

CONNECTING CONTINENTS



Europe

UNIT STUDY



TEACHER'S GUIDE

Gather 'Round
HOMESCHOOL

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY RUTH-ANN DYCK

PLUS DOWNLOAD OUR APP!



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Scripture references used or referred to are ESV unless otherwise noted.

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NOTE TO THE TEACHER

Welcome to Europe! If you are new to Gather 'Round Homeschool I wanted to take a few moments to explain the philosophy, the backstory, and the how behind this curriculum and approach.

WHO AM I?



My name is Rebecca Spooner. I have no special accreditation, I have no certificates of qualification lining my walls, I am just a homeschool parent like you. I am a second generation homeschooler who is following my mother's footsteps. I have lived and breathed homeschooling for as long as I can remember. As soon as my kids were (probably not quite) old enough, I had a schedule and a plan and a full curriculum prepared for them. I jumped in with both feet, and I floundered and sputtered and made countless mistakes. Homeschooling my kids was harder than I had ever imagined, there was so many of them, so many options to choose from. Slowly but surely my vision of my kids gathered around me like a flock of little chicks faded into the realm of naive and impossible. I began a blog and reviewing curriculum and bounced from one thing to the next (sorry kids). Eventually my little blog grew and I began traveling, speaking, writing books and even wrote my first Bible curriculum: More Than Words. My dream was to continue with the direction I was in, review curriculum, blog, and write. But all that changed this past year.

It started with a healthy dose of discontent. Why on earth was I settling? I was choosing curriculum that was suiting my kids but killing me with all the projects and activities and one-on-one (as I bounced from child to child like a ping pong ball) or I was choosing curriculum that was suiting me and compromising a love of learning to keep my sanity. No one was winning, this couldn't be it. One random weekend, as I was praying and asking God, "What now?" What now for my business? What now for our homeschool? I felt like the question was bounced back at me, "What if you could teach all your kids together?" I believe that when Jesus said He came to bring life and life abundantly, He was thinking about our homeschools and families too. He came to bring life and joy and wonder and curiosity and love of learning—if we learn anything from Scripture, it is that God is unpredictable and wild and adventurous and exciting. He cares about our homes and He cares about our relationships with one another. With that one question and with my pencil poised, the entire vision for Gather 'Round Homeschool was born.

ONE UNIT THAT TIED IN ALL YOUR SUBJECTS FOR ALL YOUR KIDS. TAILORED, CUSTOMIZED, EASY, A LAUNCHPAD FOR ADVENTURE AND LEARNING, KINDLE FOR THE FIRE, AND ABOVE ALL ELSE ALL ABOUT HIM AND ALL FOR HIM.

Within 1 month we were taking pre-orders for something I was still working out in my head and we now launch a brand new unit every single month (alternating between science themes and socials themes).

We also have mini units, a team of writers and designers and illustrators and proofreaders and an entire community of over 5,000 families standing with us. This is not just a mom making this, this is an entire community creating a curriculum that is working for a vast variety of homeschoolers with a huge scope of styles and needs. And you have just taken the first step in seeing what taking the pressure off and letting love of learning back into your homeschool can do!

WHAT IS THE GATHER 'ROUND DIFFERENCE?

I have personally tried and used or looked at nearly every curriculum on the market and I can tell you there is nothing like this to even compare to. The closest model or style that comes close to explaining Gather 'Round is a unit study. We take one topic and we tie all their subjects into that topic. We cover 9+ subjects in every unit, even a single page can crossover into 2-3 subjects including science, geography, history, social studies, spelling, writing, Bible, art, grammar, and more! However, unlike any other unit study out there, instead of merely adaptations for older or younger students, we created 6 student notebooks to go with each teacher's guide. These student notebooks span the ages from preschool all the way up to high school and blend in targeted, levelled, and age-appropriate lessons and projects that meet individual student's needs. We do not put ages on the notebooks to give you discretion to place your child where you feel they best fit. The levels and their recommended age ranges are:

- **PRE-READER:** 3-5 years old (any student not yet reading)
- **EARLY READER:** 6-8 years old
- **EARLY ELEMENTARY:** 8-10 years old
- **UPPER ELEMENTARY:** 10-12 years old
- **MIDDLE:** 12-15 years old
- **HIGH:** 16-18 years old

We bring in Charlotte Mason elements such as: no busy work, narration, art, summation, memory work, and a feast of education. We also heavily bring in unschooling principles with child-directed learning based on themes or topics that interest them and tie in connections. But for mom's with lots of kiddos, we also bring in a core principle to make the one-room schoolhouse flow more smoothly and help your kids work more independently and I call this the Gather 'Round difference. Let's see it in action with a typical day!

A DAY WITH GATHER 'ROUND HOMESCHOOL:

READ FROM THE TEACHERS GUIDE (10-20 minutes)

Call all your children, young and old, to gather around and listen to today's lesson. The lessons are engaging and full of bright pictures and activity breaks to help hold interest. If you want, you can have your students color their picture or take notes in their note booking page while they listen. The more rabbit trails and discussions you have, the longer this time can take. But remember, you're snuggled on the couch in your PJ's sipping tea or coffee so everyone is relaxed and chill.

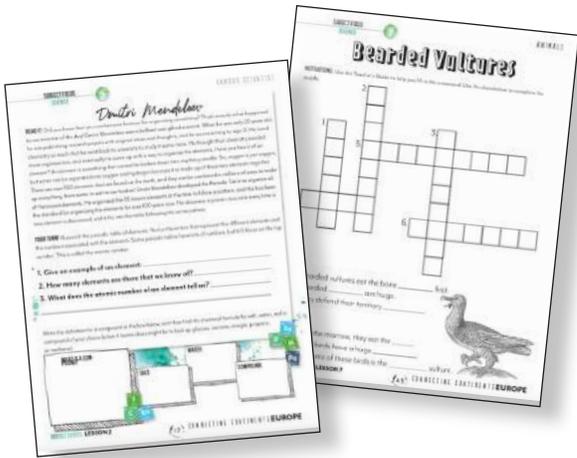
HAVE YOUR STUDENTS WORK IN THEIR STUDENT NOTEBOOKS (30-60 minutes)

Once you have read from the teacher's guide, each student will pull open their student notebooks and work on their lessons. Each notebook has about 5 pages per day.

THESE WILL INCLUDE PAGES LIKE:

NOTEBOOKING

A great way to write written narrations about what they learned, draw pictures, or take notes while they listen. These sometimes include geography or art projects, as well.



SOCIAL STUDIES

Social studies pages could be about trade and economy, cultures, people groups, immigration, music, missionaries, or anything else that can be tied in to the lesson!



GEOGRAPHY

Geography is built in to the lessons wherever we can. From identifying and coloring in the younger levels to labeling and researching in the upper ones, geography is constantly being reviewed in all our units.



SCIENCE

Science pages might be some reading and then questions, a visual science experiment, or a research and discovery page to learn more about an animal or process.



HISTORY

History lessons might include reading about a historical figure or time period and discussing it and how it impacts us today.





COPYWORK + SPELLING

Copywork and spelling lessons are all based off of scripture. We focus on particular spelling rules in these lessons and finish off the week with dictation.

GRAMMAR

Grammar in a unit will often focus on one key concept and bring in multiple different rules. For example, comma rules or capitalization rules. This mastery approach will be repeated in other units and built on through the progression of levels.

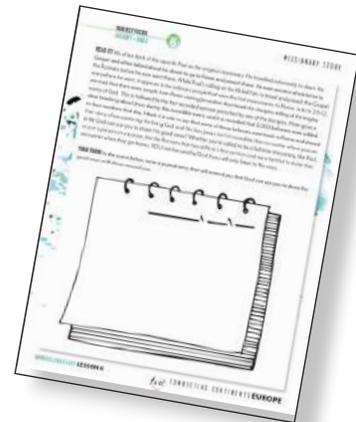


WRITING PROJECT (WRITING POSTCARDS + LETTERS)

From writing postcards, to learning how to write an essay, to making your own travel journal to creating a comic book to writing stories, we bring in monthly projects that will help grow your budding writer no matter what their level without overwhelming them! You can work on these once a week as it is in your book or do it slowly each day so that it spreads the writing out.

BIBLE

Bible pages are all throughout our units. They might be a missionary story, a page on a Bible story that connects to our lesson that day, there are personal reflection questions in our copywork pages for many of our older students, etc.



ART

Coloring, painting, shading, sketching, doodling, and more! We try to give the frame work and leave space and room for you to take these art lessons as far as you want depending on your child's interests.



SO HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE?

How long this takes depends on you and your kids. If time is short, you can easily finish all your subjects in 1 1/2-2 hours, just add math and you're finished! If you have the time you can use this as a jumping point to go deeper, to research, to go on field trips and adventures, to find videos and have rich discussions and do this all day! There are accompanying resources to help facilitate this from our cookbooks (these go along with our continental units) to our cursive writing notebooks and perhaps more to come! There is also a Facebook group where we post resources for each unit into a file. You can find this at:

[facebook.com/groups/gatherroundhomeschool](https://www.facebook.com/groups/gatherroundhomeschool) and ask your questions and get help from other users of the curriculum.

SUPPLIES

Atlas or globe, pencil, colored pencils, watercolors or paint (optional), Bible, notebook or binder for each child to use as a travel log, resources for research (books, internet, etc), blank pieces of paper for older students (or a computer for paragraphs, articles, and essays). Pre-reader level will need seeds (pea or bean are easiest for this age), potting soil, disposable cups or small pots, 2 dice.

AND THAT'S IT!

IS THIS ENOUGH?

Obviously I believe in this or I wouldn't be selling it and creating it. But ultimately, you have to decide that for yourself based on your goals and expectations... it takes trust. Trust that love of learning will accomplish more than force feeding information. Trust that the connections in these units will mean more to your kids than individual subjects carefully separated into the little cubicles of their minds. And rest in the fact that the less pressure you have and the more time you have the more you can jump into whatever strikes your fancy and do those things you've always wanted to but never had time for. This is your moment, lay down the comparison for one month, and let's just bring it back to the family couch. Gather 'Round kids... this month is going to change everything.

May God bless your homeschooling this month. May the creator of creativity inspire you and give you fresh vision and motivation and excitement in your home. May this month bring you closer to gather as a family and spark deep conversations that stick. And may God use what is truly His, to draw your kids even closer to Him.

*Love,
Rebecca*

FACEBOOK PAGE: www.facebook.com/gatherroundhomeschool

FACEBOOK GROUP: www.facebook.com/groups/gatherroundhomeschool

INSTAGRAM: www.instagram.com/gatherroundhomeschool

PRE-READER

Germany ABCs: A Book About the People and Places of Germany (Country ABCs)

By Sarah Heiman

Tea for Me, Tea for You

By Laura Rader

Rome - Around the World My Busy Book

By Phidal Publishing Inc

The Sinking of the Vasa

By Russell Freedman

Anno's Italy

By Mitsumasa Anno

Anno's Spain

By Mitsumasa Anno

An Illustrated Treasury of...Fairy Tales

By Hans Christian Anderson

The Story of St. Patrick

By Voice of the Martyrs

Gabriella's Song

By Candace Fleming and Giselle Potter

The Hat

By Jan Brett

Nonna Tell Me a Story: Lidia's Christmas Kitchen

By Lidia Bastianich

God's Outlaw: The Real Story of William Tyndale and the English Bible

By The Voice of the Martyrs

This is London

By Miroslav Sasek

Theodores Greek Adventure

By Trent Harding

Theodores German Adventure

By Trent Harding (*this is a whole series, one for many of the countries we talk about*)

If You Were Me And Lived in Italy

By Carole P. Roman

EARLY READER

Am I small? Soy pequena?: Children's Picture Book

English-Spanish (Dual Language/Bilingual Edition)

By Phillipp Winterberg

Drop It, Rocket! (Step Into Reading, Step 1)

By Tad Hills

National Geographic Kids Look and Learn: Dogs (Look & Learn)

By National Geographic Kids

The Queen's Knickers

By Nicholas Allan

Ten Apples Up On Top!

By Dr. Seuss

National Geographic Readers: Hop, Bunny!

By Susan B. Neuman

National Geographic Readers: Animal Homes

By Shira Evans

National Geographic Readers: Ducks

By Jennifer Szymanski

Scholastic Reader level 1: Silly Milly

By Wendy Cheyette Lewison

Paddington I Can Read Level 1

By Michael Bond

Go, Go, Trucks!

By Jennifer Liberts

National Geographic Readers: Plants (Co-Reader)

By Kathryn Williams

Wild Cats! (Wild Kratts)

By Chris Kratt, Martin Kratt

Pinkalicious: The Royal Tea Party

By Victoria Kann

I Want to Be a Pilot

By Laura Driscoll

Pete the Cat's Train Trip

By James Dean

Strega Nona and Her Tomatoes

By Tomie dePaola

Madeline (a whole series)

By Ludwig Bemelmans

EARLY ELEMENTARY

[Madeline and the Cats of Rome](#)

By John Bemelmans Marciano

[If You Were Me and Lived in ...Norway](#) By Carole P. Roman

[Never Say a Mean Word Again: A Tale from Medieval Spain](#)

By Jacqueline Jules

[Paddington Collector's Quintet](#) By Michael Bond

[The Great Tulip Trade](#) By Beth Wagner Brust

[National Geographic Readers: Wild Cats](#)

By Elizabeth Carney

[The Berenstain Bears: All Aboard!](#) By Jan Berenstain

[The Ugly Duckling](#) By Masumi Furukawa

[Let's Visit Prague! Adventures of Bella & Harry](#)

By Lisa Manzione

[National Geographic Readers: Woof!](#) By Elizabeth Carney

[The Boy Who Held Back the Sea](#) By Thomas Locker

[Boxes for Katje](#) By Candace Fleming

[Let's Visit Dublin! Adventures of Bella & Harry](#)

By Lisa Manzione

[The Story of Ferdinand the Bull](#) By Munro Leaf

[How the Queen Found the Perfect Cup of Tea](#)

By Kate Hosford

[Living in...Russia](#) By Jesse Burton

[Living in...Italy](#) By Chloe Perkins

[The Princess Mouse: A Tale of Finland](#) By Aaron Shepard

[Dancing on Grapes](#) By Graziella Pacini Buoanno

[Leif the Lucky](#) By Ingri d'Aulaire

[I am Marie Curie](#) By Brad Meltzer

UPPER ELEMENTARY

[Heidi \(Great Illustrated Classics\)](#) By Deidre S. Laiken

[Classic Children's Stories](#) By Maxine Barry

[Building on Nature: The Life of Antoni Gaudi](#)

By Rachel Victoria Rodriguez

[Learning about Europe](#) By Roberta Baxter

[The Mystery of the Secret Society \(Greetings from Somewhere\)](#)

By Harper Paris

[Flat Stanley's Worldwide Adventures #14: On a Mission for Her Majesty](#) By Jeff Brown

[Who Was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart?](#)

By Yona Zeldis Mcdonough

[Who Was Leonardo da Vinci?](#) By Roberta Edwards

[Who was Galileo?](#) By Patricia Brennan Demuth

[The Royal Diaries: Marie Antoinette](#) By Kathryn Lasky

[The Little Riders](#) By Margaretha Shemin

[Linnea in Monet's Garden](#)

By Christina Bjork and Lena Anderson

[The Genius of Leonardo da Vinci](#)

By Guid Visconti and Bimba Landmann

[Teatime with Emma Buttersnap](#) By Lindsey Tate

[Where is Stonehenge?](#) By True Kelley

[Marie Curie for Kids: Her Life and Scientific Discoveries](#)

By Amy M O'Quinn

[Isaac Newton and Physics for Kids: His Life and Ideas](#)

By Kerrie Logan Hollihan

[Sean Tackles London](#) By Tanya Preminger

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

RESOURCES + GUIDES

[A Bear Called Paddington](#) By Michael Bond (read aloud)

[The Wind in the Willows](#) (*Sterling Illustrated Classics*)
By Kenneth Grahame

[Heidi](#) (Classic Starts) By Johanna Spyri

[The Wheel on the School](#) By Meindert DeJong

[A Night Divided](#) By Jennifer A. Nielsen

[The Diary of a Young Girl](#) By Anne Frank

[Brother Andrew](#) By Janet Bengé

[God's Smuggler](#) By Brother Andrew

[Tortured for Christ](#) By Richard Wurmbrand

[Fairy Tales by Hans Christian Andersen](#)
By Hans Christian Anderson

[Dog Breed Guide](#) By T.J. Resler

[The Hiding Place](#) By Corrie Ten Boom

[Corrie Ten Boom: Keeper of the Angel's Den](#)
By Janet and Geoff Bengé

[Sticks Across the Chimney: A Story of Denmark](#)
By Nora Burglon

[Red Sails to Capri](#) By Ann Weil

[Shadow of a Bull](#) By Maia Wojciechowska

[George Muller: The Guardian of Bristol's Orphans](#)
By Janet and Geoff Bengé

[Marie Curie: A Biography](#) By Eve Curie

[Postwar: A History of Europe Since 1945](#) By Tony Judt

[I Never Saw Another Butterfly](#) By Hana Volavkova
(Recommend reading beforehand and only for mature readers, this is poetry and art from children in a concentration camp)

[Discover Europe](#) (Travel Guide) by Lonely Planet

[World Globe](#)

[Draw Europe](#) by Kristin J. Draeger

[Europe Geo Puzzle](#)

[BrainPOP](#) and [BrainPOP Jr.](#)
(Kid-friendly websites with a tons of info)

[Learning About Europe](#) by Roberta Baxter

[Europe Coloring Book](#)

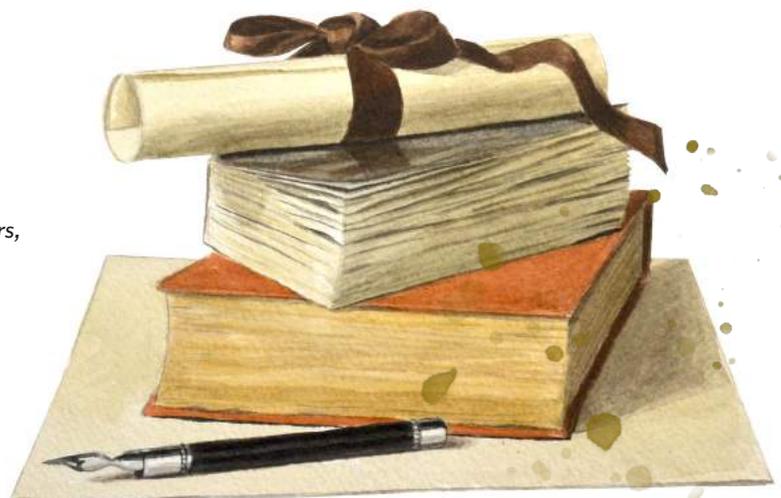
VIDEOS:

[Europe | National Geographic Kids](#)

[A Day in the Life of an Athenian](#)

[What did democracy really mean in Athens?](#)

[England : Animal Park | Are We There Yet?](#)
(for little kids- There is a whole series of these about Europe)



LESSON Planner

LESSON 1 INTRODUCTION

LESSON 2 RUSSIA

LESSON 3 UKRAINE

LESSON 4 ROMANIA

LESSON 5 GREECE

LESSON 6 ITALY

LESSON 7 SWITZERLAND

LESSON 8 AUSTRIA

LESSON 9 GERMANY

LESSON 10 CZECH REPUBLIC

LESSON 11 **POLAND**

LESSON 12 **LATVIA**

LESSON 13 **SWEDEN**

LESSON 14 **NORWAY**

LESSON 15 **DENMARK**

LESSON 16 **NETHERLANDS**

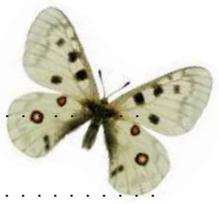
LESSON 17 **UNITED KINGDOM**

LESSON 18 **IRELAND**

LESSON 19 **FRANCE**

LESSON 20 **SPAIN**

LIST:



Notes

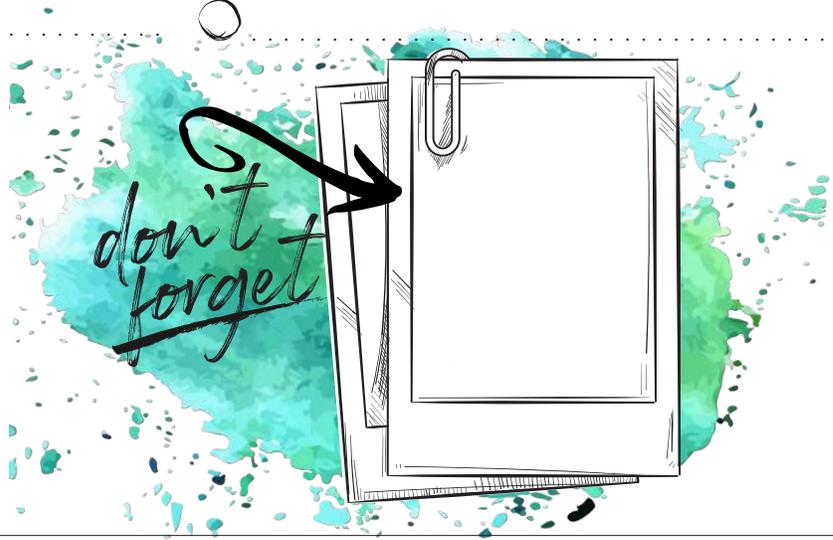


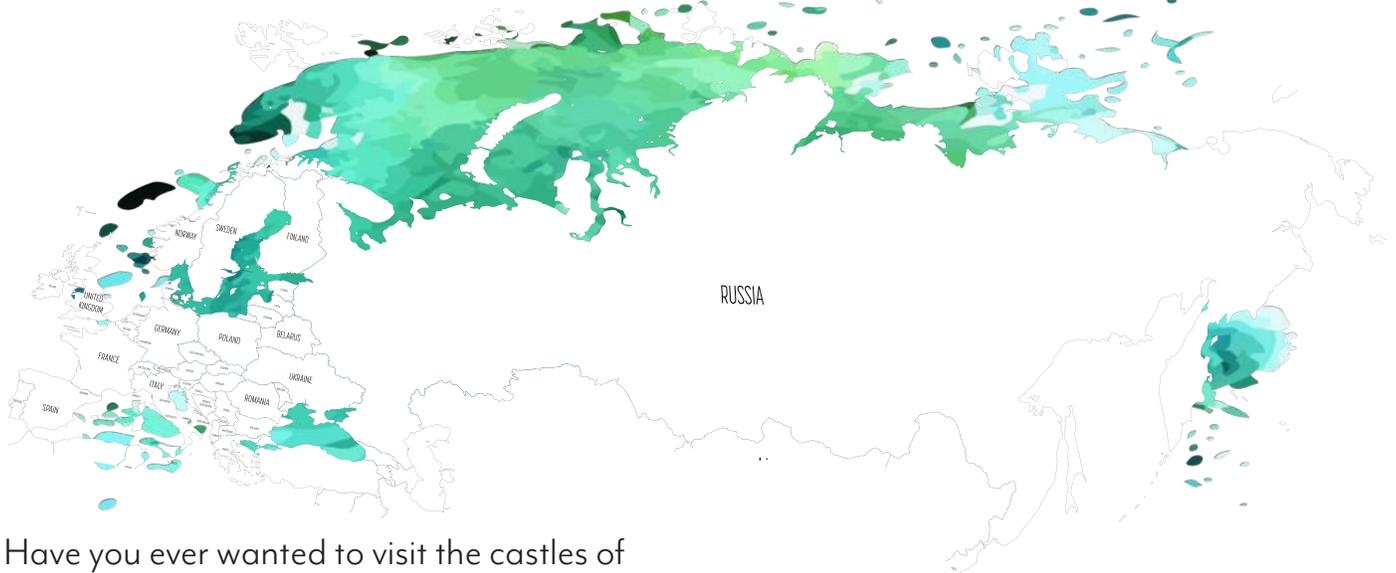
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INTRODUCTION



Have you ever wanted to visit the castles of kings and queens from long ago? How about climb the mountains where the VonTrapp family sang and Heidi played with the goats? Have you ever wondered what it would be like to run with a pack of racing bulls? How about visit some of the ancient ruins of Greece and Rome? Have you ever wanted to “waltz down the Danube”? Each of these intriguing experiences can only be found on the continent of Europe!

EUROPE

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 747 million

SIZE: 3.93 million sq. miles
(10.18 million sq. km)



Europe is one of the smallest continents in the world, but the diversity of language and culture is truly a unique and rich experience. This month we are going to go on an adventure together, backpacking through Europe. We will encounter the birthplaces of Western civilization, discover ancient roads and modern conveniences, and visit familiar sights and rare wonders. Let's go!

Backpacking is a common form of low-budget traveling. You may have seen people on the side of a highway carrying a pack loaded with gear, walking to their next destination. Instead of taking a giant suitcase with them, these travelers pack light and carry their clothes and necessities from town to town. Depending on the area that the traveler chooses to explore, sometimes they even take a tent or plan to sleep under the stars. While most backpackers in North America are looking for an outdoor adventure, backpackers in Europe are more commonly seen traveling from city to city on trains and staying in hostels while they take in the sights. Because many European countries are small, the backpacker can experience a wide variety of cultures and countries in a short period of time!



EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Get out your biggest backpack and try to fit enough clothes for a week along with a towel, soap, shampoo, hairbrush, and toothbrush. Now imagine going on a vacation and taking only those clothes with you for an entire month, carrying them on your back! Would you like a vacation like that? It would be a different adventure, wouldn't it? If you are feeling particularly adventurous, and the weather allows, your family could plan an overnight backpacking trip where you hike somewhere and camp for the night. Or challenge your family to a backpacking overnight trip in your city. Remember, you can only take what fits in your backpacks! No suitcases.

FOOD

European food is second to none! From internationally famed restaurants and culinary schools to cottages in the mountains with fresh ingredients straight from nature. Europe has world famous foods that we will get a glimpse of as we travel this amazing continent. We will encounter flavors such as sauerkraut and sausage, thick cheeses and dense, home-made bread, hearty haggis, and delicate croissants. Amazing chocolate and rich pastries all find their origins on the European continent. Is your mouth watering yet? So many of the delicious treats we enjoy in our Western culture come from Europe.



