the dawn of Protestantism. Walloon, you may recall, refers to the French-speaking people who came from the southern part of the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. In 1586, the church was given to French-speaking Protestants, who had fled from Southern Netherlands and France looking for religious freedom in Amsterdam. The church has held services in French every Sunday since, for over 400 years. In 1877, the famous painter Vincent van Gogh regularly attended services here to listen to sermons delivered by his uncle Johannes Paulus, the pastor of Walloon Church at that time.



Royal Palace



The Nieuwe Kerk

Nieuwe Kerk: “new church”

A little further down the road is the old headquarters of the Dutch East India Company. Once a building that housed important maps, documents, ships, and crewmembers, the building is now used by the University of Amsterdam.

Amsterdam is a bustling city, with many people getting around on foot, bicycle, car, bus, and boat. While Amsterdam is famous for many things, there is one image that many people think of when they hear the name of this old city — canals! Canals have been used to get around by boat during the summer and on ice skates during the winter. Today, we get to take a boat tour through the canals of Amsterdam.



We'll retrace our steps to get back to the place where the boat tour begins. Look there to your left! Do you see that narrow house? It is a miniature version of a typical Amsterdam canal house squished between the other row houses. Measuring only 6 feet, 8 inches (2 m) wide and just 16 feet, 5 inches (5 m) long, it is the smallest and narrowest house on the whole European continent.

Here we are at the Canal Ring. During the 17th century, the Canal Ring was built for wealthy homeowners — which you may remember was the Golden Age of Amsterdam. There is the Anne Frank House, which is now a museum to tell her story. Do you know it?

During World War II, German soldiers invaded the Netherlands. In an attempt to create a society of only Aryan people (that is, those with light skin of pure German ancestry), they invaded cities and rounded up all of the people of Jewish heritage or other nationalities and sent them off by train to prison camps.

The people of Amsterdam were outraged, and many families hid their neighbors and friends in secret rooms or basements in their homes. Anne Frank was a Jewish girl in hiding who wrote down the things that happened during this scary time in history. After the war, her journal, *The Diary of Anne Frank*, was published.

Anne's story began in 1942. On Anne's 13th birthday, her father bought her a red-checked notebook, in which she began to record her thoughts and musings within a couple days of receiving it. About three weeks later, her sister was summoned to report to a Nazi work camp. Instead of complying, she and her family — her father, mother, and older sister — chose to hide out in a tiny back room of a building along with her father's business partner and three members of his family. A movable bookcase concealed the door from view.

After a couple of long years in hiding, the Frank family was betrayed. Someone informed the German soldiers about their secret hiding place. Both families, including Anne, were taken from the house and sent to



Anne Frank's *Het Achterhuis* (*The Secret Annex*) from 1947

prison camps in Poland and Germany. All of them died there except Anne's father, who published Anne's diary in 1947, a couple of years after the war ended.

This museum and Anne's story are crucial to understanding what happened during World War II and learning to value all people — regardless of their race or religion.

Here is our boat. This glass-bottomed vessel will take us through many of the canals that flow through old town Amsterdam. There are 165 canals in total, so we won't get to see them all.



The houses along the canals are called canal houses. Tall and narrow, builders were trying to squeeze as many people into this city as possible. Instead of building out, they built up. Most houses in these neighborhoods are three or four stories tall. Protruding out from the top of many of the canal houses are stout wooden beams. These were used to haul furniture and other large items to the upper floors with thick ropes and pulleys because the staircases inside were too narrow to accommodate them.

There are many things to notice when boating up and down the canals. There are several bridges, and most of the lower ones are **drawbridges** — they can be pulled up to allow the boats to pass by. On the narrow canals, there is barely enough room for two boats to pass by each other. The larger canals, however, have **houseboats** lined up on both sides. Like the permanent houses on the streets, houseboat residents decorate their windowsills with flower boxes filled with colorful blooms of every shade and variety. How would you like to live on a houseboat? Here is one thing to consider: if you discovered that you cannot get along with your neighbor, it's easy to move.

Speaking of moving, it's time to get going. Our train departs from Centraal Station very soon. We have one more quick train ride. We are heading north of Amsterdam to a place called Zaanse Schans. I cannot wait to show it to you!

The Netherlands is famous for many things — cheese, flowers, canals — but nothing is more Dutch than the churning of a windmill on a blustery day. Zaanse Schans is a collection of some of the finest preserved windmills and their houses in all of the Netherlands. It's like an open-air, living history museum.

The path to the windmills is serene. The setting is perfect. Ducks paddle through the canals and under bridges. Old traditional green wooden houses dot the





path on our way to the windmills. People live in these houses, so we can't go inside, but they are lovely to look at from the outside. The residents keep their homes and yards tidy, decorating their windowsills with vibrant flower boxes.

The Zaan River and the windmills are just ahead. They date from the 1600s to the 1800s. We can go inside all eight of them, and they are still in perfect working condition. The mills have been used for different purposes over the years — sawmills, oil mills, a dye mill, and a mustard mill. These are the names of the mills: the Cat, the Cloverleaf, the Crowned Poelenberg, the Houseman, the Ox, the Seeker, the Spotted Hen, and the Young Sheep.

And so, our journey through the Netherlands has come to an end, but we couldn't have ended it on a better note. We have tasted cheese, strolled through endless tulips, floated down canals, and watched operational windmills at work. The Dutch people are ingenious for sure, but they are also courageous and sacrificial, hospitable to the very end.

Our tour of medieval kingdoms may have come to an end, but not our geographic adventures. We can explore more regions of our glorious globe together through previous and future volumes of *A Child's Geography*. Our next adventure together is just a book away. In the meantime, keep asking questions, recording notes, and taking photographs, storing these memories in your mind and heart. Having the heart of a geographer means having a heart for the world. Come, let's go into all the world together!



Goodbye to the beautiful Kingdom of the Netherlands!

History:

- ✓ *Amsterdam is named for the dam built on the Amstel River.*
- ✓ *People from all over the world came to the Netherlands for religious freedom after the Spanish were pushed out.*
- ✓ *Amsterdam experienced a Golden Age of trade and wealth during the 17th century.*
- ✓ *Many citizens of Amsterdam hid Jews in their home during the Nazi regime.*
- ✓ *Anne Frank was a Jewish girl in hiding from the Nazis who recorded her experiences in a diary.*

Culture:

- ✓ *Though the people of the Netherlands pride themselves on religious freedom, not many attend church.*
- ✓ *The Walloon Church is a French Protestant church that famous painter Vincent van Gogh regularly attended.*
- ✓ *Amsterdam has many canals, along with drawbridges and houseboats.*
- ✓ *The windmills in Zaanse Schans date from the 1600s to the 1800s and are still in working condition.*

Tell the Story

Retell the story of Anne Frank in your own words.

Home Sweet Home

We've seen a few interesting types of residences in the Netherlands — narrow canal houses, floating houseboats, and historic windmill homes. Which home would you choose to live in and why?

Picture Study

Vincent van Gogh was a famous painter from the Netherlands. Let's study one of his most well-known paintings, *The Starry Night*. Then answer the questions below.

1. Describe the scenery in this painting.

2. Does this scenery depict any movement? If so, how?

3. What colors are used in this painting?

4. How does this painting make you feel?

5. If you were to paint this picture, what are some things you would change? What are some things you would keep the same?



Mapping It Out!

Complete the map of the country of the Netherlands in the box below. You can use the image provided on page 383 as a guide.

Label the following places on your map. You can use colored pencils to shade areas of land or water, draw rivers and mountains, etc.

- Netherlands
- Maastricht
- Rotterdam
- The Hague
- Gouda
- North Sea
- Rhine River (Neder Rijn)
- Meuse River (Maas)
- Scheldt River (Schelde)
- Waal River
- Zaanse Schans
- Add a star ★ for the capital city of Amsterdam.