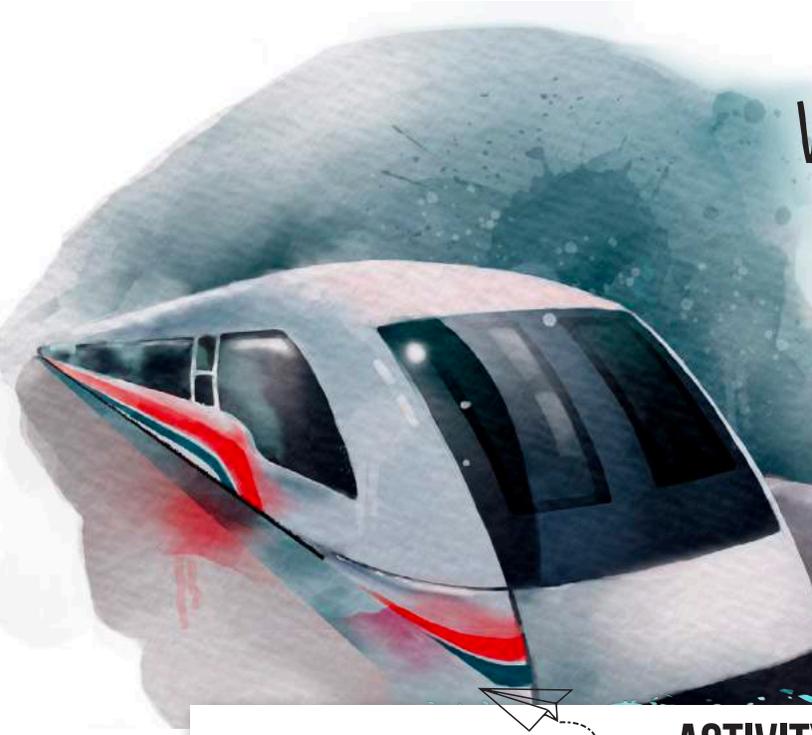
Art from the Sistine Chapel by Michelangelo

FAMOUS LANDMARK

Vatican City State is the smallest city-state in the world. Where would you find such a country? In the middle of Rome, that's where! Not only is it the smallest country in the world, but it is the only country that fits INSIDE a city. Vatican City is comprised of 44 hectares (110 acres) and has a population of about 800 people. It is a city that is ruled in its entirety by the Holy See (the title given to the Pope's official power to make legal decisions and judgments). This city-state is both ruled by and home to the Pope (who is the Bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church) as well as many other Catholic clergy, who hold high positions of government within the Catholic Church. Although the function of the Holy See dates back to early Christianity, the independent Vatican City-State was officially formed in 1929. Within this tiny city-state are such famous places as St. Peter's Basilica, the Sistine Chapel, and the Vatican Museums. These destinations feature some of the world's most famous artwork, with paintings and sculptures by many of the most famous renaissance artists. This small country's economy is, to a large degree, uniquely supported by the sale of souvenirs, postage stamps, and admission to historic sites and museums.

TRANSPORTATION

Europe is well-known for its train system and for cheap flights within the continent. As backpackers through Europe, we will spend substantial time on the train system traveling from country to country, seeing many sights during the day and passing by many more at night. Eurail is a train system that has over 40,000 destinations in 31 countries and sells passes so that you can enjoy unlimited train travel. This economical way to travel is one of the most popular modes of transport in Europe. Flights within the continent are also well-known to be inexpensive and accessible. This makes Europe one of the easiest continents to get around quickly and efficiently.



WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *travel in Europe?*

Look up the cost of a Eurail pass. How many would your family need and what would it cost to travel through Europe for a month? Would you rather just purchase tickets from one location to the next? Why or why not? Maybe you'd rather travel by airplane... Discuss the possibilities as a family!



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up pictures of European trains and trains from where you live. Do they look different? If your children are older, look up train itineraries between some European cities. Would you rather take an overnight sleeper train or a train during the day?

COUNTRIES

Europe has 44 countries within her borders (this number does not include any transcontinental countries except Russia). These countries can be divided into 4 regions: Eastern, Western, Northern, and Southern. The countries that lie in Eastern Europe are sometimes argued over, but it is generally agreed that there are 10 Eastern European countries. Some of the most well-known include Russia, Ukraine, Poland, and Romania. Western Europe contains nine countries, the most well-known of these probably being France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. Northern Europe is, not surprisingly, colder than the rest of Europe. It consists of 10 countries such as Norway, Iceland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. Southern Europe is often characterized by warm climate and abundant history. It contains the largest number of countries (15) and is where we find Greece, Italy, and Spain.

Some of the countries in Europe are transcontinental, meaning that their borders fall within more than one continent. Russia is one of these transcontinental countries and the largest country in the world. While the majority of its land is on the Asian continent, the majority of its people live on the European continent. Russia is often the only transcontinental country listed as being European, based largely on the larger population on the European side. Although it is the largest, and the only one we will study this month, it is good to note that it is not the only transcontinental country shared between Europe and Asia.

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *Transcontinental Countries?*

Russia has two cities that straddle the border between Europe and Asia. Can you find them on a globe or in a google search? Turkey is another transcontinental country shared with Europe. Can you find the city that straddles both Europe and Asia? Are these countries usually labeled as part of Europe or as part of Asia? Why? Feel free to follow a rabbit trail of learning as you research some transcontinental countries...

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

LESSON 1 • DAY AT A GLANCE • INTRODUCTION

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER

city

EARLY ELEMENTARY

continent

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ancient

MIDDLE SCHOOL

international

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Work together as a family to build your own "Leaning Tower of Pisa!"

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



This is the student's daily opportunity to take notes and record what they remember from the lesson. You can use an atlas, globe, or map as well as the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete this page. Also, there is a map of Europe in the appendix for students to label the country (and capital for Upper Elementary through High School) of the day.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the European Union flag and countries with a star. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the European Union flag. Color the countries with a star. Write about Vatican City and an interesting fact.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the European Union flag. Find and write the meaning of the EU flag and more about Vatican City. Find and color all the countries that are part of the EU.

HISTORY + SCIENCE GALILEO GALILEI



Students are learning about Galileo Galilei. Early Readers to Upper Elementary can complete their activities with the information given. Middle and High Schoolers will need to do more research. If you want, try the optional experiment with your children.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) Math, science, and astronomy 2) 2, balls, and Leaning Tower of Pisa 3) Right (Early Reader) 3) time, right (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) Math, science, and astronomy 2) He dropped 2 balls of the same size but different weight. 3) The objects landed at the same time

OPTIONAL: Research Galilei, maybe try an experiment.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

ANSWER KEY: 1) Research Galilei's theories of motion.

OPTIONAL: Research other discoveries of Galilei, maybe try an experiment.

HIGH SCHOOL

ANSWER KEY: Research and compare Aristotle and Galilei's theories and discoveries.

OPTIONAL: Research other discoveries of Galilei and compare them to the Aristotelian view. Maybe try an experiment.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + SPELLING

Students will use some or all of the following verses to work on spelling. You can choose to just copy and focus on spelling, or work on memorizing these verses together as a family. At the end of the week, students can either write them from memory or you can dictate the verses to them. Another option is to practice the Charlotte Mason art of recitation and recite this each morning before you start your school.

VERSE: Matthew 22:36-40 ESV “Teacher, which is the great icommandment in the Law?” And he said to him, “You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. This is the great and first commandment. And a second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depend all the Law and the Prophets.”

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY
VERSE: Matthew 22:39
SPELLING WORD love (Early Reader), yourself (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE SCHOOL

VERSE: Matthew 22:37-39
SPELLING WORD: commandment (Upper Elementary)
ANSWER KEY: Commandment: a divine rule (Upper Elementary)

HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE: Matthew 22:36-40
UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL
REFLECTION: What does it mean to you when you hear you should love God with all your heart, soul, and mind? (Upper Elementary, Middle School, High School) Is there anything that you recognize in your life that steals your love for God? What does it look like to love my neighbor as myself? (Middle School & High School) Ask the Holy Spirit for practical ways to live this out. (High School)

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: IMPACT OF WWI + WWII ON THE EUROPEAN NATION

ASSIGNMENT: Research the Christmas truce of 1914. Discuss what that small act of humanity must have felt like after so much fighting.

LANGUAGE ARTS GRAMMAR



Younger students will be learning about compound words while older students will be editing.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: football, sunflower, pancake, eyeball, himself (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: Europe is one of the smallest continents in the world,

but the diversity of language and culture is truly a unique and rich experience. This month we are going to go on an adventure together, backpacking through Europe. We will encounter the birthplaces of Western civilization, discover ancient roads and modern conveniences, and visit familiar sights and rare wonders. Let's go!

This economical way to travel is one of the most popular modes of transport in Europe. Flights within the continent are also well-known to be inexpensive and accessible.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ANSWER KEY: Edit the passage and check your work with the history page in your student book.

SOCIAL STUDIES ECONOMY + TRADE



Students will be learning about economy and trade through a closer look at the European Union

EARLY READER

ASSIGNMENT: 1) European Union 2) 6 3) a tax 4) the Euros

EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: 1) European Union 2) 6 3) 28 4) a tax 5) the Euro 6) 19

MIDDLE SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research the difference between tariffs and duties.

HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research “Brexit” and the implications on the economy for both the UK and the countries of the EU. Record your findings and write 3 paragraphs explaining your position.

RUSSIA

Pack your bags! To go on a backpacking trip, remember that you have to pack light but still bring everything you need! It's kind of like Gather 'Round, just one notebook (packed light) that covers most subjects (brings almost everything you need!). Most backpacking trips start with getting to the place you want to start from, and that often requires a plane ride! Today we will start our trip in Moscow, Russia. First, you have to get on a plane!



RUSSIA

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 145.8 million

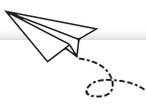
GOVERNMENT TYPE: Federal Semi-Presidential Republic

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 6.6 million sq. miles
(17.1 million sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Moscow

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: Russian

LANDMARK: Lake Baikal


ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up plane tickets to Moscow, Russia from your nearest airport. How much would it cost you to fly there today? What about in 6 months? Is it cheaper at different times of the year? How many hours would it take for you to get there? If you want a hands-on activity, make your own boarding passes using the connections that you see on the flights you looked up. Don't forget to include boarding times and gates!



We are finally here! Russia is the largest country in the world, so there must be so many interesting things to learn here! Did you know that Russia shares a border with 14 other countries and crosses 11 time zones? No other country shares that many borders! Russia also has the highest mountain in Europe; Mount Elbrus is 18,481 feet (5,633 meters) above sea level. If you wanted to climb that mountain while we are in Russia, you would take a chairlift up to 9,843 feet (3,000 meters) and start the climb from there.

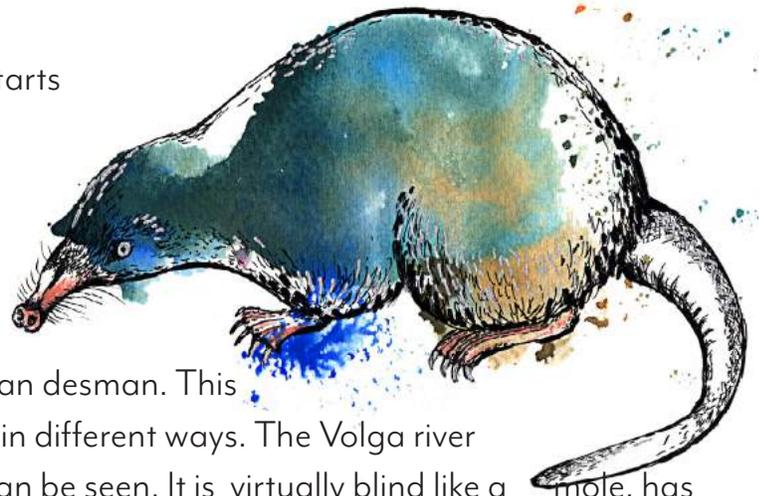


Did you know that Russia has the longest railroad in the world? It is called the Trans-Siberian Railroad and it is 5,772 miles (9,289 km) long. It was constructed to connect western Russia to the far eastern parts of Russia. If we went on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, maybe we could get to the Bering Sea. Alaska is on the other side of the sea, only 82 km from Russia. Do you

think you could see Alaska if we went all the way to the northeastern tip of Russia? Most people believe that at one point there was a land (or ice) bridge between Alaska and Russia and that people migrated across this bridge to inhabit North America.

LAND AND ANIMALS

The Volga River is the longest river in Russia. It starts in the hills northwest of Moscow and flows 2,193 miles (3,530 km) into the Caspian Sea. This river has many **tributaries** (smaller streams or rivers that flow into it) that join it on its journey to the Caspian Sea. If you were to visit this river while you were in Russia, you might see a Russian desman. This mammal resembles both a mole and a platypus in different ways. The Volga river is one of only 3 rivers where this unique animal can be seen. It is virtually blind like a mole, has a tail similar to a platypus, and fur that stays dry underwater because of an oily musk it secretes. These creatures were almost extinct a few centuries ago, but it now has some protection and the populations are no longer on the decline.



EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Look up pictures and videos of Russian desmans. Isn't it amazing how they are adapted to survive in just the right environment?

TRANSPORTATION

Moscow's underground subway system is a remarkable thing. No visit to Moscow would be complete without riding the subway and visiting some of the beautiful stations. The Mayakovskaya stop on the Moscow Metro is known for its 34 mosaics on the ceiling, with beautifully polished floors and stunning architecture. While this station is beautiful and peaceful today, it was used as an air raid shelter during World War II. If the walls inside this station could talk, oh the stories they would tell!

FAMOUS LANDMARK

Lake Baikal is a lake in the Asian part of Russia, just above Mongolia. It contains approximately 20% of the world's fresh water and is the deepest lake in the world, yet it has mountains rising out of it. Biologists have found around 1,700 species of plant and animal life living in the lake, with some of these species not seen anywhere else on earth! Talk about a unique ecosystem.



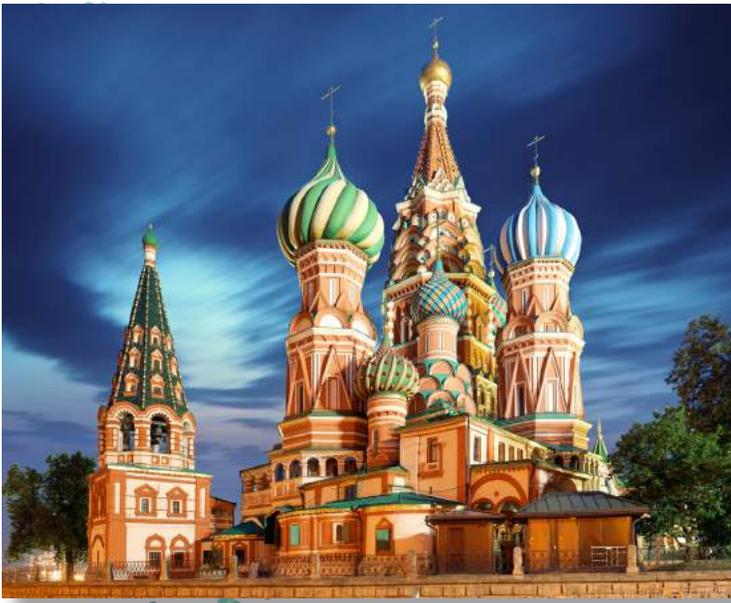
FOOD

Beet Borscht is a Russian soup that actually originated in the Ukraine, but it has become somewhat of a cultural icon in Russia today. This soup can take on many different forms depending on who makes it. Some people make it as a simple, broth soup while others fill it with different meats and hearty vegetables like cabbage, carrots, onions, and potatoes simmering in the deep red (almost purple) beet broth. This soup can be served hot or cold, but it is almost always served with a generous helping of sour cream floating in the bowl. Beef Stroganoff is another popular Russian dish. Sliced beef, fried onions, and mushrooms are cooked in cream sauce and served over a delicious starch. Perhaps it's because Russia is so far north, but much of their food is what many people would call "comfort food" – the kind of food you would want to eat on a cold, rainy, or snowy day.



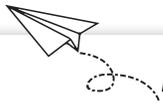
HISTORY

While visiting Russia, one of the must-see landmarks in Moscow is the Red Square. Often called the heart and soul of Russia, Red Square is home to many historic buildings and has been ground zero for many important events in Russian history. At the heart of Red Square is a beautiful building that looks like something out of a fairytale. St. Basil's Cathedral was built in 1555, and with its onion domes of varying heights and colors it is said to resemble the flames of a bonfire. It was almost demolished by Joseph Stalin during his rule because he didn't like it, but it was saved and today it is a museum.



Red Square has been the place of many military parades, public ceremonies, and proclamations over Russia's long history. It was even the place that they held coronations for the Tsars (that's what they called Russian Emperors that ruled the country before 1917). Just a short walk from Red Square we will find the Kremlin. The official residence of the ruler of the Russian people dates back to the 14th century, and it is obvious that it was once the home of royalty. It is a fortified complex, with four palaces and

four cathedrals enclosed on the grounds by a military-defense style wall. Walking past the wall, we see the iconic onion domes plated in gold gleaming above it, pointing to a long history of beautiful architecture.



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up pictures of Russian architecture such as the Art Deco station or other famous landmarks in Russia. Do you notice any similarities between different structures?

Wow! Russia is truly a beautiful place! We have barely scratched the surface of the many things to discover about the largest country in the world. I hope you are excited to learn more as we continue our trip through Europe!

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

TO THE TEACHER

In this unit we are going to be learning how to write postcards for the elementary students and letters for the middle and high school students. While the suggestion on the assignment page is to write the letter to a family member or friend, it might be fun to get your student a pen-pal with another Gather 'Round student for this month! Feel free to reach out on the Facebook group as you start into this unit.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
pack	climb	peaceful	tributaries

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Have some fun today learning about the periodic table by playing “periodic table battleship!” You can use the periodic table provided in the appendix and follow the instructions found here... <https://teachbesideme.com/periodic-table-battleship/>

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Russian flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Russia (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Russian flag and color or label Russia on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Russian flag. Label Russia on the map and research and label the capital city of Russia. Write 2 interesting facts from the lesson.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Russian flag. Research and label Russia, the capital city of Russia, Lake Baikal, Mongolia, and China on the map. Research and write the meaning of the Russian flag and more about the Red Square in Moscow (Middle School) or more about the Kremlin (High School).

SCIENCE FAMOUS SCIENTIST



Today we will learn about Dmitri Mendeleev and the amazing periodic table! Younger students will be able to complete the activities with the information provided. Upper levels will be prompted to do some research and present their findings. If you have multiple students, you may want to read a page aloud to all students and then have them complete their activities.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: 1) gold 2) over 100 3) water

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) gold 2) over 100 3) water

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) hydrogen, oxygen, gold, silver 2) over 100 3) water 4) A compound is a thing that is composed of 2 or more separate elements. 5) salt: NaCl 6) water: H₂O

OPTIONAL: Look up an element that is new to you and find out what it can be part of.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

ANSWER KEY: 1) Any element shown in the periodic table 2) over 100 3) The number of protons in the element (which tell us what the element is, no 2 elements have the same number of protons). 4) A compound is a thing that is composed of 2 or more separate elements. 5) Salt: NaCl 6) Water: H₂O 7) Chemical formula for a compound of your choice

HIGH SCHOOL

ANSWER KEY: 1) Atomic #: The number of protons in the element. Atomic Mass: protons plus neutrons 2) They tell us what the element is (no 2 elements have the same number of protons). 3) A compound is a thing that is composed of 2 or more separate elements. 4) Salt: NaCl and Water: H₂O and one of your choice

OPTIONAL: Research Dmitri Mendeleev and present your findings.

LANGUAGE ARTS

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

SIGHT WORDS + SPELLING

Early Readers and Early Elementary students are provided with 2 sight words each. Upper Elementary students are encouraged to find tricky words from their previous writing and add them to their spelling list.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

SIGHT WORDS:

“only” and “water” (Early Reader) “strange” and “mountains” (Early Elementary)

ASSIGNMENT:

Read the words in the boxes, then read them in the sentences.

OPTIONAL:

Make flashcards for extra practice.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT

: Choose 5 - 10 difficult words and practice spelling them.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: GULAG PRISON CAMPS

ASSIGNMENT: Research the Gulag prison system. Make a list of all the reasons someone could have been imprisoned in one of these camps. Do you think a weakening of the Soviet Union would be considered a good thing or a bad thing? Why or why not?

LANGUAGE ARTS

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

WRITING PROJECT

Students have the opportunity to write a postcard or letter and share with someone all they are learning about Europe. *Optional ~ Students can add a personal touch by including a drawing

or painting from something they found interesting in the lesson... maybe Saint Basil's Cathedral or the beautiful Lake Baikal!

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Write a postcard and send it to a friend or family member.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Write a letter, address the envelope, and send it to someone.

HISTORY + BIBLE MISSIONARY STORY

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Students learn about the religious history of Russia. Upper levels are encouraged to do some research on their own to take this deeper.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw or write something to remind you to pray for boldness.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research a Russian missionary. Journal a prayer for boldness.

HIGH SCHOOL

OPTIONAL: Research persecution.

UKRAINE

We had such fun learning about Russia in our last lesson, so let's continue our trip with a stop in Kyiv, Ukraine. While much of Europe is well connected by comfortable rail lines, the most comfortable (not to mention fastest) way to get between Moscow and Kyiv is an airplane ride. So put your seat backs into the upright position, secure your table tray, and fasten your seatbelt; we're taking off for Kyiv!



UKRAINE

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 43.9 million

GOVERNMENT TYPE: Unitary Republic with a Semi-Presidential System

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 233,051 sq. miles
(603,600 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Kyiv (or Kiev)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: Ukrainian

LANDMARK: Podilski Tovtry National Nature Park



ACTIVITY BREAK

Find out what a plane ticket from Moscow to Kyiv would cost. Compare the cost of a ticket tomorrow with the cost of a ticket in 3, 6, or 9 months. Is the flight a direct flight or is there a layover in another city or country? Get out a world map or atlas and trace the straightest route from Moscow to Kyiv or follow the flight you found, including any layover cities.



LAND AND ANIMALS

Ukraine is a land of many different regions and wildlife. Ukrainian landforms range from **steppe** (a large area of grassland in southeastern Europe or Siberia) to beautiful old-growth forests and mountains, as well as beautiful rivers and lakes to the northern coasts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. These varied and rugged natural habitats make for much diversity in wildlife, with many species of birds, mammals, and fish to discover on a trip to the Ukrainian countryside.



The Roe deer is found in the forests and steppe land of Ukraine. A small deer, it is only 25 ½ to 29 ½ inches tall (65-75 centimeters). That's less than 3 feet tall and weighs only 33 to 77 pounds (15-35 kg). This little deer is characterized by a long neck and can be dark brown to grayish-brown in the winter months and reddish to reddish-brown in the summer. They mainly eat a diet of grasses, leaves, and berries. During the summer, they can be found alone or living in a family group of one female and her young (called kids or calves). However, in the winter, almost all of them live in family groups with one or more males and multiple females.

These deer are **polygynous** (one male mates with multiple females). When the males chase a female during courtship, they often flatten the underbrush in a figure-eight shape called a “roe ring.” They breed during July and August, and 10 months later usually 2 spotted young are born to the female. These kids will stay hidden until they are strong enough to join the herd. The female deer are ready to reproduce at 16 months old, and these deer live to be between 10-12 years old.



FAMOUS LANDMARK

Podilski Tovtry National Nature Park is a large national park in Ukraine. This park is well known for its amazing geological formations, from mountains to canyons to caves. It is home to approximately 1,700 plant species, 60 of which are listed on the Red List of Threatened Species. Within this park we also find several mineral springs renowned for their health benefits. The beautiful Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains begin within the boundaries of this park.

FOOD

Ukrainian food, much like Russian food, could be classified as “comfort food.” While visiting Ukraine you will encounter rich and filling food, with sour cream and decadent meat and potato meals being a cornerstone of the culture. Some popular Ukrainian foods include Vareniki (or perogies), Holubtsi (cabbage rolls), Deruny (potato pancakes), and Paska (Ukrainian Easter Bread). Vareniki are dumplings that have different types of fillings, ranging from ground meat to fried onions, potatoes, cabbages, or even fruit like cherries or berries. These delicious dumplings are often served with fried onions and a generous helping of sour cream. Paska is a delicious sweet bread that is usually braided and brushed with eggs to give it a glossy golden finish. It is traditionally served at celebrations like Easter and Christmas.

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Did you know Ukraine was once called the Bread Basket of Europe? Research why it received this nickname and see if you can find a new recipe to try with your family!



HISTORY AND CULTURE

The Ukrainian culture is a welcoming and hospitable one with a rich and unique history. They are known for their oral folk traditions and folk music, as well as energetic, fast-paced dancing. It is reported that the McDonalds in Kyiv is one of the busiest in the world, and the city of Lviv is home to 1,500 cafés, the most cafés per capita in the world. The famed pysanka (Ukrainian Easter Egg) is an integral part of Ukrainian culture. These eggs are intricately decorated using a series of wax drawings and dye. As their name suggests, they have become part of the tradition of Easter celebrations. If you’ve ever written on a hard-boiled egg with a white crayon and dipped it in dye to reveal the picture or message, you have experienced some of the delight of crafting your very own pysanka.



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up pictures of Ukrainian Easter Eggs. See if you can find a video of someone decorating one to watch. They are truly beautiful and an art form unique to Ukraine.

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *the history of Ukraine?*

Have you ever heard the word Hetman? It is the name of a military commander of the Cossack people, like “major” or “general” in an English-speaking army. The Cossack people are a group of people found in Southern Russia and Ukraine. They were known for their military skill and horsemanship. But that isn’t all they should be famous for. In 1710, Hetman Pylyp Orlyk drafted the first known constitution in the world to separate government powers into legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. This was 78 years before the United States Constitution was written. Because of political complications, the constitution was never implemented, but it displayed a very progressive and forward-thinking mentality of the Cossack people. Ukraine became part of the Soviet Union from 1922 until 1991, and it took until 1996 for it to finally have a constitution implemented as its own independent nation after the collapse of the USSR.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it’s time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today’s lesson and complete the assignments.

LESSON 3 • DAY AT A GLANCE • UKRAINE

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
India	Ancient	Ingrained	Hierarchy

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Time to dive into the rich history of Ukraine! Look up Ukrainian folk dancing online and try it out as a family or create your own version of pysanka (Ukrainian Easter Eggs).

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Ukrainian flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Ukraine (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Ukrainian flag and color or label Ukraine on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Ukrainian flag. Label and color Ukraine and Russia on the map. Research and label the capital city of Ukraine. Label Russia’s capital. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about Pysanka.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Ukrainian flag. Label and color Ukraine and Russia on the map. Research and label the capital city of Ukraine. Label Russia’s capital. Research and write the meaning of the Ukrainian flag and more about Pysanka.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: UKRAINE IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Research the Battle of Kyiv and choose a way to share your findings.

SCIENCE ROE DEER



Younger students will use what they learned about Roe Deer from the Teacher's Guide to complete their activities. Middle and High learn about the Chernobyl accident.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: 1) forest 2) grass 3) spotted fawn

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) forest 2) 6 3) kid 4) spots

UPPER ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS: Habitat, life-cycle, interesting fact.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research the Chernobyl accident and write 1-2 paragraphs.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COMPREHENSION

Students take a closer look at the 10 commandments. Which ones focus on loving God and which ones focus on loving your neighbor/neighbour? Read

Matthew 22:34-40 and/or Exodus 20:1-17 and complete the activities. *Note: Traditionally, "honor your father and mother" is considered part of "love your neighbor", but there is the connotation that honoring parents is honoring God because of his ordained family order. Therefore, you can discuss this with your children and decide where to place it in the activities

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Commandments 1-4 should be under "love God" and 6-10 should be under "love your neighbor"

*Number 5 could be either - you choose.

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Use Exodus 20:1-17 to write each commandment under the correct heading.

HEADINGS + ANSWERS: Love the Lord your God: No other gods, no carved images, do not take the name of the Lord in vain, keep the Sabbath holy. Love your neighbor: Do not murder, do not commit adultery, do not steal, do not bear false witness (lie), do not covet *You Choose which heading to put "honor your father and mother" under.

HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Read both scriptures and write 2 paragraphs answering the questions given.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + SPELLING

Students will be using some or all of the following verses to work on spelling.

VERSE: Matthew 22:36-40 "Teacher, which is the great commandment in the Law?" And

he said to him, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. This is the great and first commandment. And a second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depend all the Law and the Prophets."

EARLY READER

ASSIGNMENT: Copy Matthew 22:39 and write the spelling word "love" twice.

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Copy Matthew 22:39 and write the spelling word "yourself" three times.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Copy Matthew 22: 37-39 and write "commandment" three times.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Write Matthew 22:37-39 Prayer: Ask Jesus to make this scripture come alive to you as you read and copy it. Write the spelling word "neighbor or neighbour" twice.

OPTIONAL: Look up more words with this pattern.

HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Write Matthew 22:36-40 Prayer: Ask Jesus to make this scripture come alive to you as you read and copy it. Write any tricky spelling or punctuation you need to review.

SOCIAL STUDIES TRADE + ECONOMY



Students will learn about Ukraine's top exports. Younger students will be able to complete the activities with the information provided, while older students will be prompted to research and dig deeper.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: Lines should be drawn from flax seed to the blue flowers, soybean seeds to the soybeans, sunflower seeds to the sunflower, and pumpkin seeds to the pumpkin.

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: From left to right: 1st row: flax, sunflower 2nd row: soy, pumpkin

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: (may vary) Top Exports: seed oils, iron, corn, wheat, and iron ore. Research to find Ukraine's Top Imports: petroleum gas, refined petroleum, coal briquettes, and cars

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research to find the top 5 countries that Ukraine exports goods to and the top 5 countries that they import goods from. Record your findings and answer the questions.

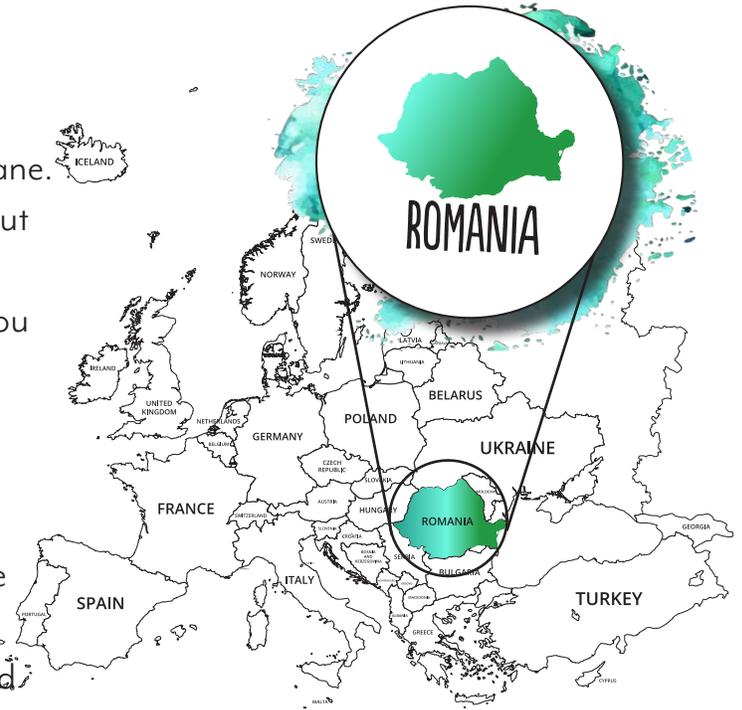
ROMANIA

We're on the road again! Or rather, the train or plane. There are trains to travel from Kyiv to Bucharest, but these tickets can't be bought online, so you would have to go to the train station to book a ticket. If you wanted to fly to Romania, you could buy a ticket online and be sure of your travel times! So let's go book a ticket.

I can't believe we are in our third country of Europe already! Romania is a country that not very many people in the west know much about, so I'm excited to be on this adventure with you to learn more about Romania. Have you ever walked down the street at night and been thankful for the electric lights that light up the sidewalk? The people of Timisoara, Romania were the first people to appreciate this when their city became the first to have electric street lights in 1889. Romania's Peles Castle was also the first European castle to have electric lights in the entire building. For many years castles were heated by fireplaces in each individual room. However, this castle has a central heating system that was built in 1888, and it is still used today.

INVENTION ATTENTION

You know all those plane rides we've been talking about? While some planes that fly shorter distances still run on propellers, most large aircraft and long-distance flights are powered by jet engines. These amazing engines were invented by Henri Coanda in 1910. He was born in Bucharest, Romania!



ROMANIA

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 19.3 million

GOVERNMENT TYPE: Semi-Presidential Republic

SIZE OF COUNTRY 92,047 sq. miles
(238,400 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Bucharest

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: Romanian

LANDMARK: Bercu Mud Volcanoes



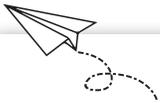
LAND AND ANIMALS

If you travel into the Carpathian Mountains while you're here in Romania, you will encounter untouched landscapes and wild beauty. Over one-third of all European plant species can be found here; these mountains are home to one of the largest forests in Europe that has not been influenced by human activities. This old-growth forest provides the habitat for hundreds of species of mammals, some of them unique to these mountains, such as the Carpathian chamois. The chamois is a hooved animal that looks like a goat-antelope and lives high in the mountains, often found at 6,000 to 7,000 feet (1,829 to 2,133 meters). These animals are plentiful and are hunted throughout the Carpathian Mountains for meat and as a tourist industry. The largest European populations of wolves and lynxes, as well as around 60% of European brown bears, make their home here as well, making for a well rounded mountain experience.



FOOD

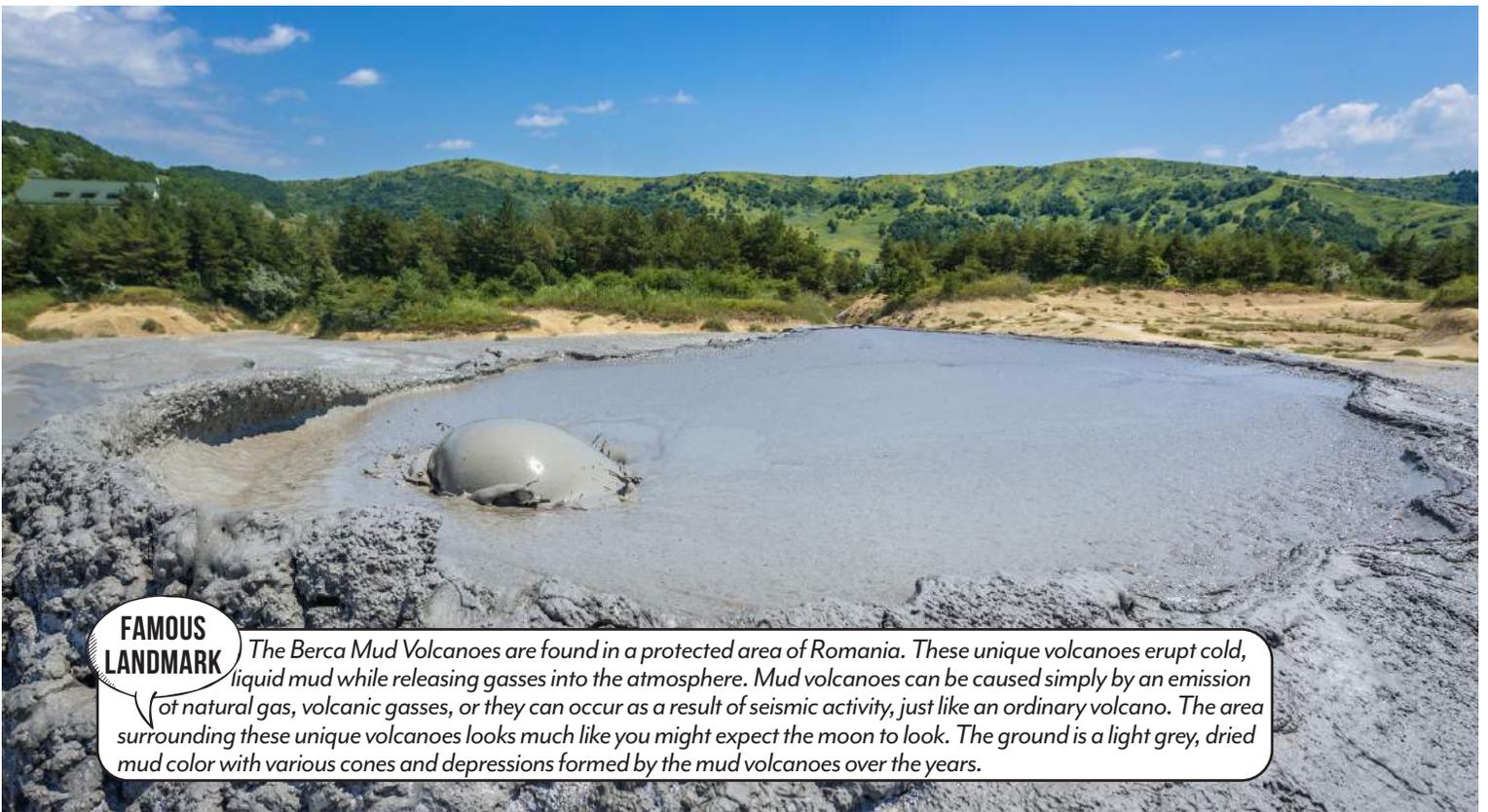
Do you like cheese? In North America, we mostly eat cheese that is sold in giant blocks and colored orange, or we eat stringy mozzarella grated on pizza. Cheese is so much more than that though. Romania has several cheeses that are unique to their country. Năsâl cheese, for example, is a special cheese that can only be produced in Tăgă cave in Romania, due to the special bacteria that lives in the cave. Telemea is a salty white cheese that is similar to feta cheese. Brânză de burduf is a unique cheese made with sheep's milk and is matured twice, first in wood and then in sheepskin, to produce the unique flavor. These are just a few of the cheeses that are made in Romania.



ACTIVITY BREAK

Take a quick break to cut up some cheese, and maybe some fruit, to snack on while you read the rest of the lesson.





**FAMOUS
LANDMARK**

The Berca Mud Volcanoes are found in a protected area of Romania. These unique volcanoes erupt cold, liquid mud while releasing gasses into the atmosphere. Mud volcanoes can be caused simply by an emission of natural gas, volcanic gasses, or they can occur as a result of seismic activity, just like an ordinary volcano. The area surrounding these unique volcanoes looks much like you might expect the moon to look. The ground is a light grey, dried mud color with various cones and depressions formed by the mud volcanoes over the years.

TRANSPORTATION

Most Romanians don't have cars, so there is public transportation readily available everywhere you turn in Romania. Trains are abundant for longer journeys from city to city, and maxi-taxis (small bus-like vehicles) are available for travel to smaller villages or towns that may not boast a train station. The local bus and light rail systems in Romanian cities are well equipped to get you to anywhere you would want to go within the city. Any trip to Romania without a ride on the metro system of Bucharest would be lacking in cultural experience. The metro is a cheap, quick, and comfortable way to get anywhere in the city of Bucharest, with stations that stop at all of the most popular places in the city.



HISTORY AND CULTURE

When visiting Romania, it is impossible to miss the richness of the history and culture. Just look around and you will see some amazing sights, like the tallest wooden church in the world! This church is in north-western Romania and has a 23 foot (7 meter) tall cross on top of the building that already boasts a height of 257 feet (78.3 meters). The Voronet



Monastery in Moldavia has been called the Romanian Sistine Chapel. Bucharest is home to the world's second-largest building, the Romanian Palace of Parliament. It is second in size only to the Pentagon in the United States. Or take a trip into the Carpathian mountains to find a stunning castle. Everywhere you go there are beautiful reminders of a rich and full history.

The Romanian language is 1,700 years old. In comparison, modern English is less than 600 years old. Did you know that most ancient writing wasn't done on paper? It was usually written on clay tablets (much like the tablets that Moses got the Ten Commandments on from God). That is fortunate for us, because these tablets last a LOT longer than paper would, so we can see what ancient writing looked like from archaeological discoveries. Three clay tablets have been found in Tartaria that date to 5,300 BC and are inscribed with symbols that are the subject of some controversy in the archaeological world. Not all archaeologist agree, but some believe that these tablets contain the earliest form of writing in the world.



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up pictures of writing on clay tablets. If you have plasticine, playdough, or air-dry clay around, make tablets out of it and use a toothpick to write a message on it. You could write in English or you could make up your own language of symbols and have a key to decode the message. If you use anything but plasticine you can leave your message to dry and have your very own clay tablet.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
very	write	castle	language

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Have some fun making volcanoes together. You can get messy and make the mud version, or look up instruction online to make a regular one!

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Romanian flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Romania (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Romanian flag and color or label Romania on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label Ukraine on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Romanian flag. Label and color Romania and Ukraine on the map. Research and label the capital city of Romania and label Ukraine's capital city. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about the Carpathian Mountains.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Romanian flag. Label Romania; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Romanian flag and more about the Carpathian Mountains.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: ROMANIA IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Look up these types of government and write out their definitions: Constitutional Monarchy, Absolute Monarchy, Fascist Dictatorship, Socialist Republic, and Semi-Presidential Republic.

SCIENCE MUD VOLCANOES



Students will use what they learned about mud volcanoes from the Teacher's Guide to complete their activities.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY:
bubbling mud, moon-like crater

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY:
cold mud, moon-like ground, releases gas

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE SCHOOL

HEADINGS + ANSWERS:
"Mud Volcano" - cold mud, moon-like surface, no vegetation, natural gases, small cones. "Center" - erupt, caused by seismic activity & volcanic gases, liquid. "Normal Volcano" - hot lava, lush forest, large mountains, dangerous.

HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS:
"Mud Volcanoes" and "Regular Volcanoes"
ASSIGNMENT:
Research and compare mud and regular volcanoes.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + DICTATION

Students can write their Bible passage from memory, or you can dictate it to them. Early Readers will copy rather than trace their verse on dictation day to help build their writing skills. Older students should check their work and correct any mistakes.

VERSE: Matthew 22:36-40 "Teacher, which is the great commandment in the Law?" And he said to him, "You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind. This is the great and first commandment. And a second is like it: You shall love your neighbor as yourself. On these two commandments depend all the Law and the Prophets."

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

VERSE: Matthew 22: 39.

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE SCHOOL

VERSE: Matthew 22:37-39

HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE: Matthew 22:36-40

HISTORY + BIBLE MISSIONARY STORY



Students will learn about Voice of the Martyrs (VOM) and Richard Wurmbrand. If you have multiple students, you can read one page aloud to everyone and then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Dictate or write a prayer for the persecuted church

ACTIVITY: Watch the Torchlighters movie about Richard Wurmbrand and discuss it. Keep in mind, this animated film does touch on the realities of being tortured for Christ.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Write a prayer for the persecuted church.

ACTIVITY: Research Richard Wurmbrand and discuss with someone the challenges of standing up for your faith when everyone else is against it.

ART DRAWING



Early Readers will be able to trace and color a Carpathian Chamois. All other levels can use the sketch provided to draw their own. If they want, they can color it as well.

SUPPLIES: Art supplies may be needed if they want to color or paint their drawing.



GREECE

Our next stop is just one more short plane ride (or long train ride) away! Athens is only 735 miles (1,183 km) away from Bucharest, and you will find multiple options to travel between these two destinations. I can't wait to visit this ancient land that has so many connections to our modern western culture and so much history and interesting things to uncover! Greece is one of the most well-known ancient civilizations, but I'm sure we can learn something new on this adventure of ours!



GREECE

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 10.4 million

GOVERNMENT TYPE: Parliamentary Democracy

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 50,965 sq. miles (132,000 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Athens

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: Greek

LANDMARK: The Acropolis



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up ways to get from Bucharest to Athens. Compare the length of the journeys and the costs. If you were traveling between these two countries, which option would you choose? Plane? Train? Bus? Car?



THEN AND NOW

Have you ever heard a saying and thought, “where on earth did that come from?” or “why do we say that?” The phrase “take the bull by the horns” is one of those sayings that seems to sort of make sense, but why do we use bull? We often use it when we are talking about someone taking charge of a challenging situation, but why not “take the elephant by the tusks” or “take the alligator by the jaw”? Well, if we turn to Greek mythology, we see a story that explains where this phrase comes from. In this myth, Hercules saves the island of Crete from a raging bull by seizing its horns. Over time, this phrase entered common use to mean taking control of a situation, with the hope of being the hero as Hercules was.

LAND AND ANIMALS

Greece is a land of rocky hills and mountains. In fact, almost 80% of Greece is mountainous. Because of this terrain, there are no rivers in the whole country that can be travelled down. There is a funny old Greek legend that tells the story of God creating the world. In the legend, God sifts all the soil onto earth through a strainer. When He is done giving good soil to the surrounding countries, He throws the leftover rocks over His shoulder and creates Greece. While this is an amusing story, we know that God created every habitat intentionally and beautifully, and Greece is no exception. Its mountainous terrain provides homes for many mountain-dwelling animals, and her location on the Mediterranean, Aegean, and Ionian Seas provides habitat for various sea creatures.



Monk Seal

There are many beautiful animals we may encounter on our trip through Greece. On the island of Crete you will find the Cretan spiny mouse, badgers (also known as arcalos), and the kri-kri goat (which is a protected species because of their numbers declining). The rocky mainland of Greece provides habitat for the beech marten and the protected Cypriot mouflon (thought to be ancestors of domesticated sheep). Off the coast of Greece it is common to see loggerhead turtles and dolphins. A rare sight you might hope to see on your trip to the Mediterranean coast is the monk seal. These unique animals live in caves and there are only 600 remaining in the wild today. These seals are so rare that when scientists discover a new colony, they keep it a secret to protect the animals.



**FAMOUS
LANDMARK**

Chances are you've heard the name "Acropolis" if you've ever studied ancient history or read a historical fiction book set in Greece. The Acropolis is found in Athens, and it has a history dating back to the Bronze Age (3300 to 1200 BC). The most well-known of these remains is the enormous temple called the Parthenon, which dates back to the 5th century BC. The name "Acropolis" means "high city" and, as you might guess, it was built on high ground and can be seen watching over the city of Athens still today. Although the Parthenon is the most well-known remains, there is more to see than just one temple. The Acropolis is home to the Propylaea, the Temple of Athena Nike, and the Erechtheion.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation in Greece has grown and changed dramatically in recent times. Modern Greece has an impressive system of transportation, from trains and buses to ferries and airports. It has many international airports due to the high volume of foreign tourists each year. It wasn't always this easy to get around in Greece though. With its rocky and mountainous terrain, roads were scarce and poorly built until modern times, and most ancient Greeks did not travel very far from home. Although they had access to wagons and carts, most Greeks simply traveled by foot when leaving the city because it avoided the hassle of wagons on poorly built roads and inhospitable terrain.



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up pictures of the various structures found on the Acropolis and find out what they were used for.

FOOD

A tour through Greece would be incomplete without many stops for delicious food. From Greek salad to souvlaki, tzatziki to spanakopita and baklava, Greek food is relatively well known worldwide. Greek food isn't only what you would find at your local mall food court though. Feta meli is feta cheese wrapped in phyllo pastry and then baked in the oven and drizzled with honey. It can be served either as a dessert or as a main course. Moussaka is another Greek meal that is often under-rated. This delicious meal is almost like a lasagna made with eggplant noodles. If you're looking for a quick, power-packed snack, look no further than pasteli, the Greek answer to an energy bar. These delicious treats are mainly made up of honey and sesame seeds but can have other nuts added to increase the nutrition and taste. I think we've found what we need to pack for a quick snack if we leave the city!



Pasteli

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *Philosophy in Greece?*

The famous philosophies of Platoism, Stoics, and Epicureans all came from this hot spot of ideas. The Bible records in Acts 17:21 that "...all the Athenians and the foreigners who lived there would spend their time in nothing except telling or hearing something new." The apostle Paul was taken to Mars Hill (the Areopagus - a rocky hill near the Acropolis) to share the new teachings of Jesus. Read Acts 17:16-34 and discuss how Paul was able to preach the Gospel within this culture of academia.

HISTORY/CULTURE

We are familiar with the concept of a toga as ancient Greek clothing, but what is considered traditional Greek clothing is very different than a toga. Both men and women wear sashes, with baggy flowing clothes. The men typically have vests and baggy trousers or a kilt-like garment called a foustanella, while the women wear head scarves and long skirts. Still, today the Evzones (the presidential guard in Greece) wear the traditional foustanella and a wide-sleeved shirt with traditional footwear and sash.



WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *Greek Culture?*

Did you know the Greeks have a high value for family and tradition? Traditionally, most families care for the aging members of their family in their homes, and it is common for Greek children to grow up with a grandparent or two living with them. It is also common for young people to remain living at home until they get married and for extended family to live close to one another. Imagine your entire family, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins, all decided to move into the same neighborhood. How many houses would you need?

Greece played a large part in the history of the world. The city of Athens is one of the oldest cities in the world at over 7,000 years old. It has been well known for producing brilliant minds and for being full of new and revolutionary ideas for many of those years. It is the birthplace of democracy, western philosophy, the Olympic Games, and major academic achievements in many arenas.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
vote	citizen	journey	civilization

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Watch “Turtle: The Incredible Journey” together with your family. Research loggerhead turtles and make a turtle craft together. Turn your art page into a friendly family contest and ask a grandparent to vote for their favorite.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Greek flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Greece (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Greek flag and color or label Greece on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label Romania on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Greek flag. Label and color Greece and Romania on the map. Research and label the capital city of Greece. Label Romania’s capital city. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about the Acropolis.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Greek flag. Label Greece on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Greek flag and more about the Acropolis.

SOCIAL STUDIES CITIZENSHIP + VOTING



Students learn about democracy in ancient Greece. If you have multiple students, you can read one page aloud to everyone and then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Research and discuss citizenship in your country & compare to ancient Greece.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

HEADINGS: “Democracy in Ancient Greece” and “Modern Democracy”

HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research citizenship and write a response to the questions given.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + SPELLING

Today we introduce a new verse for students to work on. You can choose to just copy and focus on spelling, or work on memorizing these verses together as a family. At the end of the week, students can either write them from memory or you can dictate

LANGUAGE ARTS GRAMMAR



Students will be studying point of view.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: The following words should be underlined: 1) I, 2) My, 3) mine, 4) We, 5) me, 6) Our, us, 7) ours

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) I, 2) My/Our, 3) mine/ours, 4) We, 5) me/us, 6) mine/ours, 7) Write a sentence of your own.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) 1st, 2) 2nd, 3) 1st, 4) 1st, 5) 2nd, 6) 1st, 7) Write a sentence in 1st person. 8) Write a sentence in 2nd person.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

ANSWER KEY: 1) 1st, 2) 3rd, 3) 2nd, 4) 1st, 5) 3rd, 6) 1st, 7) 3rd, 8) 2nd, 9) 1st. Students should write 3 sentences, 1 from each point of view.

HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Write 3 paragraphs, each from a different point of view.

ACTIVITY: Research point of view and answer the questions given.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: GREECE IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Research one battle that the Greeks participated in during the Second World War and record your findings.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + SPELLING

Today we introduce a new verse for students to work on. You can choose to just copy and focus on spelling, or work on memorizing these verses together as a family. At the end of the week, students can either write them from memory or you can dictate the verses to them. Another option is to practice the Charlotte Mason art of recitation and recite this each morning before you start your school.

VERSE: Acts 17:24-25 ESV "The God who made the world and everything in it, being Lord of heaven and earth, does not live in temples made by man, nor is he served by human hands, as though he needed anything, since he himself gives to all mankind life and breath and everything."

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

VERSE: Acts 17:24

SPELLING WORDS: man (Early Reader), world (Early Elementary), temples - a building devoted to the worship, or regarded as the dwelling place, of a god or gods or other objects of religious reverence. (Upper Elementary)

MIDDLE SCHOOL + HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE: Acts 17:24-25

REFLECTION: Students should answer both reflection questions given.

ASSIGNMENT: Note and practice any tricky spelling or punctuation.

ART DRAWING



Early Readers will be able to trace and color a Loggerhead Turtle. All other levels can use the sketch provided to draw their own. If they want, they can color it as well.

SUPPLIES: Art supplies may be needed if they want to color or paint their drawing.

ITALY

It's time to pack up the backpack again. Today we are headed to Italy! I can't wait to see some of the famous sights and taste some authentic Italian food. I've always wanted to visit the "boot" country. Have you ever noticed that Italy looks like a boot? It is one of the easiest countries to identify on a world map or globe because of its unique boot-like shape extending into the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Ionian Seas. We have a few options for travel to Italy from Greece. It would be fun to take a route that needed a ferry or boat ride, wouldn't it?



ACTIVITY BREAK

Research to find the travel options between Athens, Greece and Rome, Italy. Compare travel times and costs. If you were really in Athens and wanted to get to Rome, which route would you take? Would you travel overnight or during the day?

Italy! The heart of the famed Roman Empire. I can hardly believe we made it here. There is so much to see. I can't wait to see the Colosseum up close and in person! Imagine being in Yankee Stadium with no sound system and being able to hear everything the sports casters have to say. That seems impossible in today's culture. We rely on expensive sound equipment at all public events for anything to be heard over the noise of thousands of people talking. The Colosseum held around 50,000 people (the same number as Yankee Stadium) and was built so that the acoustics would carry the announcer's voices to all 100,000 ears. That is an amazing feat.