Dutch Spaniels

TIME LINE

57–53 B.C.	▶ The Netherlands become part of the Roman Empire.
843	▶ Frankish Carolingian Empire divides Western Europe into East, Middle, and West Francia.
1170, 1173	▶ Floods prompt Amsterdammers to build a bridge and a dam to protect the village from flooding.
1200s	▶ Dutch people begin using windmills to pump water away from their land.
1230	▶ The Helpoort Gate is constructed.
15th century	▶ Keukenhof Gardens are a source of herbs for Countess Jacqueline.
1408	▶ Nieuwe Kerk built.
1433	▶ Belgium and the Netherlands are united by Phillip the Good of Burgundy.
16th century	▶ Dutch begin taking back land from the North Sea.
1586	▶ Walloon Church given to French-speaking Protestants and begins holding services.
1600s	▶ Amsterdam becomes the wealthiest city in the world; Canal Ring built.
1600s–1800s	▶ The Zaanse Schans windmills are built.
1645	▶ Nieuwe Kerk rebuilt after being destroyed in a fire.
1815	▶ The Dutch people gain independence.
1877	▶ Vincent van Gogh regularly attends services at Walloon Church.
1940	▶ Germany invades the Netherlands.
1942	▶ Anne Frank begins her diary.
1947	▶ Anne Frank's diary is published after her death.
1948	▶ The Netherlands enters into the Benelux union.
1949	▶ The mayor decides Keukenhof Gardens should serve as a flower exhibit.

Timeline Activity [optional]

There are a lot of important dates about Netherlands. Be sure to include the ones you feel are most important in your *Wonders of Old* book or a crafted timeline you are making yourself.



Let's take time to pray for the people of the Netherlands! We learned about a lot of different people, including bicyclists traveling through the Netherlands, Limburgish speakers, the people in the towns of Gouda, Limburger, and Muenster; engineers of the canals, dikes, and pumping, stations, flower gardeners, the royal family of the Netherlands, those living in houseboats, Zaanse Schans residents, and Christians in the Netherlands.

Flash Cards

Make flash cards of the bolded glossary words from this chapter. You can add drawings of the terms if you want. Be creative!



Chapter Reviews

Chapter reviews can be used as graded quizzes or just for additional reinforcement of concepts.



Chapter One Review

Name _____

Short Answer

Write the answer to each question.

1. What is the name for the region we know as modern Spain and Portugal?

2. What is the name of the waterway that separates the continents of Africa and Europe?

3. Charles Martel stopped the Moors' advance at what battle in A.D. 732?

4. Why is Andalucía perhaps the most iconic part of Spain?

5. Who departed from Seville to complete the first circumnavigation of the globe?

6. Who was the Italian sea captain that Spain commissioned to sail to the New World?

7. What palace in Granada is described as a "pearl set in emeralds"?

8. What year were the Moors finally driven out of Spain after 800 years of domination?

9. Which mountains form Spain's northern border with France?

10. The highest mountain in Spain, and also an active volcano, is named what?

11. Because of the several large rivers that crisscross Spain, farmers can grow an abundance of what kind of fruit?

12. What four languages are spoken throughout Spain?

13. The Eixample district is located in which Spanish city?

14. What is Antoni Gaudí's most famous work?

15. What is the name of the monastery that got its name from the jagged mountains northwest of Barcelona?

While students may not always give the exact answer found in the answer key, they should express the basic ideas given.

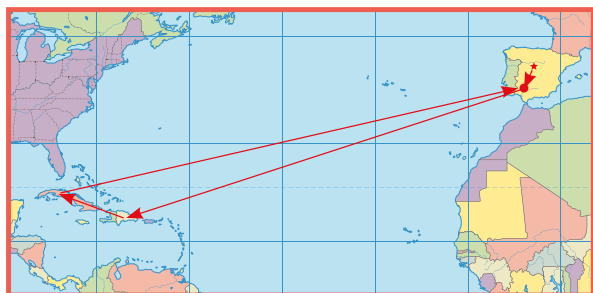
Chapter 1

Adventure Challenge 1, Day 5, pages 25-26

Opinion Piece

Answers will vary but should include whether the student thinks colonization of the New World was good or bad, and their reasoning to support their answer.