TEACHER'S GUIDE LESSON 6

ITALY

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 60.5 million**GOVERNMENT TYPE:** Democratic Republic**SIZE OF COUNTRY:** 116,333 sq. miles
(301,300 sq. km)**CAPITAL CITY:** Rome**OFFICIAL LANGUAGES:** Italian**LANDMARK:** Leaning Tower of Pisa

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *the sights of Italy?*

Have you ever been to a city with no cars? That is something that is very rare in today's world. While there are several cities around the world with the "no car" rule, Italy's Venice is the most famous. Do some research to find out how people travel within the city of Venice. Then, plan a sight-seeing adventure through the city of Venice. What mode of transportation would you want to take? What sights would you want to see? What would be the cost of this adventure?

LAND AND ANIMALS

Italy is diverse in both landforms as well as plant and animal life. There are beautiful beaches and islands along the coast, and the beautiful and majestic Alps rising in the north. It is also home to some of the most famous active volcanoes on earth. Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, is constantly

monitored due to the fact that it could erupt at any time. Italy

is well known for its deep and enduring love for all things

olive. You can find beautiful ancient olive trees along

the central and southern lowlands of Italy, along

with lemon, orange, and palm trees among

others. There are many different animals that are

endemic to Italy. Unfortunately, many of them

are confined to the national parks because of a

long history of civilization in the region. Hunting

and loss of natural habitat are common reasons

for this confinement. Animals that you might see if

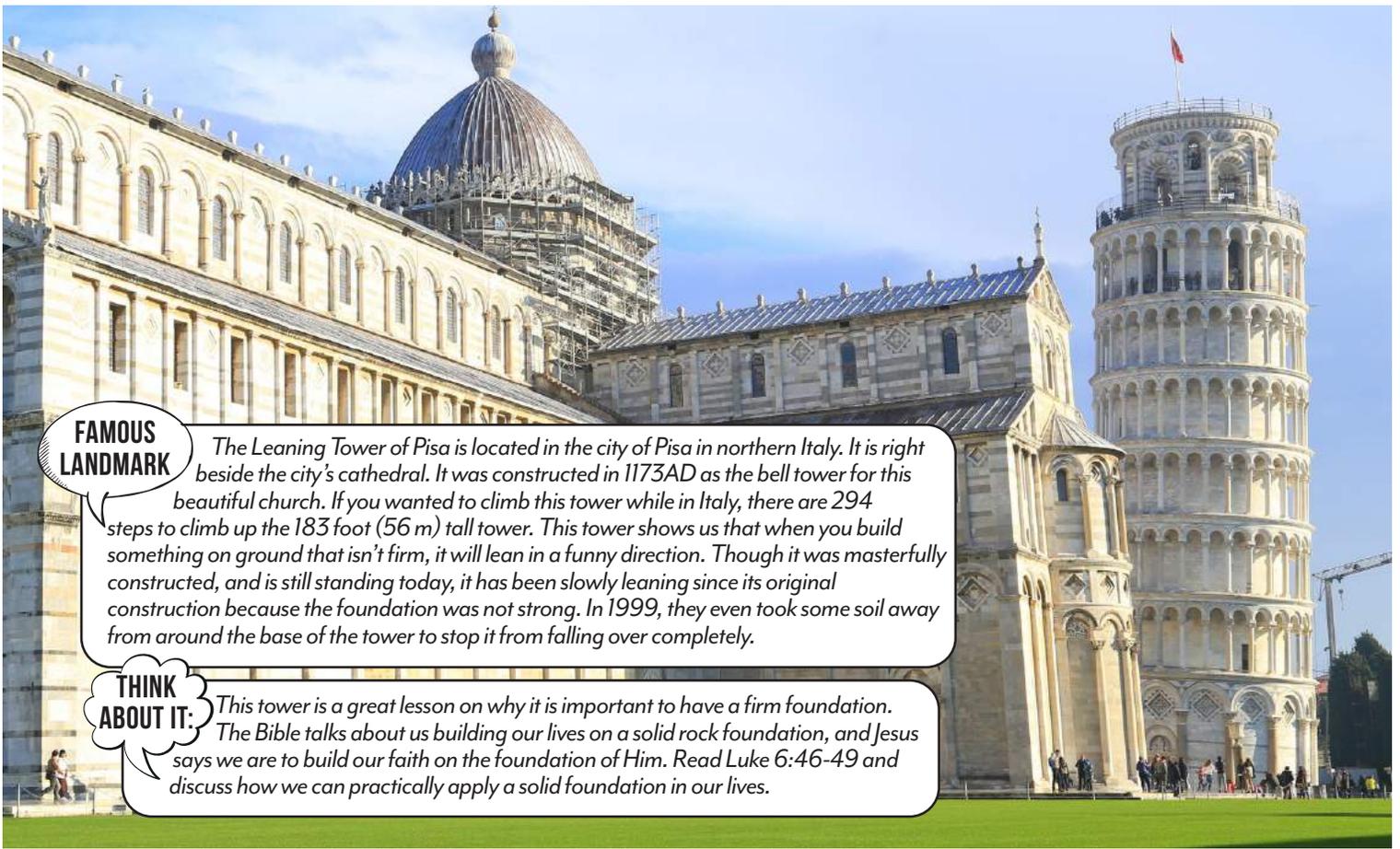
you visit a national park in Italy are wild boars, wild

cats, wolves, deer, reptiles, snakes, and birds of prey.



Sicilian wall lizard

The Sicilian wall lizard is a reptile unique to the island of Sicily off the coast of Italy's boot-shaped peninsula. Sicily is the big island that you can imagine is a soccer ball being kicked by the Italian boot. These adorable lizards have a bright green back with a yellow throat and orange underside in the springtime, but the coloring pales as the summer wears on. You might expect these lizards to live on the walls of homes, like geckos in Central or South America. However, these little guys avoid human settlements, and are often abundant in grassy meadow areas with rocks or old stone walls to climb.



FAMOUS LANDMARK

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is located in the city of Pisa in northern Italy. It is right beside the city's cathedral. It was constructed in 1173AD as the bell tower for this beautiful church. If you wanted to climb this tower while in Italy, there are 294 steps to climb up the 183 foot (56 m) tall tower. This tower shows us that when you build something on ground that isn't firm, it will lean in a funny direction. Though it was masterfully constructed, and is still standing today, it has been slowly leaning since its original construction because the foundation was not strong. In 1999, they even took some soil away from around the base of the tower to stop it from falling over completely.

THINK ABOUT IT:

This tower is a great lesson on why it is important to have a firm foundation. The Bible talks about us building our lives on a solid rock foundation, and Jesus says we are to build our faith on the foundation of Him. Read Luke 6:46-49 and discuss how we can practically apply a solid foundation in our lives.

FOOD

Pizza! Pasta! Coffee! Tiramisu! Some Italian food is so familiar to us that we don't even think of it as Italian food. It might be tempting on a trip to Italy to stick to familiar favorites, but there is so much more to discover in Italian food. One delicacy is sea urchin eggs that are used in a unique pasta dish. Or try Parmigiana, a dish that is similar to lasagna, but instead of noodles it uses layered aubergine (eggplant) slices. There are so many unique foods to try in Italy that you may never try that pizza you were so excited about! Another true cultural experience in Italy is coffee. Italy is the home of espresso coffee and its many variations. In Italy, coffee isn't just coffee...it is both a culture and an art form. If you want to stand out as a tourist in Italy, just go to a coffee shop and ask for your coffee "to go"! This is just not done in Italy.

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Look up Italian coffee culture and talk about how their attitude towards coffee is similar or different than your culture or your specific family. Research the names of the various coffee drinks and discuss which ones sound most appealing to you! Do the names give you any hint into how the coffee is made or what the ingredients are?





TRANSPORTATION

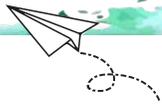
The ancient Romans were famous for their roads. In a time period where most countries had little more than rutted dirt paths for transportation, the Romans were way ahead of their time. The Roman road network reached from Portugal to Constantinople (now Istanbul in Turkey), an astonishing 74,564 miles (120,000 km) of roads. Roads before this point in history had followed the curve of the land and looked more like what we would consider a path or hiking trail. The Romans had a vision to join one place to another in as straight a line as possible. This led to incredible creativity as they built bridges, tunnels, viaducts, and other unheard-of architectural tricks. The Roman empire saw their roads as being important for both the movement of troops in their quest to conquer and control their vast territories as well as to assist the free trade of goods.

Roman roads were truly a feat of engineering brilliance. There are still sections of these roads that are intact today, despite the oldest of them being over 2300 years old! These roads were wide enough for two wagons to pass each other while staying on the road. To build the road, first a trench was dug and a foundation of rough gravel, crushed brick, or clay was set between curb stones. On top of this foundation, a layer of finer gravel was laid, and the road was surfaced with blocks or slabs of rock. These roads were slightly raised in the middle to encourage rainwater to run off. They often had drains to carry this water away as well as “sidewalks” made of packed gravel. These original highways even had milestones to record distances and rest-stop areas that people could pull off the road and get water or a bite to eat from a vendor.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

We have already discovered so many things about Italy, but with a history as long as Italy's, we have barely scratched the surface. Rome has been Italy's capital city since 1871, but it has been an inhabited city for almost 3,000 years. The University of Rome is one of the world's oldest universities. It was founded by the Catholic Church in 1303 A.D. and is the largest university in Europe with 150,000 students. The founding of Rome is the subject of a popular legend in Italy that features twin brothers Romulus and Remus and a female wolf that rescued them. Perhaps it is this often quoted legend that led to the wolf as the national animal of Italy.

Music is a vital part of Italian culture. In fact, many musical terms are Italian in origin. Did you know that the first violin was made in Italy in the 1500s? The city of Cremona became famous for being the home of Antonio Stradivari, the most famous violin-maker. Like most Italian inventions over the years, the violin has been a long-lasting and important invention to the whole world. This unique instrument is played with a bow instead of being plucked, creating the ability to sustain a note that was not possible on the other stringed instruments of the day. The violin makes a sound using vibrations that are caused by the friction of the bow against the string. Friction is a big word that describes the results of rubbing two things together.



ACTIVITY BREAK

Create friction by rubbing your hands together. Notice how it makes heat. Or rub a balloon on your hair to create static electricity. Friction can be used to create so much more than just music!



ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
road	family	vision	foundation

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Research Antonio Stradivari and his amazing violins. Listen to violin music together as a family.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Italian flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Italy (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Italian flag and color or label Italy on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label Greece on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Italian flag. Label and color Italy and Greece on the map. Research and label the capital city of Italy. Label the capital city of Greece. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about Mount Vesuvius.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Italian flag. Label Italy on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Italian flag and more about Mount Vesuvius (Middle School) or Pompeii (High School).

SCIENCE VIOLINS + SOUND



We learned about friction when we talked about violins in the Teacher's Guide today. Students will take that and build on it with the activities on this page.

EARLY READER

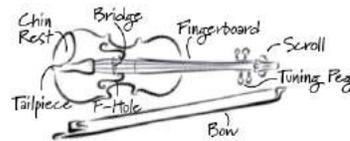
ANSWER KEY: 1) in waves, 2) vibrations, 3) no

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) waves, 2) vibrations, 3) cannot, 4) bow and strings

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) a sound we can hear, 2) vibrations, 3) no, 4) The friction of the bow and the string.



MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research sound using the questions provided as a guide. Record your findings in the boxes. Compile your research into a couple paragraphs. (High School)

LANGUAGE ARTS WRITING PROJECT



Students have the opportunity to write a postcard or letter and share with someone all they learned about Italy. *Optional ~ Students can add a personal touch by including a drawing or painting from something they found interesting in the lesson... maybe the Leaning Tower of Pisa or the Roman roads or a violin.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Write a postcard and send it to a friend or family member

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Write a letter, address the envelope, and send it to someone.

LANGUAGE ARTS



SIGHT WORDS + SPELLING
Early Readers and Early Elementary students are provided with 2 sight words each. Upper Elementary students are encouraged to work on their spelling.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

SIGHT WORDS: “over” and “ask” (Early Reader) “today” and “never” (Early Elementary)

ASSIGNMENT: Read the words, find them in a word search, and read them in the sentences.

OPTIONAL: Make flashcards for extra practice.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Look back at your previous writings and choose 5-10 difficult words, add them to your spelling list, and practice them. Re-read your post card and answer the questions.

HISTORY + BIBLE



MISSIONARY STORY

Students learn about the apostle Paul. Upper levels are encouraged to take this deeper.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw or write something that will remind you that God can use you to share His Good News.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Read or listen to the book of Romans and think of it as a letter from Paul to you. Take note of anything the Lord tells you while you’re reading or listening.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

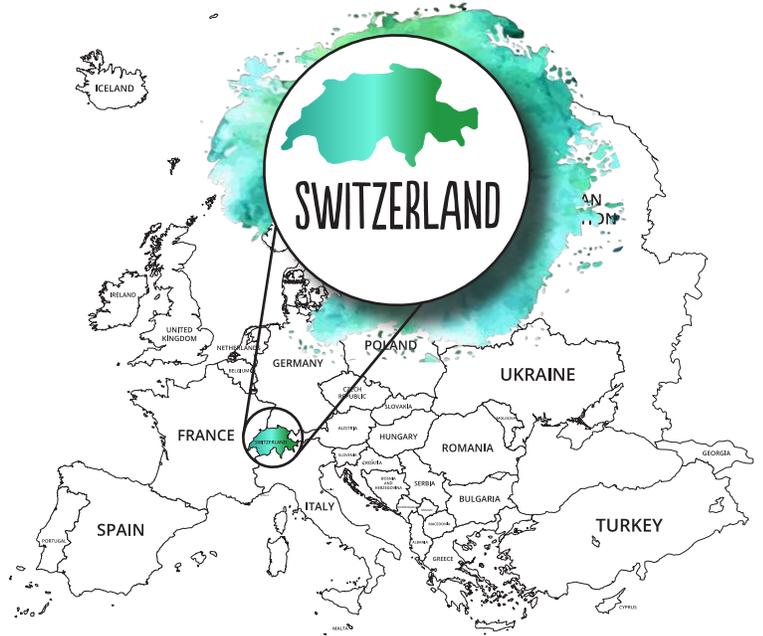
HISTORY: ITALY IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Research Bishop Giuseppe Nicolini and Aldo Brunacci of Assisi and read about their efforts to save the Jews from the German advances. Discuss or journal how their lives and stories impact you.



SWITZERLAND

We are off to Switzerland! The land of chocolate, cheese, and clocks. I can't wait to discover all of the amazing sights and tastes we will encounter here! But first things first, we need to buy an unlimited rail pass for Europe and hop on the train. Switzerland is known for its beautiful mountains and scenery, so should we take the day train to see all the scenery or the night train and sleep so we can just enjoy Switzerland when we get there? So many choices!



ACTIVITY BREAK

Research the Bernina Express. This is a train that crosses the Alps and is considered one of the most scenic Swiss train rides. It runs between Chur, Switzerland and Tirano, Italy. Would you choose this train route or another?



SWITZERLAND

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 8.6 million

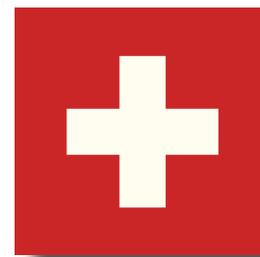
GOVERNMENT TYPE: Federal Democracy

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 15,942 sq. miles
(41,290 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Bern

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Italian, French, German
(Swiss German being common), Romansch

FAMOUS LANDMARK: Matterhorn



LAND AND ANIMALS

Switzerland is a land of many beautiful features. 60% of the country is covered in mountains, but nestled between the peaks is a hilly plateau that is home to many beautiful towns and stunning lakes. In fact, there are about 7,000 lakes in Switzerland, and it doesn't matter where you are in the country, you will never be more than 10 miles (16 km) away from a lake. Many of the largest lakes in Switzerland extend into its neighboring countries. Lake Geneva, for example, is the largest lake in the country, but it extends into France as well.

There are many different kinds of wildlife living in the mountains, plateaus, and lakes of Switzerland. One bird that was hunted to extinction in the 19th century but has been reintroduced in the last 30 years is the bearded vulture. It was once believed that these large birds killed sheep, horses, and children, so they were hunted until they were gone from the mountains of Switzerland. After much research, we have learned that these huge birds are not to be feared after all. They feed almost exclusively on bone, not on sheep, horses, or children. They throw large bones onto rocky slopes until they break apart and eat the marrow of the bone first and then the pieces. These unique birds have huge territories of 77 to 154 square miles (200 to 400 sq km) which they fiercely defend from other vultures. These magnificent creatures stand 3.77 feet (1.15 meters) tall and have a wingspan of 8.8 feet (2.7 meters).

FAMOUS LANDMARK

The Swiss Alps' iconic peak is none other than the Matterhorn. It is one of the highest peaks in the Alps and boasts a distinct and beautiful shape that is recognized worldwide. Located on the border between Switzerland and Italy, it is a dangerous climb at 14,692 feet (4,478 meters) high. The first time it was climbed was in 1865, and there have been over 500 people that have died climbing the mountain. On average, 12 people die trying to climb it every year. Because of the steep faces of the mountain, only small amounts of snow accumulate on them, but there are frequent avalanches and falling rocks that pose danger to climbers. Ulrich Inderbinen was a mountain guide that climbed the Matterhorn 370 times. His last ascent was at the age of 90. He retired from guiding at 94 and lived to be 103 years old.



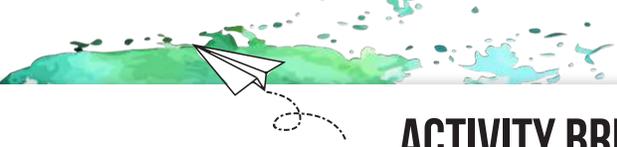
FOOD

Chances are, when you think about Swiss food all that really comes to mind is Swiss chocolate and Swiss cheese. But do the Swiss people really live off chocolate and cheese? Well, not exactly.... although cheese is common in many of their traditional dishes! Fondue was originally invented to make a hearty meal of bread and cheese in the cold winter months in the mountains. Although this classic Swiss meal has evolved over the years, and there are endless varieties of fondue available, dunking bread in melted cheese will never get old! Another common cheesy meal is raclette cheese, grilled slowly and sliced off to cover boiled potatoes, pickles, and onions. While this delightful tradition began grilling cheese over a fire, today there are raclette machines that make this delicious tradition accessible in any modern home.

If you're looking for a Swiss meal for the lactose intolerant, you might like to try roasted flour soup, or mehlisuppe. Roasted flour soup is made with flour, butter, onion, and beef stock, and although it is generally topped with gruyere cheese, that could be avoided if necessary. Another popular Swiss dish is Röstli. Röstli is comparable to hash browns, and is made with thinly grated potatoes, pan-fried until crispy. They were originally served for breakfast, but can be eaten at any time of day now. They go beautifully with bacon, fried eggs, pickled onions, gherkins, and of course, raclette cheese.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

Switzerland is well known in the world for being an incredibly safe nation, with a history of neutrality. That means that it does not go to war against other countries. It may seem strange then that the government requires mandatory conscription and military training for all males over the age of 20 for a minimum of 18 weeks of boot camp with subsequent required training. This pattern of training has led some to comment that Switzerland doesn't have an army, they ARE an army.



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up the Swiss Army knife. It was invented in 1891 by Karl Elsener because he didn't like the fact that the knives issued to the Swiss armed forces were made in Germany. How many different models of Swiss Army knives are there? What might they be good for?



Although the Swiss people are seen as peaceful and safe, their history would indicate that they are a force to be reckoned with. Between the years of 1400 and 1848, a common exported skill from Switzerland was soldiering. During those years it is estimated that more than 2 million Swiss mercenaries (hired soldiers) were hired out by other governments. Even the personal bodyguards of the Pope are called the Swiss Guard and are required to be of Swiss nationality. While their outfits look a little like a jester, they are just following tradition and have maintained their style of dress since the guard was formed in the 16th century. The French, led by Napoleon Bonaparte, have been the only country to conquer Switzerland. They disarmed the people, but this did not lessen their resolve for freedom. They fought a war in 1802 against the French with wooden clubs that they called Stecklikrieg.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

LESSON 7 • DAY AT A GLANCE • SWITZERLAND

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
lake	choose	chocolate	plateau

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Research Swiss railway clocks. Who invented them? What is different about them? Are they easy or hard to read? Watch a youtube video of one in action and discuss as a family.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY



NOTEBOOKING

WHAT'S HAPPENING? Mapwork and learning the Swiss flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities.

Students should add Switzerland (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Swiss flag and color or label Switzerland on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label Italy on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Swiss flag. Label and color Switzerland and Italy on the map. Research and label the capital city of Switzerland. Label the capital city of Italy. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about the Alps.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT:

Draw and color the Swiss flag. Label Switzerland on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Swiss flag and more about the Swiss Guard.

SCIENCE



Younger students are using what they learned about Bearded Vultures to complete their activities. Upper level students are learning about bone marrow.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: Students should circle bone marrow and pieces of bone.

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: Down: 1) marrow, 2) Vultures, 3) fiercely.
Across: 4) bone, 5) territory, 6) bearded.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Hunted", "Diet", "Interesting Facts"

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research what bone marrow is and what its health benefits are. Put your findings in the soup pot!

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + SPELLING

Students will review their copywork verses and spelling for the week.

VERSE: Acts 17:24-25 ESV

"The God who made the world and everything in it, being Lord of heaven and earth, does not live in temples made by man, nor is he served by human hands, as though he needed anything, since he himself gives to all mankind life and breath and everything."

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

VERSE: Acts 17:24

SPELLING WORDS:

man (Early Reader), world (Early Elementary), temples (Upper Elementary)

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE: Acts 17:24-25

REFLECTION:

Ask Jesus to make this scripture come alive to you and ponder or journal what it looks like for God to live in you as a temple of the Holy Spirit.

ASSIGNMENT:

Note and practice any tricky spelling or punctuation.

LANGUAGE ARTS COMPREHENSION



Students will learn about Heidi, a book written by Swiss author Johanna Spyri. If you want, find a children's version of the Heidi story and read it together.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: Heidi felt sad in Frankfurt. Heidi felt happy in the Alps.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS: "Frankfurt" and "The Alps"

ASSIGNMENT: Fill in the boxes with things that Heidi experiences and feels in each place. Then discuss the question given.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Either read a children's version or a summary of the story and pay attention to the two very different worlds and styles of "education" Heidi is exposed to. Then write 1-2 paragraphs answering the question you are given.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: SWITZERLAND IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Use the information given to work through your thoughts and feelings on Switzerland's attitude towards refugees during the war. Then answer the questions and discuss your answers with someone or write a paragraph.

SOCIAL STUDIES TRADE + ECONOMY



Students will learn about the economy in Switzerland and what makes it so strong. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud, then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Complete the "cut and paste" activity.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Fill the boxes provided with things that Switzerland exports.

OPTIONAL: Research to find more and add them to your list.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research the statistics on the Swiss economy and record your findings.

HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research Swiss banking and use your findings to answer the questions.

AUSTRIA

We are off to Austria, the birthplace of many famous composers and a rich heritage of culture! Grab that unlimited train pass we picked up and hop on another train from Switzerland to Austria. We will be traveling through beautiful mountainous countryside to finally reach our destination. I am so excited about everything we will learn here today! Austria is home to many discoveries that have altered our world in large ways. Have you ever watched the weather channel and seen the bright colors changing and moving across the screen? These weather patterns are tracked using a Doppler radar, named after Austrian Christian Doppler. He discovered the “doppler effect,” which is now used around the world to track storms. This technology is largely why we have weather warnings that can help us prepare for big storms like hurricanes, tornadoes, or even severe snow storms. This discovery is responsible for saving thousands of lives from natural disasters. Another important discovery was made by an Austrian biologist who was the first to discover blood types and the Rhesus factor in blood transfusions. This discovery made it possible to give patients blood without it being potentially fatal for them. Before understanding how different types of blood interacted with each other, blood transfusions were not always helpful in saving lives. There are many people today that would not be alive if successful blood transfusions had not been available.



AUSTRIA

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 8.97 million

GOVERNMENT TYPE: Representative Democracy

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 32,386 sq. miles (83,880 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Vienna

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: German

LANDMARK: Austrian Eisriesenwelt Caves



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up pictures or videos of a Doppler radar. Check the weather channel to see the screen where the weather patterns are tracked. If there is a storm near you, check back every few hours to see its progress. Were the predictions made by the Doppler radar accurate?



LAND AND ANIMALS

Austria is a land of various landforms and wildlife. The Alps extend into Austria with the highest mountain peaks in the western part of the country, while the eastern part of the country has substantial lowlands that are the home to rich agriculture. The mountains that cover about 70% of the country are home to many different types of wildlife. If you go on a hike in either the mountains or lowlands of Austria, you might see a black eagle. This bird is considered the national animal of Austria. It is featured on the Austrian coat of arms as a symbol of strength and sovereignty. These birds are birds of prey, like all eagles, and love to hunt bats, rats, squirrels, frogs, and reptiles, among other small animals.



They stand 27 inches (69 cm) to 32 inches (81 cm) tall, can weigh as much as 3.5 lbs (1.6 kg), and can fly at speeds of 43 mph (70 km/h) or more.

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *Austrian Inventions?*

Austria was the first country to introduce the idea of a government issue postcard in 1869. These cards were not the fancy picture postcards that we have today but were just plain cards with a stamp included to be put in the mail. It was such a successful invention that the British adopted the idea just one year later. An Austrian inventor created the world's first working ship propeller, making it possible to power a ship with steam rather than a sail. Slow motion was invented by an Austrian priest. He patented his device in 1904.

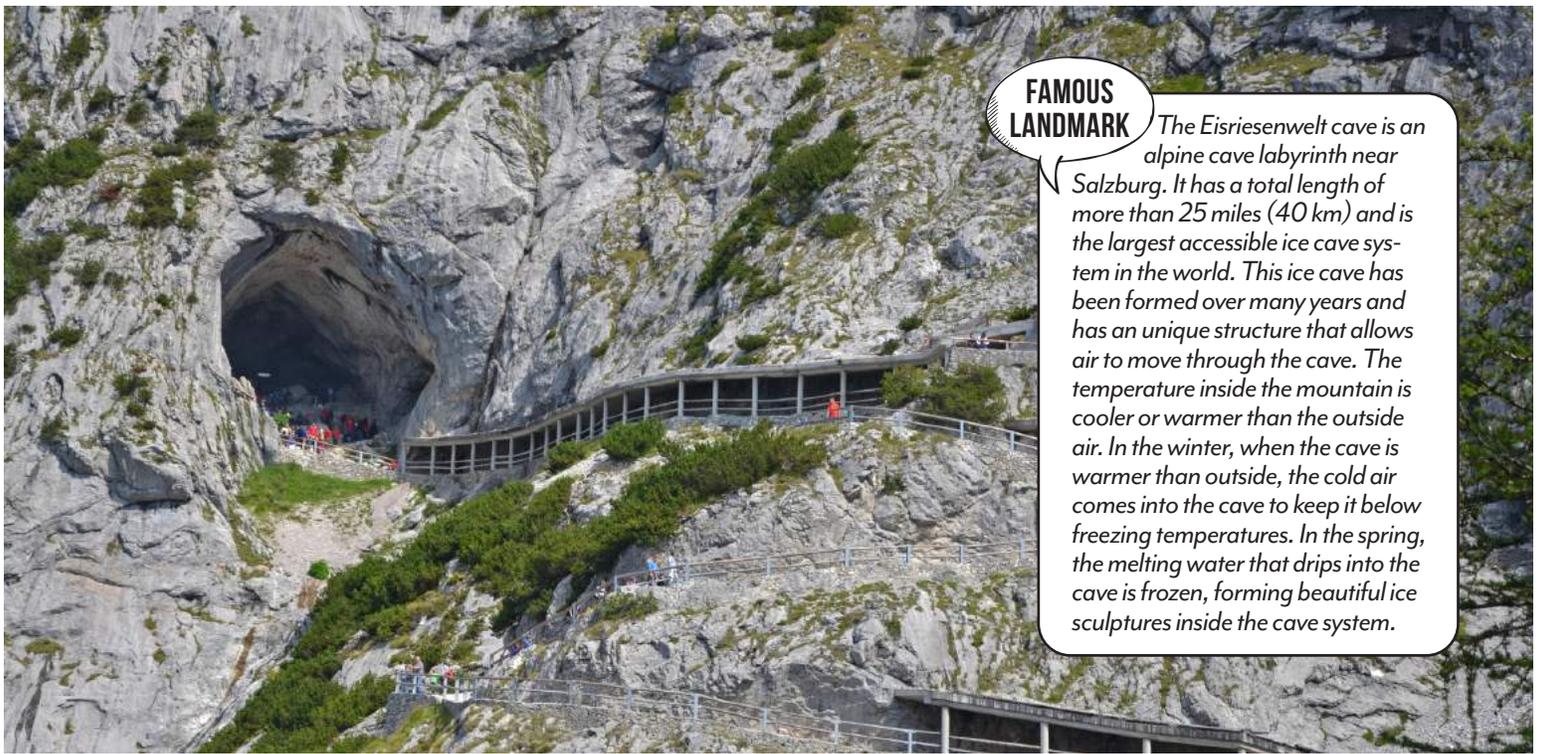
FOOD

A trip through Austria wouldn't be the same without sampling some local foods. I would love to experience authentic wiener schnitzel made in "Wien." In English, we say the capital of Austria is Vienna, but in German, they call this city Wien. A schnitzel is basically breaded or encrusted meat. Wienerschnitzel is a breaded and fried veal (meat from a calf) cutlet from Vienna! Another famous Austrian food is sacher torte. This famous cake was invented by Franz Sacher, an apprentice chef, in 1832. It is a delicious chocolate cake with apricot jam and almond meal. It is so famous that it has its own day! Every year, December 5 is Sachertorte Day. Franz Sacher's story and cake is a good reminder that YOU can make a difference, or invent something new, even when you're a young person!



TRANSPORTATION

If you look at a map of Europe, you will notice that Austria is almost in the middle of the continent. This is a unique position that has encouraged the growth of the rail network within the country. It is known for having one of the most advanced railway networks on the continent and is an essential part of connecting the western and eastern European countries, both for trade and the transport of people. Austrian industry is a world leader in technology that makes controlling train networks safe and efficient.



**FAMOUS
LANDMARK**

The Eisriesenwelt cave is an alpine cave labyrinth near Salzburg. It has a total length of more than 25 miles (40 km) and is the largest accessible ice cave system in the world. This ice cave has been formed over many years and has an unique structure that allows air to move through the cave. The temperature inside the mountain is cooler or warmer than the outside air. In the winter, when the cave is warmer than outside, the cold air comes into the cave to keep it below freezing temperatures. In the spring, the melting water that drips into the cave is frozen, forming beautiful ice sculptures inside the cave system.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

Austria has a long history of strong innovation and technology. This began as far back as the 13th century when the Hapsburg dynasty came to power in Austria. This family was the ruling family for 640 years, and over the years they encouraged and contributed to many innovations and discoveries. Vienna University was founded less than 100 years after this family took power in Austria. This dynasty was deeply invested in the arts and provided patronage (financial support) to some of the greatest musical geniuses in history. The patrons of both Mozart and Beethoven came from the Hapsburg dynasty. This was the culture that they encouraged in their empire, and it led to incredible innovation in the arts that is still appreciated to this day. The Hapsburg dynasty came to an untimely end in World War I when Emperor Charles was forced to abdicate. Although the dynasty came to an end and their territory shrunk substantially, the groundwork of innovation that they laid has encouraged the strength of the Austrian nation in moving forward with innovations in the 20th and 21st centuries.

ACTIVITY BREAK

The Hapsburg Dynasty, although gone from Austria and the majority of Europe, still has a Hapsburg descendant on the throne in Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein is one of the world's tiniest and richest countries that is often described as a fairytale location. Look up pictures of Liechtenstein and see what you can learn about this unique country.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
snow	leader	hurricane	efficient

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Look up ice caves together. Then, everyone choose your favorite and try to recreate it by painting or drawing and coloring.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Austrian flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Austria (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Austrian flag and color or label Austria on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label Switzerland on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Austrian flag. Label and color Austria and Switzerland on the map. Research and label the capital city of Austria. Label the capital city of Switzerland. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about the Black Eagle

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Austrian flag. Label Austria on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Austrian flag and more about the Hapsburgs.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + DICTATION

Students can write their Bible passage from memory, or you can dictate it to them. Early Readers will copy rather than trace their verse on dictation day to help build their writing skills. Older students should check their work and correct any mistakes.

VERSE: Acts 17:24-25 ESV "The God who made the world and everything in it, being Lord of heaven and earth, does not live in temples made by man, nor is he served by human hands, as though he needed anything, since he himself gives to all mankind life and breath and everything."

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

VERSE: Acts 17:24

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE: Acts 17:24-25

HISTORY + ART APPRECIATION



MISSIONARY STORY

Students will learn about Franz Joseph Haydn. If you have multiple students, choose a page to read aloud and then complete the activity.

ALL TOGETHER:

Look up *The Seven Last Words of Christ* by Joseph Haydn and listen to it together as a family. Discuss the emotions that you feel when you listen to the music. Do you feel like it draws you closer to God? Why or why not?

SOCIAL STUDIES TRADE + ECONOMY



Students will discuss what it means in terms of money exchange to be part of the European Union or not. If you have multiple students, choose a page to read aloud and then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: On the map provided, color 10 of the nations that use the Euro.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: On the map provided, find and color the countries that use the Euro.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS: “Euro Zone”, “Euro Exchange”, “Euro Zone Exceptions” (High School)

ASSIGNMENT: Research to discover which of the nations in the European Union use the Euro. Make a list of them. Find out the exchange rate between the Euro and your local currency. High Schoolers, research until you know why certain countries still use their national currency and record your findings.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: AUSTRIA IN WWII

ACTIVITY: Watch *The Sound of Music* with your family. Then look up the real Von Trapp family and compare what you learned with the movie. Create a Venn diagram to show your research.

SCIENCE HOT + COLD AIR



Students will take what they learned about ice caves in Austria and complete the activities. If you want, complete the activity together to feel how the hot air rises, but does not fall.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: Ice-down, Fire-up

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: ice cube-down, hair dryer-up, fire-up

UPPER ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS: “Chimneys” and “Hot Air Balloons”

ASSIGNMENT: Research and answer the questions. Record your findings under the appropriate heading.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS: “Hot Air” and “Cold Air”

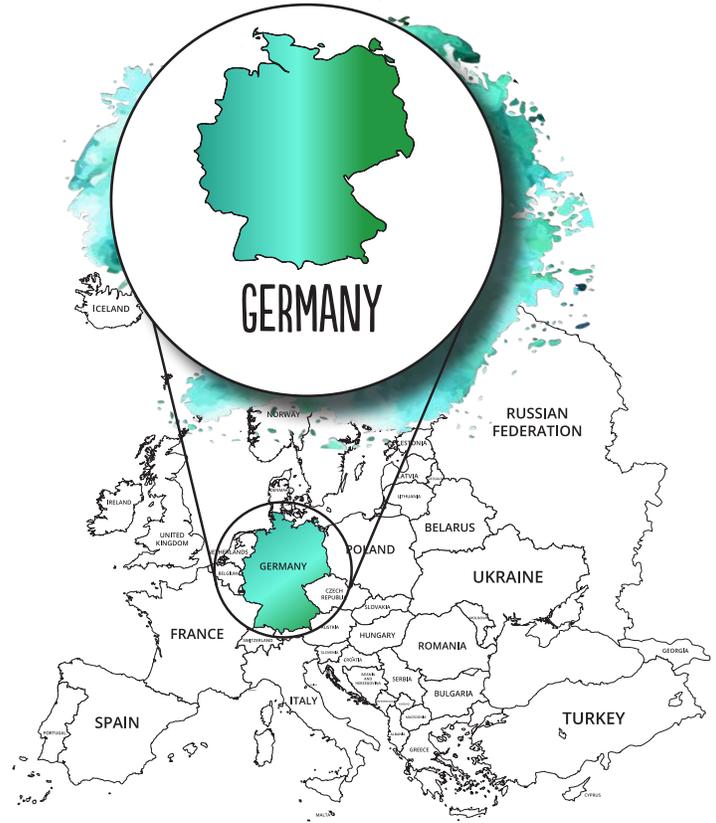
ASSIGNMENT: Research chimneys and hot air balloons and how they work. Then, answer the questions given.

EXTENSION: If the movement of air intrigues you, look up thermodynamics and report what you learn. (High School)

GERMANY

We are off to Germany! The land of Christmas trees, sausages, and pretzels. Germany is full of unique and beautiful things to discover. Another train ride and we will be there. The ICE (intercity-express) train is the fastest train on the Deutsche Bahn (German railway system). It can reach speeds up to 199 mph (320 km/h). I can't wait to get to Germany.

Have you ever heard the low rumble of a diesel engine and wondered where it was first invented? Or seen a car and wondered who was the first person to invent a motor that would drive something without a horse? What about the telephone or who figured out how to take pictures of bones with x-rays? These are just a few of the inventions that have come out of Germany. German inventors are also responsible for the medicine aspirin, cuckoo clocks, and even gummy bears! These inventions have all helped to shape the strength of the German economy over the years. They have made all of our lives much easier as well!



GERMANY

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 83.6 million

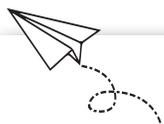
GOVERNMENT TYPE: Democratic, Federal, Parliamentary Republic

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 137,993 sq. miles
(357,400 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Berlin

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: German

LANDMARK: Neuschwanstein Castle



ACTIVITY BREAK

Find out how long the train ride is from Vienna to Berlin. What times of day do the trains leave?



Have you ever heard the low rumble of a diesel engine and wondered where it was first invented? Or seen a car and wondered who was the first person to invent a motor that would drive something without a horse? What about the telephone or who figured out how to take pictures of bones with x-rays? These are just a few of the inventions that have come out of Germany. German inventors are also responsible for the medicine aspirin, cuckoo clocks, and even gummy bears! These inventions have all helped to shape the strength of the German economy over the years. They have made all of our lives much easier as well!

LAND AND ANIMALS

Germany's longest river is the Rhine, stretching about 765 miles (1,230 km). It originates in the Alps in Switzerland and drains into the North Sea through the Netherlands. This river has been one of Europe's strongest routes for transportation since it became a part of the Roman Empire. This river is famous for the cities that lie on the banks. From Worms, Mainz, and Cologne in Germany to Basel in Switzerland and Strasbourg in France, it is no wonder that the river has brought prosperity to the countries it flows through.

With over 30% of Germany's land still covered in forests, as well as several high mountain ranges, there are plenty of habitats for wildlife to thrive in. A hike into the Alps in Germany may bring you face to face with an Alpine ibex. These majestic creatures are wild goats that live in very rough and steep terrain, protecting them from predators. They can jump from one jagged cliff to another easily, being capable of a 6 foot (1.8 m) jump from a standing position. These social creatures live in groups of females, with generally one dominant male and 10 to 20 females in the herd. The males can also live in herds, though smaller than the mixed herds. During breeding season, the males live in isolation and are aggressive towards other males, attempting to establish dominance and win a herd of females for himself. The females (called a doe or a nanny) usually have 1 kid who stays with them for 4-6 months, reaching maturity at 8 months to a year and breeding when they are 2 or 3 years old. These beautiful animals mainly eat grasses, flowers, bushes, and other plants.





FAMOUS LANDMARK

Neuschwanstein Castle looks like something out of a fairytale. In fact, the famous Disney castle was actually patterned after this castle, and it was the inspiration for Walt Disney's Magic Kingdom. It is one of the most visited castles in Germany and one of the most popular tourist destinations in all of Europe. Situated on top of a hill in the Bavarian Alps, this castle was built in the 19th century and had modern conveniences such as flushing toilets and a central heating system. Though the building of the castle began in 1869, and was planned to take 3 years, King Ludwig II was determined that the castle be perfect. However, only 14 rooms were finished when the king suddenly died in 1886. The castle is still not completely finished to this day.

FOOD

German food has found its way into many different cultures. You can find bags of pretzels and packages of sausage in any mainstream grocery store in North America. If you get the chance, sample a true, soft German pretzel or taste what one of the many different varieties of authentic German sausage is supposed to taste like! Bread is a major part of German culture as well. Not only will you find hundreds of different kinds of bread in Germany, but there is even a museum dedicated to bread, located in Ulm. Besides the famous soft pretzels, there are sourdough breads, rye breads, sweet breads, seeded breads, oatmeal breads, and various types of rolls and buns, all baked fresh in German bakeries each day.

TRANSPORTATION

If you like to drive fast in cars, the Autobahn is a road you will definitely want to visit on a trip through Germany. These freeways are known around the world for being roads with no speed limits. Although this is mostly true, there are recommended speed signs on much of the highway between 80 mph (130 km/h) and 62 mph (100 km/h), the lower recommendations being implemented along urban and dangerous stretches of freeway. Germany's autobahn system is 8,073 miles (12,993 km) long and reaches across most parts of Germany to provide speedy access from city to city. Some other interesting stops in Germany would be the largest train station in Europe, located in Berlin. And don't forget to take a taxi while you're here. It's not every country that has mostly Mercedes as the make of their taxis, but that is commonplace in Germany.



ACTIVITY BREAK

German cars are world renowned for both their design and reliability. This is not surprising, considering that Germans were the first people to invent an engine-driven vehicle. Look up different car brands that are German and scroll through pictures of them.



HISTORY/CULTURE

Imagine that your country was divided into small sections of land, but was then forced to come together? How do you think you would feel, knowing your leaders had been removed and replaced by someone you didn't know or trust? Germany was once divided into many little kingdoms, but forced to unite into one country. As you can imagine, this was a difficult beginning for these people. This also became a problem for greater Europe, as German leaders began to compete for further power. This power struggle eventually led to both World Wars, a re-divided Germany, and misunderstood people. But despite Germany's unsettled history, it has been known as a nation of great innovation, invention, poetry, music, and art. Not only have many important inventions come out of Germany, but also some of the greatest musical minds in the history of the world such as Beethoven, Brahms, Schumann, and Mendelssohn. Not to mention Albert Einstein, who is recognized as the most famous scientist of all time and one of 100 Germans to receive the Nobel Prize! Nowadays, Germans are still lovers of art and culture, enjoying many museums, theaters, and concerts, as well as folk festivals where they celebrate their unique traditions and heritage.

German culture has been known for placing a high value on punctuality, privacy, and structure, and the people are well-known for their high work ethic. Perfection is important to the German people, as are well-directed calendars, agendas, and schedules. The German people like things controlled and managed. This has often led other cultures to view them as cold people, but actually, they have a deep sense of community and respect for one another! One unique way they show this care for one another is their respect for someone's lost item. As we walk through the parks of Germany, you may notice items hanging in the lowest branches of the trees. These are items that have been found and are now left hanging so that people retracing their steps will have an easier time finding their lost item!

ACTIVITY BREAK

Listen to some of the classical music from German composers such as Bach, Beethoven, Handel, Brahms, and Schumann. Look up pieces of German art, architecture, or poetry as you fill your home with the rich culture of Germany!



WANT TO KNOW MORE... *about Germany's history?*

Early Germany was divided into many small patches of land, ruled by their own kings and dukes. In 1871, Otto von Bismarck united all the land into one country, through force and strategic political alliances. This united country created a stronger force on the map of Europe, and by the late 19th century, they began competing with other European countries for colonies in Africa and Asia. The resulting tensions prepared the way for the first and second World Wars, and resulted in a divided Germany following the Second World War. Germany became the unfortunate location for a 44 year battle between the Soviet Union and Western powers, known as the Cold War. But finally, in 1989, the Cold War ended and West and East Germany were re-united once more. Choose one of these eras of history to research further and discuss as a family. How would you feel, living in Germany during that time?

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
both	motor	design	prosperity

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Look up pictures of the Neuschwanstein Castle. Then paint or build a model of your own. You could also build a model of a German-made car.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the German flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Germany (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the German flag and color or label Germany on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label Austria on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the German flag. Label and color Germany and Austria on the map. Research and label the capital city of Germany. Label the capital city of Austria. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about Einstein.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the German flag. Label Germany on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the German flag and more about Einstein.

SCIENCE NOTEBOOKING



Students will use what they learned about the Alpine ibex from the lesson to complete their pages.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", and "Interesting Facts"

ART: Trace and color the Alpine ibex.

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", "Life Cycle", "Interesting Facts"

ASSIGNMENT: Use the information from the lesson and research further to complete the worksheet.

LANGUAGE ARTS GRAMMAR



Students get to be the editor! Each student will have a level appropriate passage to correct.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: The dog ran.

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: Many famous people are German. German sausage is amazing. The Rhine is a long river.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Correct the passage and check your work with the Teacher's Guide page 61.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Correct the passage and check your work with your WWII History page.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

COPYWORK + SPELLING

Today we introduce a new verse for students to work on. You can choose to just copy and focus on spelling, or work on memorizing these verses together as a family. At the end of the week, students can either

write them from memory or you can dictate the verses to them. Another option is to practice the Charlotte Mason art of recitation and recite this each morning before you start your school.

VERSE: John 6:30-35 So they said to him, "Then what sign do you do, that we may see and believe you? What work do you perform? Our fathers ate the manna in the wilderness; as it is written, 'He gave them bread from heaven to eat.'" Jesus then said to them, "Truly, truly, I say to you, it was not Moses who gave you the bread from heaven, but my Father gives you the true bread from heaven. For the bread of God is he who comes down from heaven and gives life to the world." They said to him, "Sir, give us this bread always." Jesus said to them, "I am the bread of life; whoever comes to me shall not hunger, and whoever believes in me shall never thirst."

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

VERSE: John 6:35

SPELLING WORDS: life (Early Reader), hunger (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

VERSE: John 6:34-35

SPELLING: believes - accepting something as true

REFLECTION: What do you think Jesus meant when he said he was the bread of life?

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE: John 6:30-35

REFLECTION: Students should answer both reflection questions given.

ASSIGNMENT: Note and practice any tricky spelling or punctuation.

SOCIAL STUDIES TRADE + ECONOMY

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Students will learn about German-made cars. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud, then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Color the picture of a famous German car.

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research German-made automobiles. Fill in each box with the name of a brand and draw the logo underneath. Then, write some interesting facts. (Middle + High School)

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: GERMANY IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Research how the war ended and answer the questions. Write 1-3 (or 3-5 for High School) paragraphs describing what you know of Germany in the Second World War.



CZECH REPUBLIC

We are off to the Czech Republic. It is sometimes called Czechia and used to be called Czechoslovakia. It doesn't matter which of those names you choose to use, saying them is fun! I can't wait to explore this country with you. I think we will all be surprised at what we find once we get there. Let's jump on another train to take us to Prague, the "handsomest city in Europe!"

The Czech Republic is known worldwide for many amazing things. In 2016, it was ranked as the 6th safest place to live on earth, due to its lack of large-scale conflicts and low crime rate. Its mouth-blown crystal and glass are greatly sought after as unique, individual pieces of art. The Czech Republic has been called the castle capital of the world, having over 2,000 castles to explore. Their economy greatly benefits from the tourism industry, and it is easy to see why with all of the amazing things to see and discover. Their economy is the most stable and prosperous of the post-communist states, and they have the lowest unemployment rate in the EU. They are also ranked in the top ten countries for fastest average Internet speed.



CZECH REPUBLIC

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 10.7 million

GOVERNMENT TYPE: Parliamentary Democracy

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 30,452 sq. miles (78,870 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Prague

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Czech

FAMOUS LANDMARK: Prague Castle

ACTIVITY BREAK



Pretend that you are taking the night train while you read. Get out blankets and pillows, and have the kids lay down like they are in a train car for the night.



LAND AND ANIMALS

The Czech people love to be out in nature. The landscape of their country lends itself to this pastime well, with forests, rivers, and mountains all available for exploring. This love for the outdoors is also displayed in their 25 protected landscaped areas and 4 national parks. In autumn, one of the favorite pastimes of the Czech people is to hunt mushrooms. There are even gatherings that are designed solely for the purpose of hunting mushrooms, and these gatherings can be quite competitive and fun.

The Apollo butterfly is an endangered species of butterfly that used to be common and widespread throughout Europe, including the Czech Republic. This beautiful butterfly is not seen very frequently anymore because of its decreasing numbers. These butterflies have wings that are 2-3 inches (5-8 cm) long. Their wings are creamy with black, and red or yellow spots. These spots have a very specific purpose. They are there to confuse the butterfly's predators into thinking that they are the eyes of something much bigger than a butterfly. These beautiful creatures like to make their homes in natural mountainsides with lots of flowering plants. Mature Apollo butterflies lay hundreds of eggs on thick leaves, and when they hatch, they eat leaves until they are ready to form their chrysalis. These caterpillars build their chrysalis under the ground after the caterpillar digs a hole into soil. Two months in the chrysalis is all it takes for the caterpillar to metamorphose (to change) into the beautiful butterfly that now feeds on the nectar of flowers



*Apollo
butterfly*

FOOD

Czech food has many distinct features that can only be truly appreciated in an authentic Czech kitchen or restaurant. The Czech people love sauces: dill sauce, creamy vegetable sauce, goulash, and thick, creamy potato soups can all be found in abundance here. When you visit Prague, you are sure to find duck, beef, and pork on the menu. Beef steak tartare is particularly popular. This dish is raw beef that is cut up small and served with garlic and onions on small pieces of toast (like bruschetta) with condiments and sometimes an egg on top. Fried cheese is a popular vegetarian dish here. A thick slice of cheese, breaded and pan fried, makes a delicious and filling snack or addition to any meal. Most cultures save the sweets for after the meal, but not the Czechs. The main sweet dish is served after soup or appetizers to complete the meal. It is often fruit dumplings made with seasonal fruit and served with a side of melted butter, sugar, poppy seeds, jam, or various cheeses. Another popular sweet dish here is the kolache. These are small round yeast



ACTIVITY BREAK

Go out for jelly-filled doughnuts and pretend you are in Prague eating kolaches. Talk about the foods that the Czech people eat that you think sound yummy and the ones that you think sound gross.

dough treats that have sweet fillings. They are often eaten with a good cup of coffee.

TRANSPORTATION

Moving goods and people around, both within the country and across international borders, is extremely important to the Czech people. Thanks to their booming tourist industry, it is important that they make cross-border travel accessible. In 2007, the republic got rid of border controls completely, with open borders to all of the countries it borders. This means that there are no extra taxes or duties on the things that are brought into or taken out of the country, further strengthening ties with neighboring nations. The public transportation system in the Czech Republic is well developed and user friendly, making it easy to get from point A to point B for both locals and tourists alike.



FAMOUS LANDMARK

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to live in a huge castle complex? To be a knight in shining armor or a beautiful princess? While you can't live in Prague castle, you can visit it and imagine what it might be like. Prague Castle is registered in the Guinness Book of World Records as being the largest castle complex in the world. This castle covers an area of almost 753,474 sq. feet (70,000 sq. m) and is over 1,000 years old. Inside this complex there are multiple buildings: palaces, towers, and a cathedral, to name a few. This castle is a major tourist attraction and acts as a museum with several exhibits telling of the history of the castle. You can pay for a guided tour or just walk around and experience it for yourself.

HISTORY

Have you ever heard the Christmas carol “Good King Wenceslas” and wondered if he was a real king, and if so, where was he ruler? This song is written about Wenceslaus I, Duke of Bohemia (what is now the Czech Republic). Although he died when he was only 22, his legacy of spreading the Gospel and being good to those less fortunate than himself has lived on through this song. There is even a square named after him in the center of Prague. This square has witnessed countless historical events, and today it is a shopping and tourist destination, filled with unique shops and delicious food.

This area of the world that we have been traveling has seen many conflicts over the years before coming to the peaceful and secure nation that we see today. It changed hands from the Moravian Empire in the 9th century, to part of the Holy Roman Empire, to the Kingdom of Bohemia, and eventually being ruled by the same Hapsburgs that ruled Austria in the 16th century. In the early 17th century, the 30 Years’ War took a toll on the people and the land. After the First World War, in 1918, the Republic of Czechoslovakia was formed and the Czech language was brought back to life to become the national language. The conflicts didn’t end there, as the country went through both the Second World War and the rise of communism until 1989, when the Czech Republic as we know it was formed.



ACTIVITY BREAK

Find a recording of the song “Good King Wenceslas” and talk about it with your family. What made the king good? Why do you think the author wrote the song?



ASSIGNMENT

Students, it’s time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today’s lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
soil	yellow	crystal	knight

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Find a butterfly craft to do together. Plant flowers or a bush in your yard to attract butterflies.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Czech flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Czech Republic (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

SCIENCE NOTEBOOKING



Students will use what they learned about the Apollo Butterfly from the lesson to complete their pages.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Czech flag and color or label the Czech Republic on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Czech flag. Label and color the Czech Republic and Germany on the map. Research and label the capital city of the Czech Republic. Label the capital city of Germany. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about Czech castles.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Czech flag. Label the Czech Republic on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Czech flag and more about Czech castles.

EARLY READER

HEADINGS:

"Habitat", "Life Cycle", and "Interesting Facts"

EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Life Cycle", "Draw a Butterfly", and "Interesting Facts"

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Food Sources", "Life Cycle", "Draw a Butterfly", "Interesting Facts"

ASSIGNMENT: Use the information from the lesson and research further to complete the worksheet.