Columbus' Bones



Answers will vary but the student should be able to provide a reasoning for their response.

Adventure Challenge 2, Day 8, pages 35-36

Picasso Art

- Answers will vary but the student should include specific reasons for their style preference.
- Student should have completed an art piece of their choice.

Fill in the Blanks

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 3. active, third | 8. Gothic |
| 4. Tajo | 9. Modernisme |
| 5. Africa | 10. gaudy |
| 6. Ramblas | 11. housing, park |
| 7. Summer Olympic Games | 12. serrated mountain |

Chapter 2

Adventure Challenge 3, Day 15, pages 45-46

- No, the people had not obeyed; verse 2 gives the answer.
- The people decided to make bricks and build a city and a tower reaching to heaven.
- They were scattered abroad over the face of the whole earth, and they stopped building the city.
- All languages originated at the Tower of Babel when God confused the language of the whole earth.

Crossword Puzzle

- | Across | Down |
|------------------|---------------|
| 3. Euskara | 1. Epa |
| 8. San Sebastian | 2. Guggenheim |
| 9. Kaixo | 4. Basque |
| 10. Tapas | 5. Bulls |
| | 6. Seven |
| | 7. Pamplona |

Adventure Challenge 4, Day 18, pages 53-54

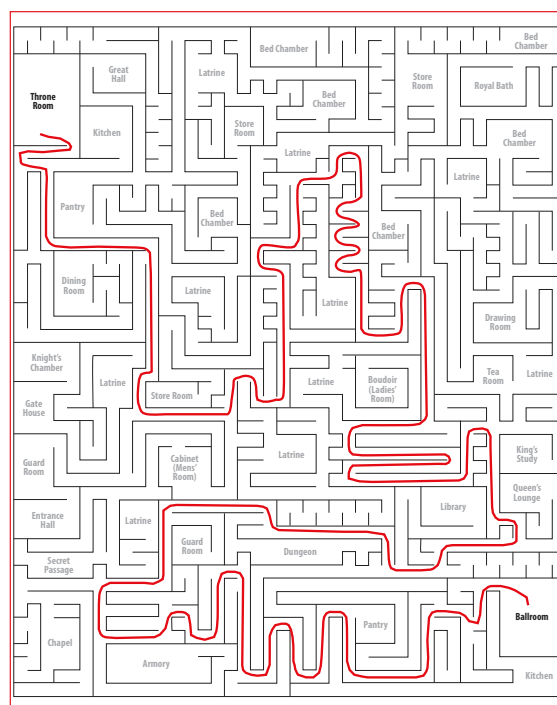
Plaza Mayor

- Answers will vary but should include specifics about what the student would like about living over Plaza Mayor.
- Answers will vary but should include specifics about what the student would dislike about living over Plaza Mayor.
- Soccer games, bullfights, farmer's markets, and other events that take place in the square.

Travel Journal

Answers will vary but should include information about what your student has seen, heard, smelled, tasted, and touched while "touring" Spain.

Don't Get Lost



- square footage
- baker's oven

Adventure Challenge 17, Day 86, pages 175-176

A Daring Climb

Answers will vary but should include the applicable information for their icepick mountain climbing expedition plan in each section.

Answers will vary but should include which route the student would choose to take and the reasoning for taking that route.