LANGUAGE ARTS WRITING PROJECT



Students have the opportunity to write a postcard or letter and share with someone all they learned about the Czech Republic.

OPTIONAL: Students can add a personal touch by including a drawing or painting from something

they found interesting in the lesson... maybe a castle or an Apollo Butterfly.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Write a postcard and send it to a friend or family member.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT:

Write a letter, address the envelope, and send it to someone.

LANGUAGE ARTS SIGHT WORDS + SPELLING

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Early Readers and Early Elementary students are provided with 2 sight words each. Upper Elementary students are encouraged to work on their spelling.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

SIGHT WORDS: “walk” and “after” (Early Reader) “myself” and “light” (Early Elementary)

ASSIGNMENT: Read the words in the boxes, then read them in the sentences.

OPTIONAL: Make flashcards for extra practice.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Write all the words you’ve been working on and ask the person who reads your writing the most what words you should add to your list. Keep practicing!

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Research the effects that communism had on the nation after the Second World War. Talk about the things you find with a family member.

HISTORY + BIBLE MISSIONARY STORY

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Students will learn about the need for missionaries in the Czech Republic. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud and work on the activities together.

ALL TOGETHER

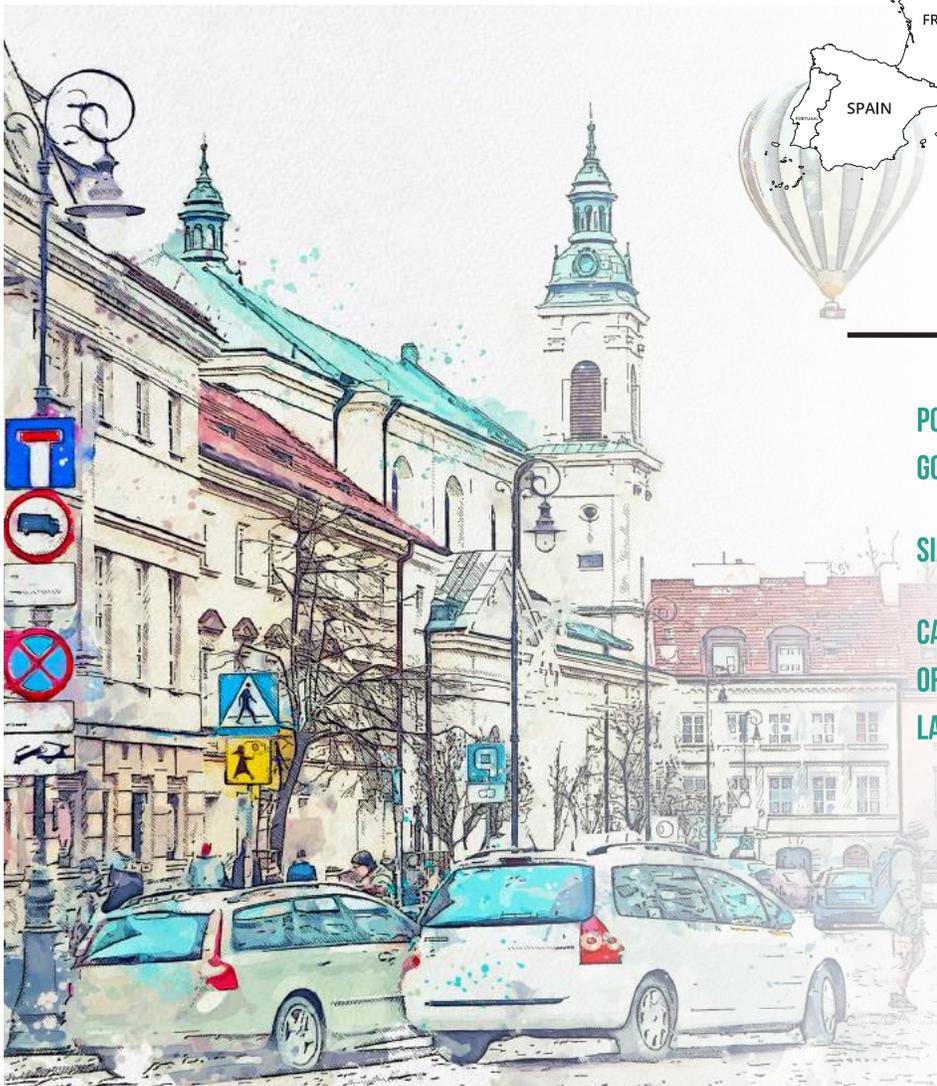
ASSIGNMENT: Draw, dictate, or write a prayer for the missionaries to the Czech people and for the Czech people to have soft hearts.

EXTENSION ACTIVITY: Look up missionaries to the Czech people and read some of their stories. Then pray for them specifically and find a practical way to encourage them.



POLAND

I can't believe we are already halfway through our European backpacking trip! I hope you've had as much fun on this trip as I have. It's time to jump on another train and head to Poland. Are you tired of train rides yet, or are you excited to see even more amazing scenery zip by as we travel at lightning fast speeds?



QUICK FACTS

- POPULATION:** 37.87 million
- GOVERNMENT TYPE:** Representative Democracy
- SIZE OF COUNTRY:** 120,734 sq. miles (312,700 sq. km)
- CAPITAL CITY:** Warsaw
- OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Polish
- LANDMARK:** Bochnia Salt Mines



LAND AND ANIMALS

Poland is home to Europe's last ancient forest. The Bialowieza Primeval Forest is the last old growth forest in the European lowlands. What a sight to see Oak and Elm trees that are hundreds of years old, truly untouched nature at its finest. This forest covers an area of 579 sq. miles (1500 sq. km) and is one of the last homes for Europe's heaviest land animals, the European bison. It also provides some much-needed habitat for a few rare species of birds, along with multitudes of insects and mushrooms. This forest has been classified as a world heritage site and is visited by large numbers of tourists hoping to have a natural adventure every year. If you want to see the bison while you are in Poland, the best time of year is January and February, but they are seen other times of the year as well. Get out your binoculars, you just might need them!

Have you ever seen a dog that looks like a giant pom pom? If you have, the chances are high that you saw a Pomeranian dog. These pet dogs are named after a region in Poland (and Germany) called Pomerania. It is not known where this breed of dog originated exactly, but it is likely that the small size and many distinct characteristics of these adorable creatures were bred into them in the region of Pomerania, giving them the name. While these dogs are generally tiny now, and mostly owned as a house pet, the full-size Pomeranian used to work as a shepherd in the 1800s.

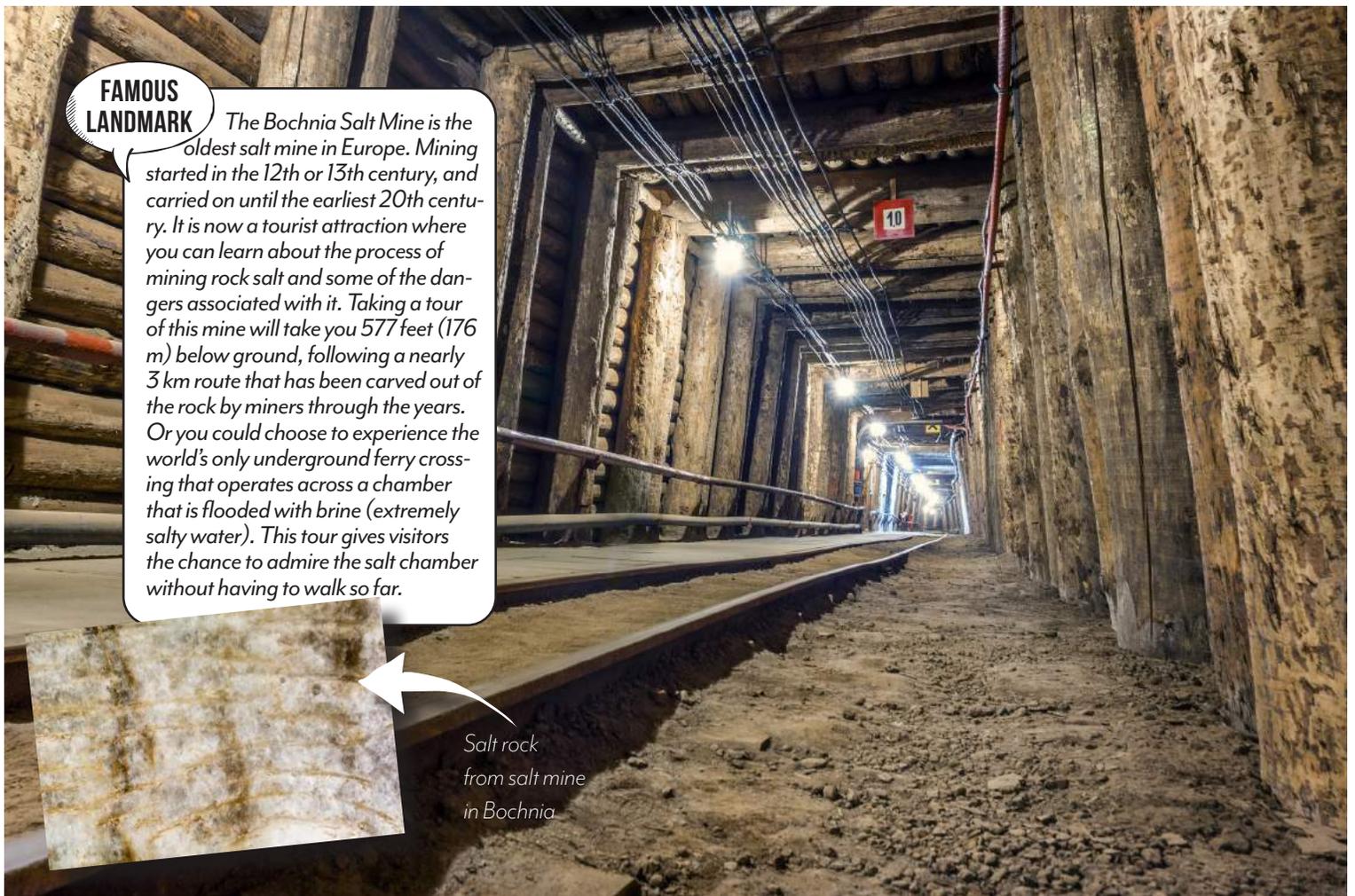
WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *the Pomeranian?*

It is believed to be related to other northern fluffy dogs, such as huskies and Akitas as part of the Spitz family of dogs. Do some further research into the breeding and background of the Pomeranian dog. It also doesn't hurt to look at more pictures of these cute little fuzzy pups!



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up pictures of dogs from the Spitz family and compare them to the Pomeranian. What are the similarities and differences?



FAMOUS LANDMARK

The Bochnia Salt Mine is the oldest salt mine in Europe. Mining started in the 12th or 13th century, and carried on until the earliest 20th century. It is now a tourist attraction where you can learn about the process of mining rock salt and some of the dangers associated with it. Taking a tour of this mine will take you 577 feet (176 m) below ground, following a nearly 3 km route that has been carved out of the rock by miners through the years. Or you could choose to experience the world's only underground ferry crossing that operates across a chamber that is flooded with brine (extremely salty water). This tour gives visitors the chance to admire the salt chamber without having to walk so far.

Salt rock from salt mine in Bochnia

FOOD

If you are going to experience Polish culture fully, you must find freshly made pierogi while you are there. These delicious dumplings are known in many places throughout the world, but it is only in Poland that you will get the real thing. Polish dumplings are made with thinly rolled out dough and filled with many different things. The most popular fillings in Poland are meat, sauerkraut, mushrooms, seasonal fruit (berries or cherries), cottage cheese, or boiled potatoes with fried onions. This dish is always served for Christmas.

Have you ever had food that tasted so fresh that you were amazed? Food so flavorful and yet so simple that you didn't want to stop eating? Try a fresh cucumber salad while you're visiting Poland, with sliced cucumber, salt, onion, dill, and sour cream. Or try some freshly made chicken soup. The Polish people have a special place in their hearts and stomachs for rosol. This soup is often made with homemade noodles and will cure any common cold. Perfect for a cold, blustery fall or winter day, warming you to the bone. The Polish people know how to take the simplest of ingredients and make them delightfully flavorful.



pierogi

HISTORY AND CULTURE

Poland is a land with much history. It is full of castles, palaces, cities, and villages that have the mark of centuries past. Krakow's Old Town is considered one of the best preserved medieval cities in Europe, with many historic buildings still standing. This is not the only place in Poland that the medieval time period seems to come alive. The Old City at Paczkow even has a double ring of medieval city walls surrounding it, as well as a gothic style fortified church. Nestled in the Old City of Gdansk, you will find the largest brick church in the world. There are several sites that have histories as far back as the 12th century, with buildings that have withstood the test of time.

The Polish culture of music and dance traces its way back as far as the 13th century. There have been several well-known composers from Poland, including a famous Jazz musician named Krzysztof Komeda. He was well known in the 1960s for his contribution to movie soundtracks. Polish folk dance is another tradition that is strong and enduring in the country today. While dances are most often performed by professional dance companies at festivals or for tourism, the Oberek, Mazurka, and Krakowiak are part of the heart of Polish culture.



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up pictures of some of the medieval towns in Poland. Which one would you want to visit as a family? It would also be fun to look up some of the traditional Polish dances.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
trip	people	delicious	medieval

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Look up the Bochnia Salt Mine Underground Ferry Crossing and discuss with your family what it would be like to experience that. Also, you can find out what the cost would be in your currency.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Polish flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Poland (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Polish flag and color or label Poland on the map. Label and color the Czech Republic on the map (Early Elementary) Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Polish flag. Label and color Poland and the Czech Republic on the map. Research and label the capital city of Poland. Label the capital city of the Czech Republic. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about Pomeranians.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Polish flag. Label Poland on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Polish flag and more about the European Bison (Middle School) or Polish salt mines (High School).

SCIENCE FAMOUS SCIENTIST



Students learn about Marie Curie. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud and assign activities by level.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: 1) a. Warsaw, 2) b. Polonium, 3) d. 2, 4) c. X-Rays

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) Warsaw, 2) Polonium, 3) Nobel Prize, 4) X-Rays

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) Warsaw, 2) France, 3) Polonium and Radium, 4) 2, 5) X-Rays, 6) the giving off of rays of energy or particles by the breaking apart of atoms of certain elements.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research Marie Curie and write your findings.



LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

COPYWORK + SPELLING

Students will review their copywork verses and spelling for the week.

VERSE: John 6:30-35 So they said to him, "Then what sign do you do, that we may see and believe you? What work do you perform? Our fathers ate the manna in the wilderness; as it is written, 'He gave them bread from heaven to eat.'" Jesus then said to them, "Truly, truly, I say to you, it was not Moses who gave you the bread from heaven, but my Father gives you the true bread from heaven. For the bread of God is he who comes down from heaven and gives life to the world." They said to him, "Sir, give us this bread always." Jesus said to them, "I am the bread of life; whoever comes to me shall not hunger, and whoever believes in me shall never thirst."

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

VERSE: John 6:35

SPELLING WORD: life (Early Reader), hunger (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

VERSE: John 6:34-35

SPELLING WORD: believes

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE: John 6:30-35

REFLECTION: Ask Jesus to make this scripture come alive to you as you read and copy it.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: POLAND IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Read more about the Polish resistance to the Nazis in the Second World War. Ponder the questions and explain your answers and reasons.

LANGUAGE ARTS

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

COMPREHENSION

Students will answer questions or write about a passage that they read.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Students will read (or you can read to them) a passage about a cat and a rat and answer the questions.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Students will read a passage about Pomeranians and answer the questions.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Students will read a passage about The Bialowieza Primeval Forest and answer the questions.

HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Students will read their WWII page and write 1-3 paragraphs about Poland's tenacity during the war.

SOCIAL STUDIES WORLD HERITAGE SITES

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Students learn about UNESCO heritage sites in Poland. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud and assign activities by level. Then, if you want, draw or paint the Polish heritage site you would most want to visit.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Look up pictures of the UNESCO heritage sites in Poland and talk about which one you would like to visit.

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Look up pictures of the UNESCO heritage sites in Poland and write a few sentences (or 1-2 paragraphs - High School) about the one you would most like to visit and why.

LATVIA

Poland was so much fun, but now we are headed into Northern Europe. Latvia is a little-known country, considered one of the “Baltic States.” It has a long coastline on the Baltic Sea right across from Sweden. Because this country is not very often traveled to, it is not accessible by some of the regular European trains that we have been traveling on, so we may have to take a plane or ride a bus part way there!

A citizen of Latvia is known as a “Latvian” or a “Liv,” but these are not the only ways these people and this country have been identified in the past. Latvia is also known as Lettland, named after the Letts, or Lettish people. These people love their country and are proud to be Latvian or Lettish. When traveling in Latvia, be prepared for the locals to tell you all the wonderful things about their country, such as the beautiful architecture that their capital city, Riga, is known for. Whether you love old wooden buildings or modern art deco buildings, there is something for everyone in Latvia.



LATVIA

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 1.9 million

GOVERNMENT TYPE: Parliamentary Republic

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 24,938 sq. miles (64,590 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Riga

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Latvian

LANDMARK: Venta Rapid



ACTIVITY BREAK



Search a route between Warsaw, Poland and Riga, Latvia. How long would it take you to get there? What is the cheapest way to get there?



DID YOU KNOW?

hockey is the favorite sport in Latvia, with basketball coming in second. Which ice hockey in Latvia. Do they have a national team? Are there any famous hockey players that came from Latvia?

INVENTION ATTENTION

Do you like to wear jeans? Almost everyone in North America owns a pair of jeans. They are the typical “American” uniform. Where did they come from? They were indeed invented in the United States, but it was by a Latvian-Jewish tailor in 1873. Jacob Davis was born in Riga but immigrated to the United States. One day he was asked to make some pants for a customer that would stand up to hard work. He used hearty denim fabric and rivets to reinforce the pockets and fly. He eventually teamed up with Levi Strauss to patent the idea and open a factory. They formed Levi Strauss & Co., and the clothing industry would never be the same.



FOOD

While in Latvia, be sure to check out some of the local food specialties. Some of these will be similar to other places in Eastern Europe with tons of sour cream, dill, potatoes, and sauerkraut. But the national dish of Latvia is grey peas and speck. This is a stew made from local dried peas, mixed with fried onion and diced speck (fatty smoked bacon). This economical dish is an easy one to make for a cold winter night, full of protein and fats to fill your belly. The Latvians eat a lot of pork as well as lots of herring. You won't find typical North American white bread in Latvia, but they love to serve their dark, dense rye bread with most meals. The Latvians have several varieties of rye bread that are common, from the savory to the sweet. They even make a bread soup for dessert!

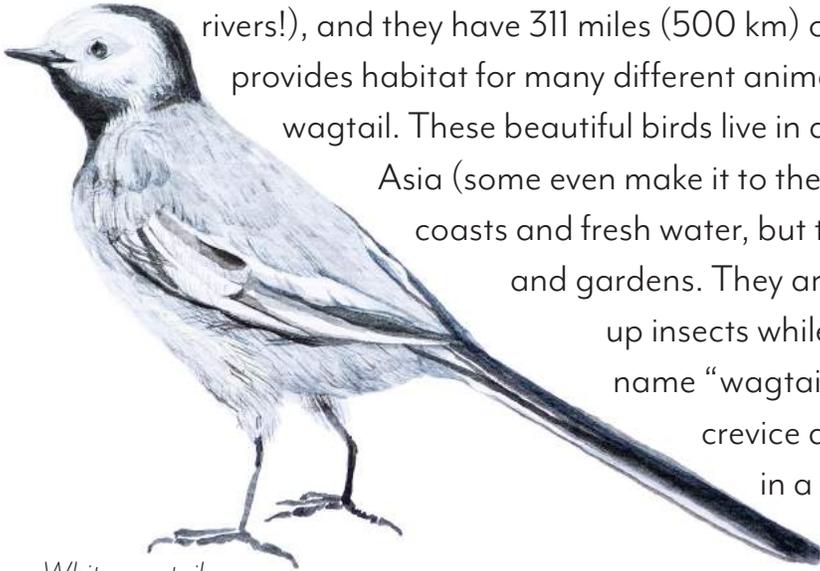


Rye bread

One last interesting thing you will find in Latvia is bulk pickles. Sold in the produce section of the store, you can dish up however many fresh pickles you want, in various varieties, and pay for them bulk rather than finding them on the shelf in jars like you would elsewhere.

LAND AND ANIMALS

Latvia is full of beautiful scenery and wildlife. Although it is a generally flat country, about 1/3 of the plains are covered with forests. The terrain is dotted with lakes, swamps, and rivers (over 12,000 rivers!), and they have 311 miles (500 km) of coastline along the Baltic Sea. This terrain provides habitat for many different animals. The national bird of Latvia is the white wagtail. These beautiful birds live in a variety of habitats across Europe and Asia (some even make it to the US). They mostly live in open areas, by sea coasts and fresh water, but they can also be found on farms and in parks and gardens. They are often seen running on the ground to pick up insects while their tail wags up and down, hence the name “wagtail.” They typically build their nest in a hole or crevice and lay 5-6 whitish eggs speckled with grey in a clutch. They hatch in two weeks and fledge another 2 weeks later.



White wagtail

ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up video or audio recording of a white wagtail. Note the sound they make and the way their tail moves up and down.

FAMOUS LANDMARK

Venta Rapid (Latvian: Ventas rumba) is a waterfall in Latvia famous for its incredible width. It is the widest waterfall in Europe at up to 886 feet (270 m) during the spring floods. Make sure to bring your bathing suit if you visit during the summer. This waterfall is not a raging waterfall, so you can swim on top of it! From the waterfall you can see the Kuldīga bridge, built in 1874. It is one of the longest bridges of its kind in Europe.

TRANSPORTATION

Latvia's transportation infrastructure is uniquely developed to serve the population. It is well developed in Riga, where over 1/3 of the population of the country live. However, in the rural majority of the landmass, it is more challenging to get around. While there are trains to the outlying areas, they are not high speed and have limited schedules. The best way to explore the outlying areas of Latvia is by car, but even then there are no highways outside of Riga and many roads are not paved. However, the views of the Latvian forest and countryside are well worth the effort to explore.



HISTORY AND CULTURE

Latvia has been a country with many different cultural influences throughout its history. Although it has been inhabited since around 1,000 BC, it has only been recognized as an independent nation twice in its history. The first time was from 1918 until 1940 (between the First and Second World Wars), and then from 1991 until now. The land has been ruled by Russia (and the USSR), Germany, Poland (with Lithuania), and Sweden. These influences are seen in various ways within the culture, ranging from food to language and more.

Despite these multiple occupations, the Latvians have maintained their unique sense of nationalism through the passing down of folk songs and dances in their homes. Perhaps because of this history, modern Latvians are fiercely nationalistic. They love their country and are extremely proud of what they have achieved as a nation. Indeed, the simple fact that they had a national identity to build on in 1918 and again in 1991, after hundreds of years of occupation, is a testament to their tenacity and love for their traditions and culture.



ACTIVITY BREAK



Look up Latvian folk songs and folk dances. Notice the beautiful harmonies in their voices and the unique instruments they use in the songs.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
bulk	jeans	variety	occupation

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Find some old jeans your family doesn't wear anymore. Then look for a fun pattern and sew a pillow out of the denim.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Latvian flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Latvia (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Latvian flag and color or label Latvia on the map. Find and color the Baltic Sea on the map. Label Poland on the map. (Early Elementary) Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Latvian flag. Label and color Latvia, Poland, and the Baltic Sea on the map. Research and label the capital city of Latvia. Label the capital city of Poland. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about Latvian folk music and dance.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Latvian flag. Label Latvia and the Baltic Sea on the map; research and label Latvia's capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Latvian flag and more about Latvian folk music and dance.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + DICTATION

Students can write their Bible passage from memory, or you can dictate it to them. Early Readers will copy rather than trace their verse on dictation day to help build their writing skills. Older students should check their work and correct any mistakes.

VERSE: John 6:30-35 So they said to him, "Then what sign do you do, that we may see and believe you? What work do you perform? Our fathers ate the manna in the wilderness; as it is written, 'He gave them bread from heaven to eat.'" Jesus then said to them, "Truly, truly, I say to you, it was not Moses who gave you the bread from heaven, but my Father gives you the true bread from heaven. For the bread of God is he who comes down from heaven and gives life to the world." They said to him, "Sir, give us this bread always." Jesus said to them, "I am the bread of life; whoever comes to me shall not hunger, and whoever believes in me shall never thirst."

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

VERSE: John 6:35

UPPER ELEMENTARY

VERSE: John 6:34-35

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE: John 6:30-35

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: LATVIA IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Ponder the questions and discuss with a parent or sibling. Then, write a paragraph defending your hypothetical decision.

SOCIAL STUDIES TRADE + ECONOMY



Students are learning about treaties and the relationship between Latvia and the US. If you have multiple students, read from one page and work on the activity together.

ALL TOGETHER

ASSIGNMENT: Create a treaty between siblings or child and parent. Be creative, but remember a treaty should benefit BOTH parties.

HISTORY + BIBLE MISSIONARY STORY



Students are learning about modern missions in Latvia. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud, then complete the activity together.

ALL TOGETHER

ASSIGNMENT: Ponder the questions and discuss and pray as a family.

HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Write a journal response, asking God to help you have a strong faith in your own circumstances.