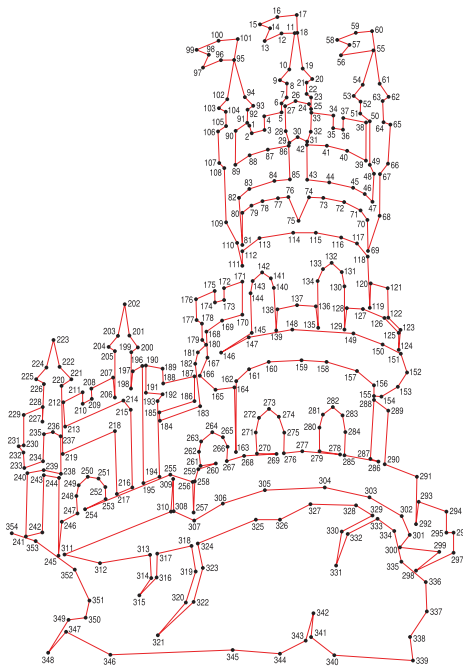
Activity 11, Day 88, pages 177-178

French Adventures

- Answers will vary but should include whether or not the student would step into the void and specific reasoning for their decision.
- Answers will vary but student should provide specific reasoning for their answer.
- Answers will vary but should include a French food such as raclette and a reason the student would like to try the food they listed.

Activity 12, Day 90, pages 179-180

Dot-to-Dot Challenge



Chapter 9

Adventure Challenge 18, Day 95, pages 187-188

The Mighty Matterhorn

Posters will vary but should be attention grabbing and use minimal amount of text.

Emergency Preparedness

Emergency plans will vary.

Adventure Challenge 19, Day 98, pages 195-196

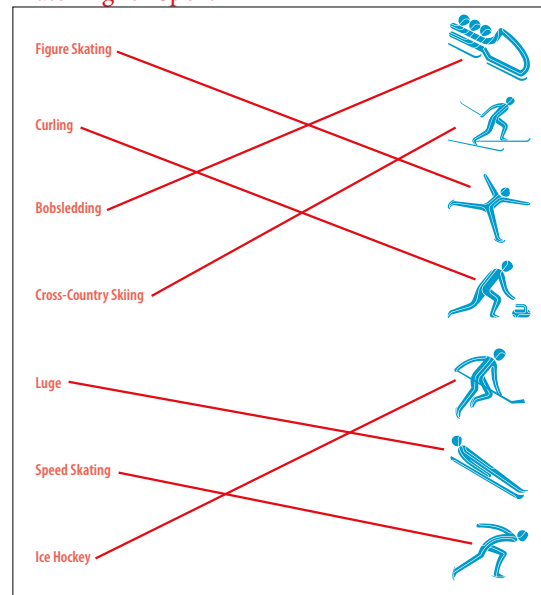
Francs, Euros, and Dollars

- $\$612 \times 0.950834 = \text{€}581.91$
- $\$88 \times 0.986334 = \text{CHF } 86.80$
- $\text{€}32 \times 1.05165 = \33.65
- $\text{CHF } 373 \times 1.01257 = \377.69

Chapter 10

Adventure Challenge 20, Day 105, pages 205-206

Matching for Sport



Familial Foundation

- Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary. Teachers should help their student understand what the Bible says about families.

Adventure Challenge 21, Day 108, pages 213-214

Word Association

1. Answers will vary but should include a full sentence about what was learned related to the town of Hallstatt.
2. Answers will vary but should include a full sentence about what was learned related to salt.
3. Answers will vary but should include a full sentence about what was learned related to the city of Vienna.
4. Answers will vary but should include a full sentence about what was learned related to Mozart.
5. Answers will vary but should include a full sentence about what was learned related to Empress Maria Theresa.

Back to Your Roots

Students should have created a family tree. It can be as basic or in-depth as the student desires.

Activity 14, Day 110, pages 215-216

Animal Report

Answers will vary but should include a basic report on an animal either from Austria or a country learned about earlier in the course.

Plant Report

Answers will vary but should include a basic report on a plant from Austria.

Chapter II

Adventure Challenge 22, Day 116, pages 225-226

Let's Go Spelunking!



Traveling Letters

Answers will vary but should be written in the style of a letter and explaining what the student has enjoyed in Germany.

Adventure Challenge 23, Day 120, pages 233-234

Plague Report

Reports will vary but should include information about the following subjects: location, attire, sights, smells, patient's symptoms, student's feelings, and other information the student finds important.

Crossword Puzzle

Across

1. Bavarian
5. Rathaus
6. Rothenburg
7. Black Forest
9. Constance
10. Oktoberfest

Down

2. Neuschwanstein
3. Nuremberg
4. Burg Eltz
8. Karst

Chapter 12

Adventure Challenge 24, Day 126, pages 243-244

Medieval Social Media 2

Answers will vary.

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

1. g
2. a
3. i
4. f
5. b
6. d
7. k
8. e
9. c
10. j
11. l
12. o
13. h
14. n
15. m

Adventure Challenge 25, Day 130, pages 253-254

Short Answer

1. The Bible teaches us that there is only one race - the human race.
2. After World War II, Berlin was split in half with a free side and a communist side. The communist side built

a wall to keep people from leaving to go to the free side.

3. Many foods have been named after the German cities where they were introduced which is why the city names match the food names.
4. The people of Lubeck formed the Hanseatic League which made trade possible. They also created their own army and laws.

Chapter 13

Adventure Challenge 26, Day 138, pages 265-266

Running a Country – You're in Charge!

Answers will vary but should be a 2-3 paragraph plan for how the student would run a country.

Liechtenstein - Fun Facts

Student should have illustrated the fun fact they found most interesting. Teacher should try to identify which fact was illustrated.

Adventure Challenge 27, Day 141, pages 275-276

Short Answer

1. France to the south, Germany to the east, and Belgium to the west.
2. The Oesling region in the north and the Gutland in the south.
3. Answers will vary, but students should provide sound reasoning. (It is perhaps due to the landscape/geography and urbanization of the area.)
4. French, German, and Luxembourgish
5. Belgium and the Netherlands
6. When the flag is flying at the palace.
7. Echternach
8. An extensive network of tunnels dug from the rock and earth to hide an entire army along with their horses.
9. Skype and Amazon

Number Crunch

1. 998
2. ten
3. seventh
4. 76,000
5. second
6. 70%
7. 963
8. 1867

9. six
10. 1948

Chapter 14

Adventure Challenge 28, Day 148, pages 285-286

Bathtub Boating

Students should have designed a bathtub boat design and either illustrated it on the page or built a model. It must be a bathtub shape and be propelled by human force.

Guild Life

1. Students should have answered with the guild they would have chosen to join and the reason for choosing this guild.
2. Student should have written a short journal entry about a day in the life of an apprentice in the guild of their choice.

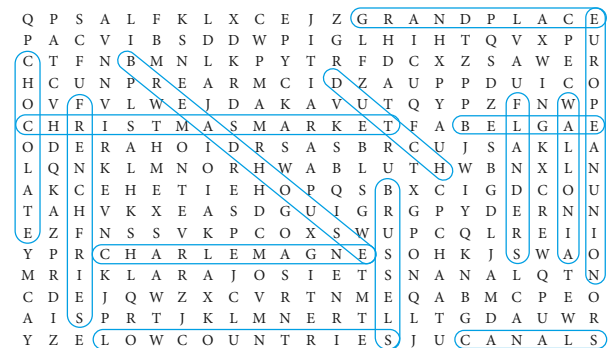
Adventure Challenge 29, Day 151, pages 293-294

Excursions in Bruges

Student should have created a commercial or poster advertising a tourism company in Bruges. Their commercial or poster should include the locations they plan to take tourists.

Activity 20, Day 153, pages 295-296

Word Search



Chapter 15

Adventure Challenge 30, Day 160, pages 305-306

Delicious Dutch Dishes

- Perkedel c.
- Satay a.
- Pisang-goreng b.
- Rijsttafel e.
- Gado-gado d.

Adventure Challenge 31, Day 163, pages 313-314

Tell the Story

Student should summarize the information they learned about Anne Frank in their own words.

Home Sweet Home

Student should write a brief answer about which housing option they would choose and why they would choose it..

Picture Study

1. Answers will vary but should include a description of the scenery in the painting.
2. Answers will vary but should include how the painting depicts movement.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary but should include a reasoning for the similarities and changes the student would make.