SCIENCE NOTEBOOKING



Students will use what they learned about the national bird of Latvia (the White Wagtail) from the lesson to complete their pages.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS:

"Habitat", "Diet", and "Life Cycle"

UPPER ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS:

"Habitat", "Diet", "Life Cycle", and "Scientific Name"

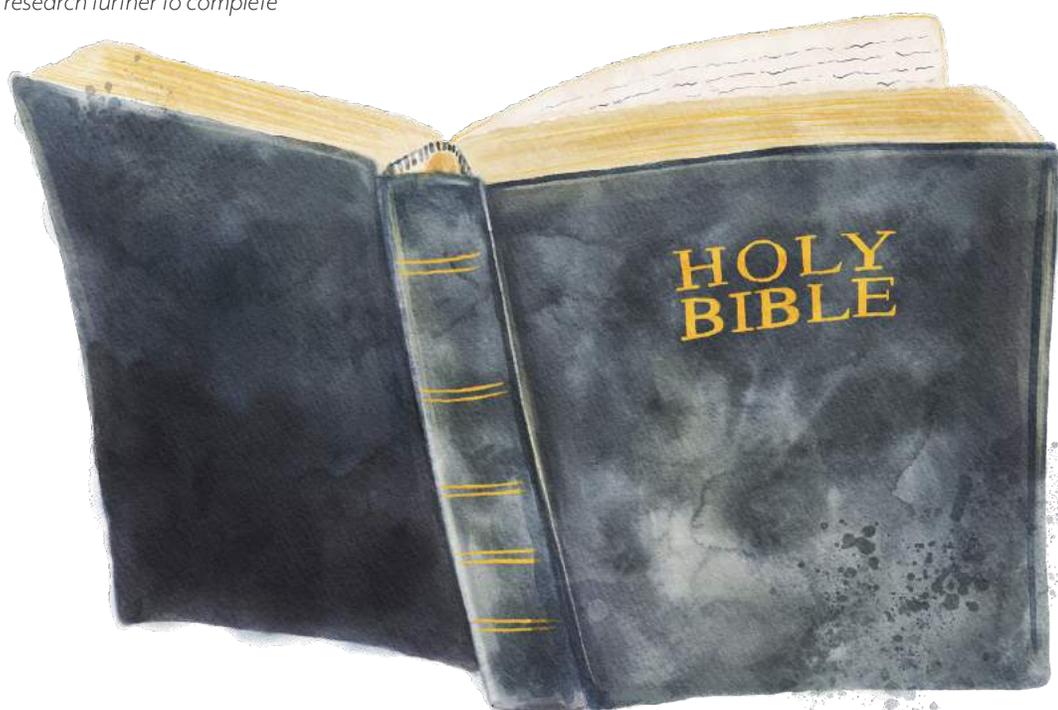
MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS:

"Habitat", "Diet", "Life Cycle", "Threats", "Interesting Facts"

ASSIGNMENT:

Use the information from the lesson and research further to complete the worksheet.



SWEDEN

Today we cross the Baltic Sea from Latvia to Sweden. If you could choose, would you fly or take a ferry across? The ferry ride from Riga to Stockholm is about 17 hours long, while a plane ride will get you from one to the other in just over an hour, non-stop. Would you prefer the speed of a plane ride or the scenic adventure of the Baltic Sea? If you choose the ferry, don't forget to bring some of those delicious Latvian pickles and dark rye bread for a snack on the ride over!



SWEDEN

QUICK FACTS

- POPULATION:** 10.06 million
- GOVERNMENT TYPE:** Constitutional Monarchy
- SIZE OF COUNTRY:** 173,862 sq. miles (450,300 sq. km)
- CAPITAL CITY:** Stockholm
- OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Swedish, Sámi
- LANDMARK:** Ice Hotel in Jukkasjärvi

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Look up pictures or videos of the Baltic Sea. Does that change your decision on how you would like to travel between Latvia and Sweden?



Sweden has many unique features. The capital of Sweden, Stockholm, has been called the “Venice of the North” because it has 12 islands and 42 bridges as a part of the city. While you are visiting Sweden, you are sure to see many McDonald’s restaurants, as there are 227 throughout the country. Only the United States has more McDonald’s restaurants per capita than Sweden worldwide. A must-see stop is the Ericsson Globe, the largest spherical building in the world. It stands 279 ft (85 m) tall and has a diameter of 328 ft (110 m). This building holds the largest scale model of the solar system in the world. Another stop, Uppsala University, is where you can find a famous 4th century Bible that is considered by some to be the most valuable book in the world. It is a partial version of the New Testament that was written on parchment with silver and gold ink.

INVENTION ATTENTION

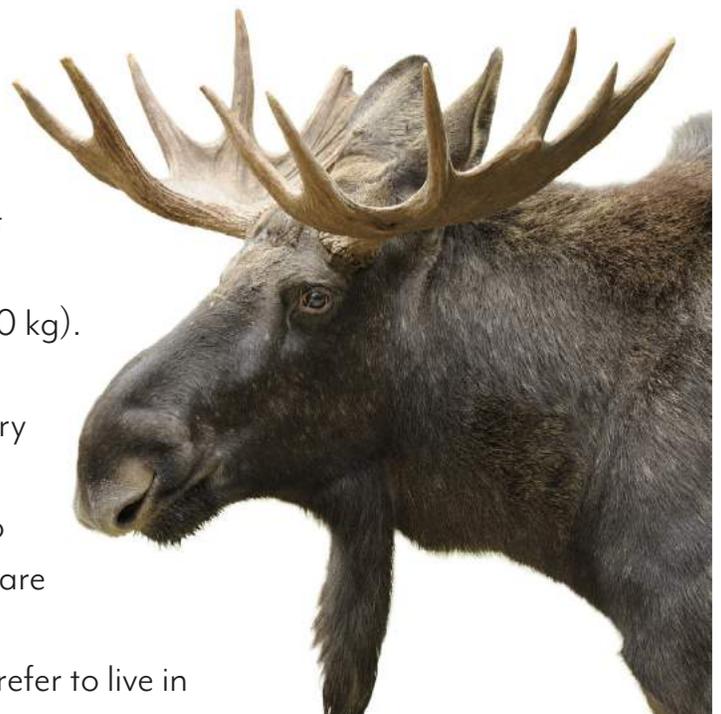
Sweden is famous for several worldwide phenomenons. Not only is Sweden the birthplace of Ikea and cultural music icons ABBA, but if you’ve ever known someone that was helped or saved in a car accident by the three-point shoulder/lap seatbelt, you have the Swedes to thank. Swedish inventors are also responsible for the pacemaker and ultrasound technology. They pioneered the refrigerator, the computer mouse, the marine propeller, and even safety matches!

LAND AND ANIMALS

Sweden is part of what is often called “Scandinavia.” Scandinavia includes Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, and Finland. It is a beautiful country that has many mountains, forests, and plains. The northern part of Sweden is within the Arctic Circle and is full of snow-covered mountains and thick forests. Below the Arctic Circle there are lower mountains, but the thick forests continue with many lakes and rivers running through them. The southern part of the country is covered in plains that are largely cultivated with farmland.

The moose is an extremely common animal in Sweden. These magnificent creatures are the largest member of the deer family, standing up to 6’ 6” (2 m) tall and weighing up to 1102 pounds (500 kg). They are considered the most dangerous animals in Sweden, causing about 6,000 vehicle accidents every year. In the summer, the moose population is over 300,000, but moose hunting in the autumn helps to keep the population in check. Over 100,000 moose are harvested every fall to fill Swedish freezers.

Moose are found throughout most of Sweden, but prefer to live in



the forested areas. Their diet consists entirely of vegetation, and they eat large amounts of aquatic vegetation, as well as browsing on young trees in the forest.

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *Moose in Sweden?*

Partly due to their large size, their unique diet needs, and their history of attacking humans, these animals are rarely kept as domesticated animals or in places like zoos. But Sweden is unique because it has many moose parks, similar to a safari park in Africa, where you can interact with moose in an up-close and personal way.



ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up Swedish moose parks. If you could visit a moose park and encounter a moose that close, would you do it?

FOOD

If you think about Swedish food, what comes to mind? Anything? There is a popular Swedish furniture store that has made Swedish meatballs very well known around the world. In fact, it serves an average of 1,836,000 meatballs every day at their stores worldwide! Maybe you've eaten at a smorgasbord restaurant, where you get to pick and choose what you want to eat? The word **smörgåsbord** is a Swedish one, and the concept started when villages gathered together for a communal feast to celebrate the harvest.

Some of Sweden's food is not as appealing as meatballs and pot-luck style feasts. One of the most famous Swedish dishes is fermented herring. This fish is packaged in flat tins and allowed to ferment for 4-10 weeks. The tins blow up into a ball shape, and when they are sufficiently fermented, they are opened (preferably outside so that the odor doesn't linger in the house). With water surrounding much of Sweden, it is no surprise that sea food takes a prominent role. Herring fillets are not only served fermented, but also pickled or cooked. Salmon is another common sea food, as well as shrimp and caviar.

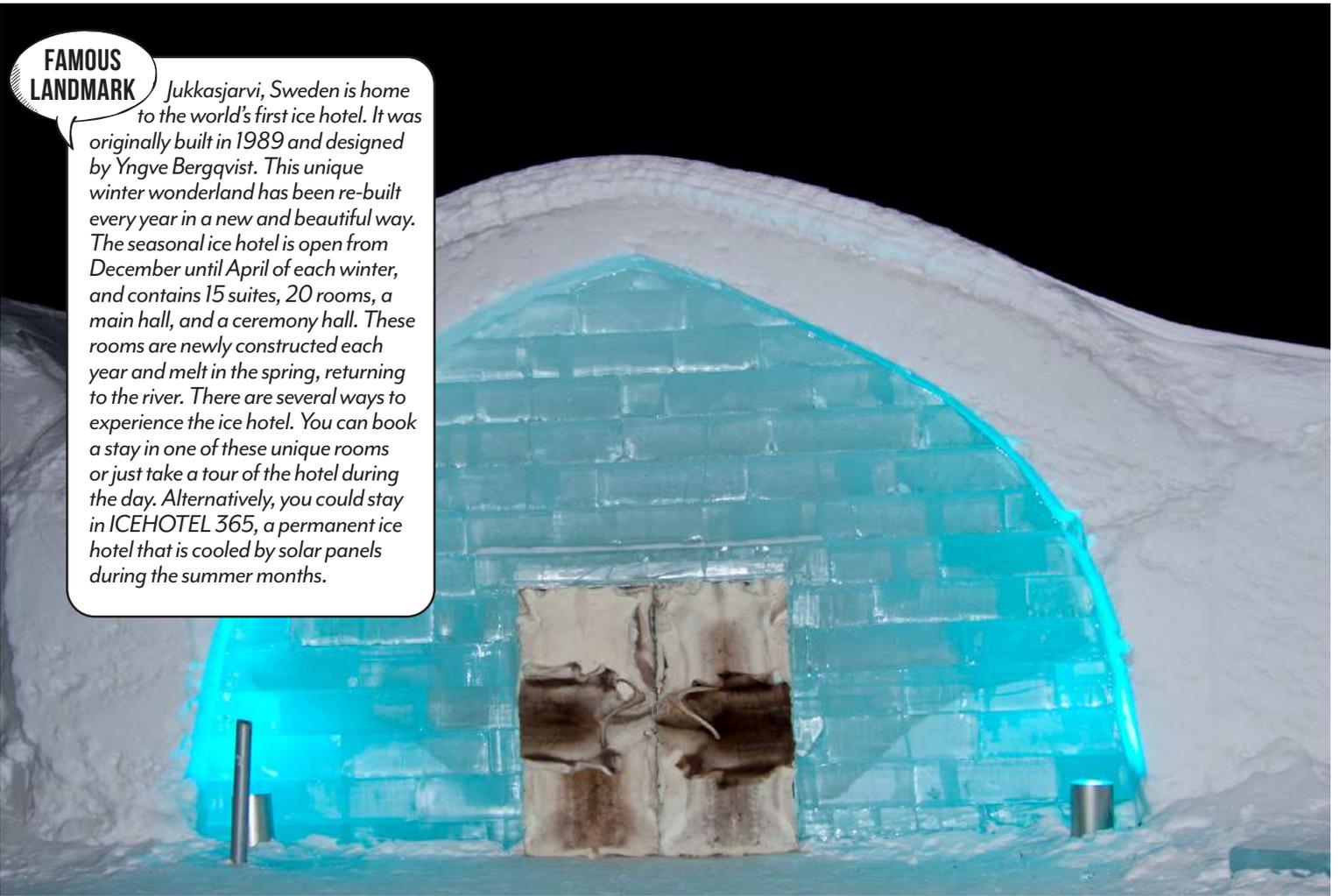
OPTIONAL EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Some would say the absolute best Swedish food is a delicious Christmas cookie called pepparkakor, with flavors similar to a crispy, thin gingerbread. Many Swedish families engage in the tradition of rolling, cutting, baking, and decorating these ginger/cinnamon cookies, sometimes by the thousands! Next Christmas, find a recipe for pepparkakor and spend a morning making these special Swedish treats!

Despite the work, you'll be glad you did!

**FAMOUS
LANDMARK**

Jukkasjarvi, Sweden is home to the world's first ice hotel. It was originally built in 1989 and designed by Yngve Bergqvist. This unique winter wonderland has been re-built every year in a new and beautiful way. The seasonal ice hotel is open from December until April of each winter, and contains 15 suites, 20 rooms, a main hall, and a ceremony hall. These rooms are newly constructed each year and melt in the spring, returning to the river. There are several ways to experience the ice hotel. You can book a stay in one of these unique rooms or just take a tour of the hotel during the day. Alternatively, you could stay in ICEHOTEL 365, a permanent ice hotel that is cooled by solar panels during the summer months.



TRANSPORTATION

With all of the things Sweden has invented, it comes as no surprise that they are innovative in their modes of public transportation. Like most European nations, Sweden has high-speed trains, local buses, and taxis available to get you where you need to go as quickly as possible. They also boast a convenient ride-share taxi option. An innovative company in Sweden has developed a system where a person can use more than one transportation, plan a trip, and pay for it all together. This has greatly reduced the stress of changing between modes of transport within Sweden.

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *Efficient travel in Sweden?*

The company mentioned above, has made it possible to plan a multi-transportation route and pay for it all at once, with all of the schedules and fees visible in one place. For example, you could book a ride-share taxi from your home to a train station, then a high-speed train to a bus stop, then get on the bus to your final destination. Then plan a return trip from your final destination with a bus ride and a conventional taxi ride all the way home. Research which Swedish company provides this service and check out all the places you could travel to, stress-free!

HISTORY/CULTURE

As we've seen, Sweden has a long history of doing things in new and innovative ways. It has had to continuously adapt to challenges, even while remaining a continuous sovereign state for more than a thousand years. There is a strong sense of nationalism and pride in being Swedish, and for many years this nationalism created an extremely consistent society.

In recent decades, Sweden has become well known for being a warm and welcoming place for immigrants and refugees. From the late 1940s until the late 1960s, Sweden had a strong economy that attracted many immigrants from all over Europe. They made immigration for these people as easy as possible, creating the more varied society that we see today. Sweden has taken in more refugees than any other wealthy nation in recent decades. Political refugees from the former Yugoslavia, Hungary, Vietnam, Kurdistan, and even Chile have made Sweden their home. These refugees have been welcomed into Swedish society with open arms and full access to the welfare system, voting privileges, and the ability to become a citizen in 5 years. These changes in recent decades have made Sweden's culture more and more diverse every year.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER gold	EARLY ELEMENTARY young	UPPER ELEMENTARY unique	MIDDLE SCHOOL restaurant
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HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Get a block of ice and try to carve something out of it. Imagine what it would take to build and carve an entire ice hotel!

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Swedish flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Sweden (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Swedish flag and color or label Sweden on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label Latvia on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Swedish flag. Label and color Sweden and Latvia on the map. Research and label the capital city of Sweden. Label the capital city of Latvia. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about Swedish food and/or culture.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Swedish flag. Label Sweden on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Swedish flag and more about the ice hotel (Middle School) or the immigration of Sweden (High School).

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: SWEDEN IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Define neutral. Write a response to the question: Do you believe that they were truly neutral in this conflict? Why or why not?

SCIENCE NOTEBOOKING



Students will use what they learned about the moose from the lesson to complete their pages.

EARLY READER

ASSIGNMENT: Cut out the images from the appendix and paste them on the page to create a moose habitat. Then color the page.

EARLY ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", and "Interesting Facts"

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", "Interesting Facts", "Dangers" (Upper Elementary) or "Life Cycle" (Middle + High School)

ASSIGNMENT: Use the information from the lesson and research further to complete the worksheet.

SOCIAL STUDIES TRADE + ECONOMY



Students learn about the exports of Sweden. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud, then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw something made in Sweden. Write the name of a famous Swedish furniture company. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Research a Swedish furniture company and draw something they make for export. What makes Swedish furniture unique?

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research a Swedish furniture company and make a list of reasons why you think they are considered a worldwide success. Write an essay (High School).

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + SPELLING

Today we introduce a new verse for students to work on. You can choose to just copy and focus on spelling, or work on memorizing this verse together as a family. At the end of the week, students can either write it from memory or you can dictate the

verse to them. Another option is to practice the Charlotte Mason art of recitation and recite this each morning before you start your school.

VERSE: Matthew 6:24 "No one can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and money."

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

SPELLING WORDS: "God" (Early Reader), "money" (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

SPELLING + VOCABULARY: "devoted - very loving or loyal, given over to" and "despise - feel contempt for"

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

REFLECTION: Look up 2 of the verses given and answer the question: What do these verses tell us about the importance of serving God only?

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE GRAMMAR



Younger students are learning about homonyms and older students will learn colon rules.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: trunk, park, nail, bat, letter

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: trunk, park, nail, bat, letter

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) foods: 2) lungs:

MIDDLE SCHOOL

ANSWER KEY: Write 2 sentences and label each with the colon rule used.

HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Write 3 sentences, one for each colon rule.



NORWAY

We are off to another country in Scandinavia! Today we are going to visit Norway, Sweden's next-door neighbor. I hope you haven't lost your rail pass because we are going to need it for just a couple more weeks! I can't wait to discover all the treasures waiting for us when we get there.

A NOTE FROM REBECCA

Did you know that my great grandparents were from Norway?

They immigrated to the USA when she was a baby and she became a missionary to China!

I was partly named for my great grandmother, Marie, who wrote many of her stories and passed them down to her family! Find our family recipe for Norwegian pancakes and butter syrup in the Europe cookbook!



SWEDEN

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 10.06 million

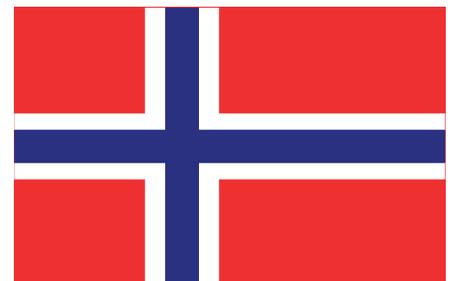
GOVERNMENT TYPE: Constitutional Monarchy

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 173,862 sq. miles (450,300 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Stockholm

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Swedish, Sámi

LANDMARK: Ice Hotel in Jukkasjärvi



LAND AND ANIMALS

Norway is famous for its fjords. A fjord is a long, narrow inlet created by a glacier along the coast of a northern landmass, characterized by its steep sides (cliffs). Norway has almost 1,200 fjords that contribute to much of its coastline. The country has about 18,000 miles (29,000 km) of coastline when you include the fjords, but only about 1,600 miles (2,500 km) when you do not include them. The largest fjord in Norway is Sognefjorden. At 127 miles (205 km) long, it is the third largest fjord in the world and the longest fjord with no ice in it. When you visit Norway, you have to visit at least one fjord!

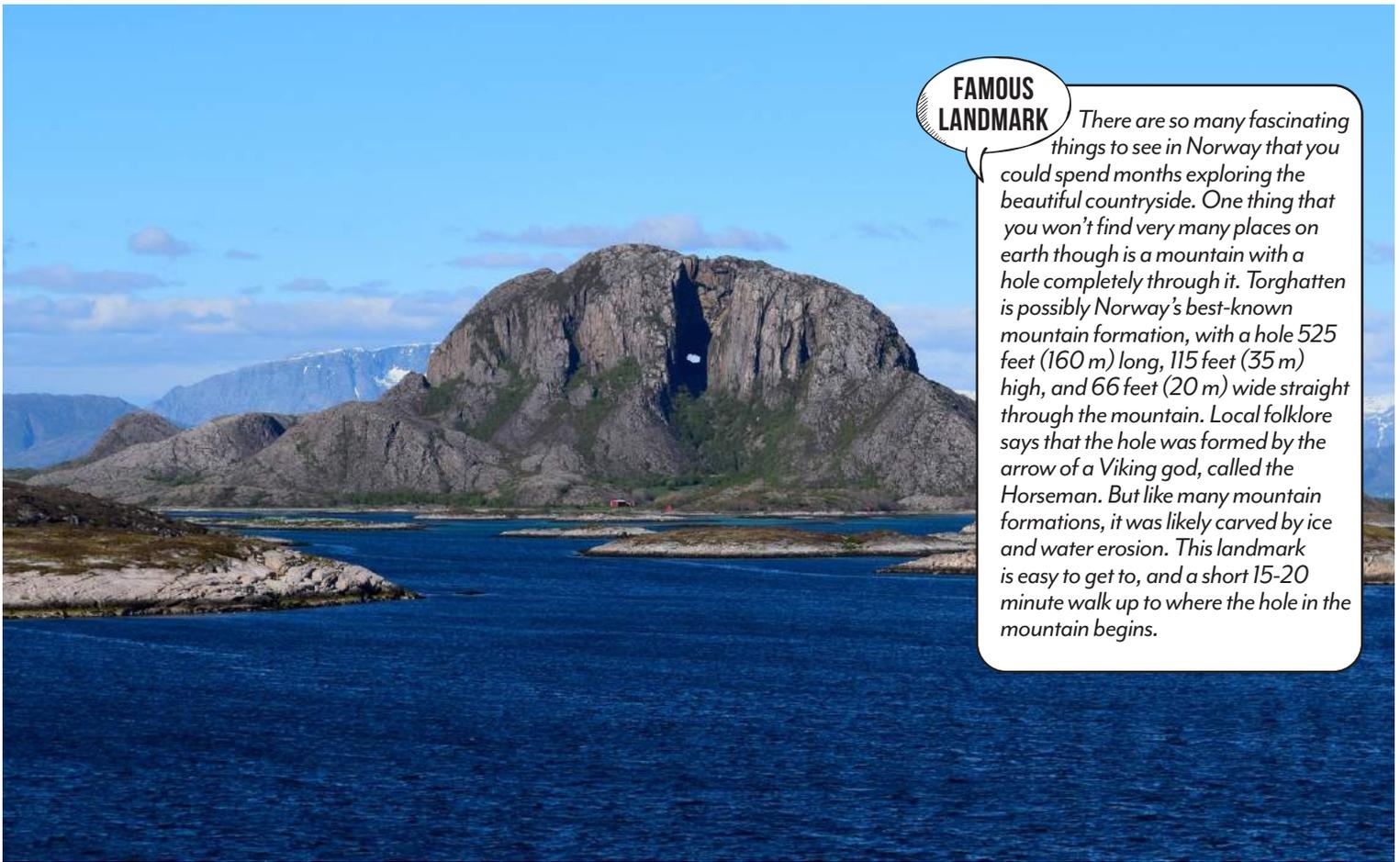
All this coastline makes Norway an ideal spot to see some marine wildlife up close and personal. Most commonly, there are several species of whales and seals that can be seen along the Norwegian coast. Orcas (sometimes called Killer Whales) can sometimes be seen in the Norwegian and Barents Sea around Svalbard, a Norwegian archipelago in the Arctic Ocean. It is thought that there are approximately 3,000 Orcas living in these waters. They are known to be at the top of the food chain in the ocean, hunting in ruthless pods (a family group) of up to 40 orcas. Their hunting techniques have sometimes been compared to a wolf pack, using many different tactics to take down their prey. They will eat anything from fish to squid to sea birds to seals, sea lions, and even whales. A female orca gives birth to one baby orca at a time every 3 to 10 years. The young orcas will usually find a new pod as it grows up, but in some cases they stay with the pod they were born into for life.



orca

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *Orcas?*

Although they are called “killer whales,” they are actually the largest member of the dolphin family. Maybe whoever gave them that name thought “killer dolphin” would hurt the friendly reputation of the smaller dolphins? Do some research to find out why the Orcas are also known as killer whales and where this nickname came from. Look up videos and pictures of this amazing animal, preferably orcas swimming along the Norwegian coast.



FAMOUS LANDMARK

There are so many fascinating things to see in Norway that you could spend months exploring the beautiful countryside. One thing that you won't find very many places on earth though is a mountain with a hole completely through it. Torghatten is possibly Norway's best-known mountain formation, with a hole 525 feet (160 m) long, 115 feet (35 m) high, and 66 feet (20 m) wide straight through the mountain. Local folklore says that the hole was formed by the arrow of a Viking god, called the Horseman. But like many mountain formations, it was likely carved by ice and water erosion. This landmark is easy to get to, and a short 15-20 minute walk up to where the hole in the mountain begins.

FOOD

Perhaps the most iconic Norwegian foods to try while visiting Norway are lefse, lutefisk, and like any Scandinavian country, pickled herring. Lefse is a traditional flatbread made in Norway during holidays, especially at Christmas time. Although its ingredients are fairly straightforward, containing flour, potatoes, butter, and milk, it requires special lefse tools to make it the true Norwegian way. Lutefisk is another dish traditionally eaten at Christmas time. It is made of dried cod, soaked in a lye solution to tenderize and re-hydrate. It is then rinsed, skinned, and boiled until the fish has a gelatinous consistency. It is commonly served with butter and salt and pepper. Of course, pickled herring is just herring in a brine of vinegar and salt, standard Viking fare that has managed to survive and remain in the modern Norwegian's diet.



OPTIONAL EXTENSION ACTIVITY

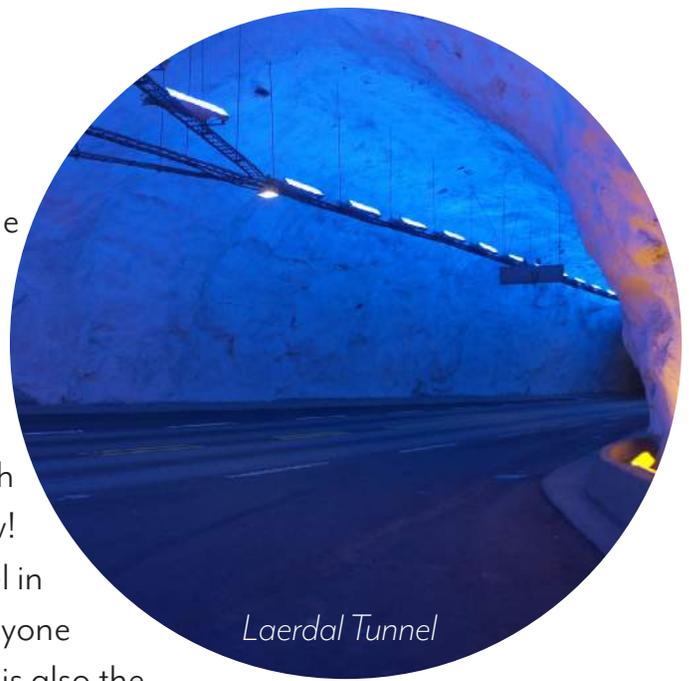
Look up videos of making lefse or lutefisk. Which do you think you would rather eat? Would you try them both? What about pickled herring? If you are up for the adventure, look for pickled herring the next time you're in the grocery store.

TRANSPORTATION

Norway is a country with several islands, unique landforms, and extreme weather, making it a unique land to travel. Have you ever driven through a tunnel in the mountains? Some people like to try to hold their breath all the way through the tunnels they drive through. Tunnels can be a lot of fun on road trips, and whenever you travel somewhere with mountains like Norway, you are bound to find a few!

Laerdal Tunnel in Norway is the longest road tunnel in the world, at 15 miles (24.5 km) long. I wonder if anyone

has held their breath through that tunnel? Norway is also the birthplace of modern skiing, but it wasn't always used for recreation the way we have come to think of skiing. Cross-country skiing was once an efficient form of transportation in the cold winter months in Norway. The oldest preserved ski found in Norway is 2,300 years old, and there is evidence to suggest that the Norwegians used skis as far back as 4,000 years ago.



Laerdal Tunnel

HISTORY

Norway is known now as a peaceful nation, but it has endured much to come to this place. Norway was home to many of the ancient Vikings, who made a name for themselves pillaging and looting other places to gain wealth. They were known by other people groups as fierce warriors and barbarians. As the culture of the Vikings arose, centered around family groups called “clans,” a more widespread organizational structure arose to settle disputes and determine punishments. When conflicts came up, the issues would be resolved at a communal gathering called a “thing.” This was an early form of democratic government where every free man had a say. This tradition lives on even today, as the name for the Norwegian Parliament, “Stortinget,” is literally translated as “The Big Thing.”



ACTIVITY BREAK

The famous Viking Erik the Red was exiled from Norway and banished from Iceland for 3 years, presumably as a result of a decision handed down at the “thing”. Look up Erik the Red and his son Leif Erikson. What are they known for and where did they explore?

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... Vikings?

The Norse Vikings did not appreciate the Christian monks and missionaries that tried to share their faith with the people. Because the chieftains of the Norwegian people feared that conversion would take away the power that they had, it took several centuries for these new beliefs to be accepted. It is evident from some of the oldest churches in Norway that even when Christianity was becoming more and more accepted, the people were mixing this new religion with their old Norse mythology, just in case one was wrong.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

LESSON 14 • DAY AT A GLANCE • NORWAY

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
orca	fierce	fjord	fascinating

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Create a tunnel from paper towel rolls and see how long you can make it. Then send some toy cars through it.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Mapwork and learning the Norwegian flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Norway (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Norwegian flag and color or label Norway on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Norwegian flag. Label and color Norway and Sweden on the map. Research and label the capital city of Norway. Label the capital city of Sweden. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about Norwegian food.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Norwegian flag. Label Norway on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Norwegian flag and more about Norwegian landmarks.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: NORWAY IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: What was the role of the Nasjonal Samling during the Second World War? What were the consequences for joining this party after the war was over?

SCIENCE NOTEBOOKING

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Students will use what they learned about the Orca from the lesson to complete their pages.

EARLY READER

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", and "Interesting Facts"

EARLY ELEMENTARY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", and "Interesting Facts"

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", "Life Cycle", and "Interesting Facts"

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", "Life Cycle", and "Interesting Facts"

LANGUAGE ARTS

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

SIGHT WORDS + SPELLING

Early Readers and Early elementary students are provided with sight words to practice. Upper Elementary students are encouraged to work on their spelling.

EARLY READER

SIGHT WORDS: Read the words in the boxes, then read them in the sentences.

EARLY ELEMENTARY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", and "Interesting Facts"

MIDDLE SCHOOL

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", "Life Cycle", and "Interesting Facts"

HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", "Life Cycle", and "Interesting Facts"

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

WRITING PROJECT

Students have the opportunity to write a postcard or letter and share with someone all they learned about Norway. *Optional ~ Students can add a personal touch by including a drawing or painting

from something they found interesting in the lesson... maybe a Viking ship or an orca.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

SIGHT WORDS:

Write a postcard and send it to a friend or family member

OPTIONAL:

Make flashcards for extra practice.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT:

Write all the words you've been working on and ask the person who reads your writing the most what words you should add to your list. Keep practicing!

UPPER ELEMENTARY

SIGHT WORDS:

Psalm 72:7-8 "In his days may the righteous flourish, and peace abound, till the moon be no more! May he have dominion from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth!"

HISTORY + BIBLE MISSIONARY STORY

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Students will learn about Rebecca's Great Grandma Marie. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud and work on the activities together.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS:

"Draw, dictate, or write something that stood out to you from the story. Ask God how He wants to use you today. (Upper Elementary)

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS:

Pray over and ponder the question, then write your response.

DENMARK

Time to hop back across the North Sea and Skaggeak (the strait between Denmark and Norway) to get to Denmark. This beautiful country is home to some amazing sights and history. I can't wait to experience it with you. There are several ways we can get to Denmark from Norway; we could go overland on trains and bridges, we could fly, or we could take a ferry. So many choices! Which one would you choose?

ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up the options for travel from Oslo to Copenhagen. If you were traveling, which option would you choose and why? Draw out a bar graph to show how many people in your family would choose each option.



DENMARK

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 15.77 million

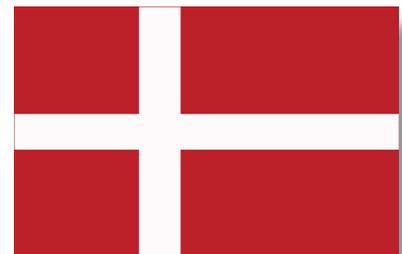
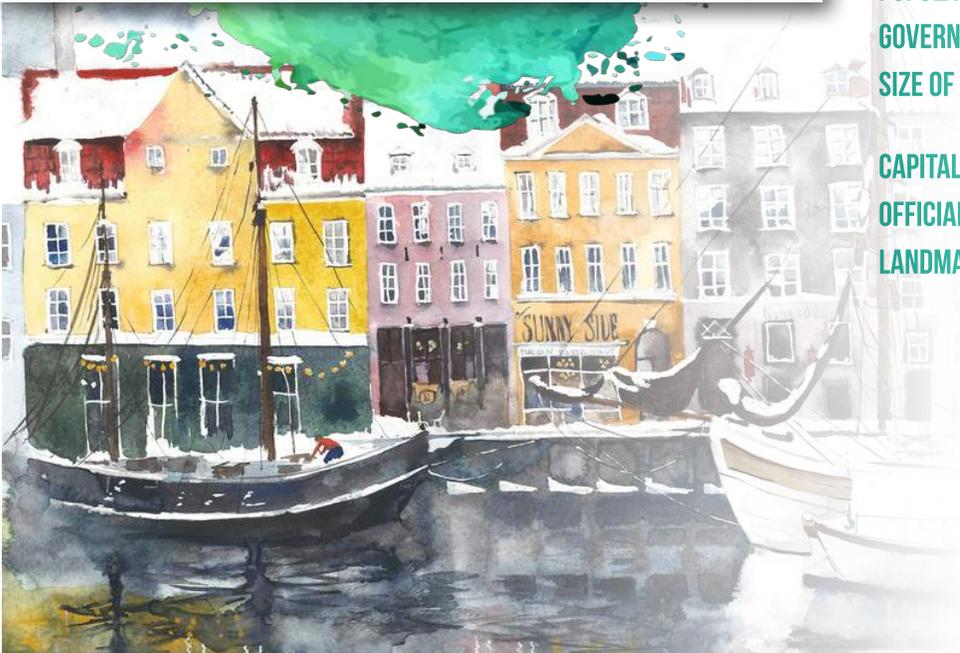
GOVERNMENT TYPE: Constitutional Monarchy

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 16,575 sq. miles
(42,930 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Copenhagen

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: Danish

LANDMARK: Møns Klint



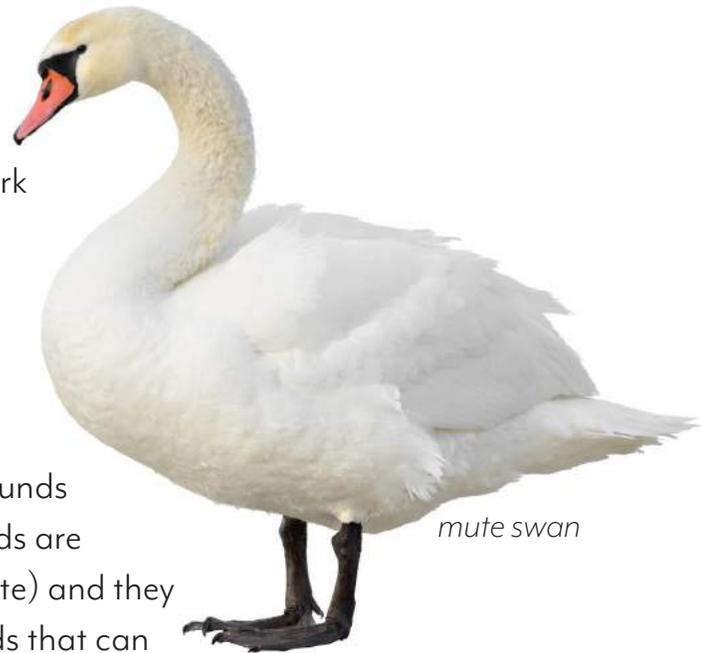
One of the most well-known Danish people is Hans Christian Andersen. He was an author of many types of literature, from plays to novels, poems to travel books, and autobiographies. Many of these works are known within Denmark, but outside Denmark, he is known for one thing. His fairytales still capture the hearts of people all over the world, and they have been regularly translated into other languages. Some of his most well-known works include such stories as “The Princess and the Pea” and “The Ugly Duckling.” His stories resonated with people of all cultures as he wove stories together with great imagination and originality. There is often a lesson to be learned that can be strong and compelling, even if it isn’t seen immediately.

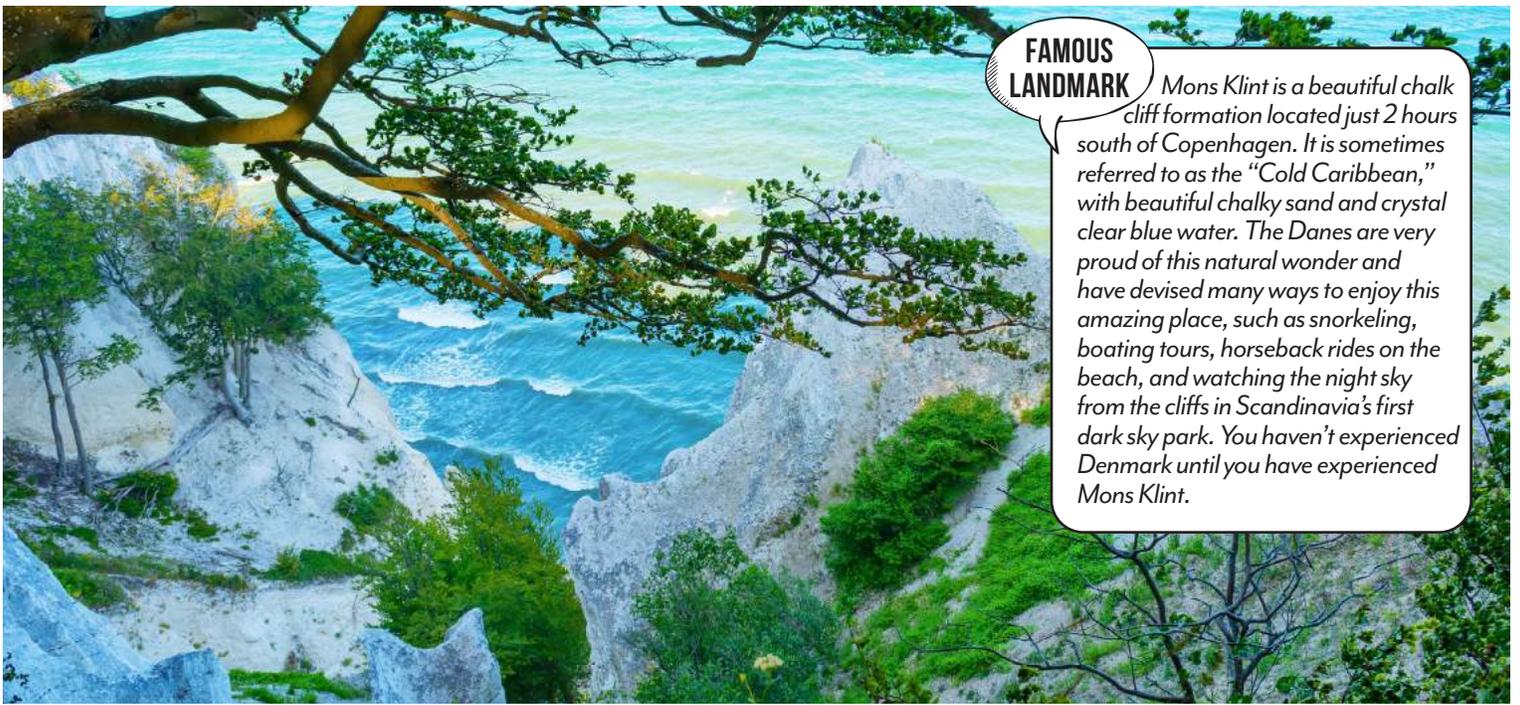
LAND AND ANIMALS

Most of Denmark is situated on the Jutland Peninsula. A peninsula is a piece of land that is sticking out into a body of water, almost completely surrounded by water but still connected to the mainland, unlike an island. The country is mostly flat, although the middle of the peninsula is hilly. The remainder of the country is made up of many islands, 440 of which are named. The largest island is called Zealand and it is on this island that the capital of Denmark, Copenhagen, is found.

The national animal of Denmark is the mute swan.

This large white bird was once wide-ranging around northern Europe, but they are now protected in Denmark as their numbers were declining due to hunting. These swans like to live close to large bodies of water where they can access their favorite meal, underwater vegetation. They are also known to eat insects, frogs, fish, and other living things in whatever body of water they find themselves. An adult swan can eat up to 9 pounds (4.1 kg) of food in any given day. These magnificent birds are monogamous (meaning each male has one female mate) and they generally mate for life. They often live in colonies of birds that can be as large as 100 pairs of swans. They begin to breed between 3 and 4 years of age and lay from 3 to 12 eggs in each clutch. These eggs take 35-42 days to hatch. When the cygnets (baby swans) hatch, they are not the strikingly beautiful white birds that we are familiar with. They start out as a fluffy grey-brown color with black beaks. These cygnets stay close to their parents for many months, not learning to fly until they are between 4 and 5 months old. Once they fledge, these birds work towards a flight speed of 50 plus miles per hour (80 plus km/hr). Despite its name, the mute swan does make sounds, including grunts, whistles, snorting, and hissing. These sounds are, however, quieter than other types of swans, giving them their name.





FAMOUS LANDMARK

Mons Klint is a beautiful chalk cliff formation located just 2 hours south of Copenhagen. It is sometimes referred to as the "Cold Caribbean," with beautiful chalky sand and crystal clear blue water. The Danes are very proud of this natural wonder and have devised many ways to enjoy this amazing place, such as snorkeling, boating tours, horseback rides on the beach, and watching the night sky from the cliffs in Scandinavia's first dark sky park. You haven't experienced Denmark until you have experienced Mons Klint.

FOOD

Danish food has several common ingredients. Smorrebrod is a commonly eaten food at any meal, and is basically an open-faced sandwich with sauce, a favorite fish or meat, and topped with herbs or veggies. Of course, like any good Scandinavian country, pickled herring makes it onto these sandwiches frequently. While herring and cod are frequently consumed as main sources of protein for Danish dishes, pork is also widely consumed. Roast pork (flaesksteg) is considered by some to be Denmark's national dish, traditionally served at Christmas dinner or found at Christmas flea market stalls served in a sandwich. Pork tenderloin is fried in butter with cheese and bacon. Other cuts of pork are often cooked with apples, onion, sugar, and butter for a delectable feast. Some of the popular dishes include potatoes in many different varieties (potato soup is a particular favorite) and meatballs.

smorrebrod



WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT... *Danish food?* The experience of eating in Denmark would not be complete without something sweet. Danes are fond of their sweets, and I think we will be too. Try an aebleskiver, a round puffy pancake served with jam and powdered sugar. Or try risalamande, a Danish rice pudding traditionally served on Christmas Eve with cherry or raspberry sauce and an almond hidden in the batch. Danish tradition says that if you find the almond, you get a prize. I wonder what they use for prizes? Look up other delicious Danish desserts and see if you can make something to try with your family.

TRANSPORTATION

The people of Denmark have many different modes of transportation available to them. However, if you want to experience Copenhagen like a true local, you must rent a bicycle and ride through the streets. Denmark has more than twice as many bicycles (4.2 million) as they do cars (1.8 million), and the people of Copenhagen reportedly pedal more than 700,000 miles (1.13 million km) every single day.



EXTENSION ACTIVITY

What is a Dark Sky Park? Research to find out what they are and if there are any close to you. What advantage does a Dark Sky Park have for viewing the stars?

HISTORY

The Danish people are proud of their heritage. The Danish monarchy is the oldest continuing monarchy in the world, ruling for as far back as 1,000 years. The current queen, Margrethe II can follow her lineage all the way back to the Viking King Gorm in the 900s A.D. When the Viking age began around 800, the Danes were well known for attacking and plundering churches and monasteries. Before 900 they had conquered much of England, and by the 11th century, King Canute was ruler over what is now Denmark, England, Norway, southern Sweden, and parts of Finland. During King Canute's reign, Christianity spread throughout his empire. This empire would ultimately not last beyond his lifetime, and the succeeding kings had many conflicts to navigate over the course of the hundreds of years that followed.

CULTURE

Danish culture is characterized by simplicity. The Danish people do not tend to put great focus on their possessions or their level of income but value simplicity in their personal lives. They place a high value on "hygge," which is a Danish term that means coziness or comfort that creates feelings of contentment and well-being. This is perhaps the largest defining concept of Danish culture. Maybe it is because of this value system that Denmark is considered one of the happiest places on earth to live.



ACTIVITY BREAK!

What gives you feelings of "hygge?" Perhaps it's a warm cup of hot chocolate and a good book, a cuddle on the couch, or sitting by a fire in the winter. Discuss with your family what makes them feel cozy and comfortable, creating feelings of contentment. Make a family poster or list to remind yourselves of these important things and take note of them in everyday life.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
dark	north	known	peninsula

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Spend an evening practicing “hygge” together as a family.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Danish flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Denmark (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT:

Draw and/or color the Danish flag and color or label Denmark on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label Norway on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT:

Draw and color the Danish flag. Label and color Denmark and Norway on the map. Research and label the capital city of Denmark. Label the capital city of Norway. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about dark sky parks.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT:

Draw and color the Danish flag. Label Denmark on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Danish flag and more about the history of Denmark (Middle School) or dark sky parks and light pollution (High School).

SOCIAL STUDIES TRADE + EXPORT



Students learn about a famous business founded in Denmark. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud and assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT:

Find out what company Ole started. Make or draw a creation you have or could make from the product. Make a list of all the ways you have seen this company advertise (Upper Elementary).

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT:

Research the company, paying special attention to their marketing strategies.

HEADINGS:

“Marketing Strategies”, “Products”, and “This business is successful because...” (Middle School) or “This business was successful when it started because...” + “This business is successful now because...”

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + SPELLING

Students will review their copywork verse and spelling for the week.

VERSE Matthew 6:24 “No one can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and money.”

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

SPELLING WORDS: “God” (Early Reader), “money” (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

SPELLING + VOCABULARY: “devoted” and “despise”

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

REFLECTION: Ask Jesus to make this scripture come alive as you copy it.

LANGUAGE ARTS + ART



COMPREHENSION + DRAWING

Read the story of "The Ugly Duckling" together and discuss the topics suggested. Assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ACTIVITY:

Trace or draw a cygnet.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT:

Journal your response to this story and the lesson you think it is portraying.

SCIENCE NIELS BOHR



Students learn about Niels Bohr and his discovery. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud and assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ACTIVITY:

Color the pictures of things made by atoms. (all pictures should be colored)

ANSWER KEY:

Student should write showering, trumpeting, drinking, smelling, painting, breathing, comforting..

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT:

Draw and label an atom.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT:

Research and draw a diagram of various atoms.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

DENMARK IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Discuss the decisions of the Danish king and what would you have done if you have been king of Denmark in 1940.



NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands is a beautiful country known for its windmills, dikes, tulips, and wooden shoes. To get there from Denmark, we will have to travel back through Germany on a train, or take a plane over the North Sea. Another way we could explore this corner of the world would be to take a cruise that lands in different ports on the North Sea. Wouldn't that be an adventure?

ACTIVITY BREAK

Look up routes that cruise lines take in the North Sea. How long are the cruises and how many ports do they stop in? If you could go on a cruise, would you choose one that would stop in the Netherlands?



While traveling in the Netherlands, you will likely encounter some things that are unique to this beautiful nation. You may have the privilege to hear the oldest national anthem in the world. The national anthem of the Netherlands is called the Wilhelmus. Its words and music were originally composed in the 16th century, and even uses an old word for Nederlands (Dutch), "Dietse Bloed." You may also notice that the Dutch people are very tall. The men of the Netherlands are ranked as the tallest in the world, with the women coming in at second tallest in the world. If you aren't a tall person, be prepared to feel extra short when visiting the Netherlands.

TEACHER'S GUIDE LESSON 16

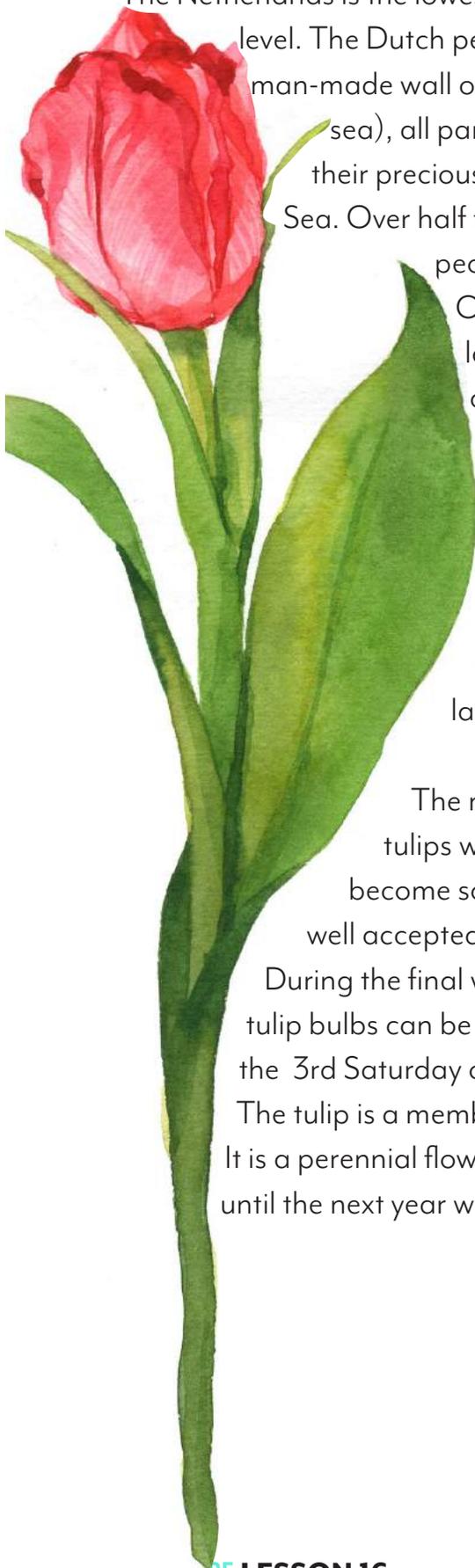


NETHERLANDS

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 17.1 million**GOVERNMENT TYPE:** Constitutional Monarchy, Parliamentary Representative, Democracy and Decentralized Unitary State**SIZE OF COUNTRY** 16,039 sq. miles
(41,540 sq. km)**CAPITAL CITY:** Amsterdam**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Dutch**LANDMARK:** Windmills of Kinderdijk

LAND AND ANIMALS



The Netherlands is the lowest country in Europe, with 26% of the country's land below sea level. The Dutch people are famous for their windmills and dikes (a dike is just a man-made wall or bank made for the purpose of holding back the water of the sea), all part of the country's immense water management system to keep their precious land from being taken over by the wild strength of the North Sea. Over half the land in the Netherlands is prone to floods, so these creative people have come up with some unique solutions for this challenge. Over the past 1,000 years, the Dutch people have continued to learn about and improve the way they manage water. They have a nation-wide system of canals that collect and drain water back into the North Sea, as well as large dikes to hold the sea at bay in case there is a surge of water. There are some places that dikes have not been necessary because sand dunes with vegetation growing on them do the job of holding back the water. The Dutch have been careful to protect and restore these natural structures, knowing that they are important for the safety of their land.

The most recognizable plant of the Netherlands is the tulip. Although tulips were originally brought to the Netherlands from Turkey, they have become something of a national symbol. These delightful flowers were well accepted from the start, and have become an integral part of the culture. During the final winter of World War II, the Dutch people even discovered that tulip bulbs can be eaten. The country celebrates National Tulip Day every year on the 3rd Saturday of January, the official start of the tulip season in the Netherlands. The tulip is a member of the lily family and is grown from a bulb rather than a seed. It is a perennial flower, meaning it sprouts every spring, blooms, and then dies back until the next year when it grows again.

FAMOUS LANDMARK

Windmills are one of the most commonly known landmarks in the Netherlands. Perhaps that is because the windmills at Kinderdijk are one of the most frequently photographed places in the Netherlands. But what do these windmills DO? Why are they there? Well, the Netherlands is well known for its wetlands and frequent danger of flooding. As a result, they have become masters of preventing floods. The 19 beautiful windmills at Kinderdijk were built around 1740 as part of the flooding prevention system. Although the Dutch did not invent the first windmill, they are the ones who began using them to a greater potential than other nations. These windmills at Kinderdijk were made to harness the power of the wind to move extra water off of the land and back into the sea.



FOOD

A trip to the Netherlands is not complete without some amazing food! Let's check out the menu in the Netherlands! Have you ever made a piece of toast for breakfast and thought, "I should put some sprinkles on that?" If you have, you probably have Dutch heritage or friends. Hagelslag is the Dutch name for these sprinkles that are often eaten on toast. The Dutch are also famous for being one of the largest exporters of cheese in the world. Gouda cheese is one of the most famous cheeses that comes from the Netherlands. If you like cheese, you have to try this delicious variety! A typical Dutch winter "comfort food" is a dish called "Boerenkool met rookworst." This meal consists of mashed potatoes with bacon and kale, served with gravy and sausage. Most Dutch families end each year with a delicious batch of oliebollen. The literal translation of "oliebollen" is "grease ball," and the closest thing you can buy in a store would be a dutchie donut. But these deep-fried, yeasty dough balls, studded with raisins, make any donut from a store pale in comparison. Eat them fresh from the fryer and rolled in powdered sugar or save some for later; the choice is yours!

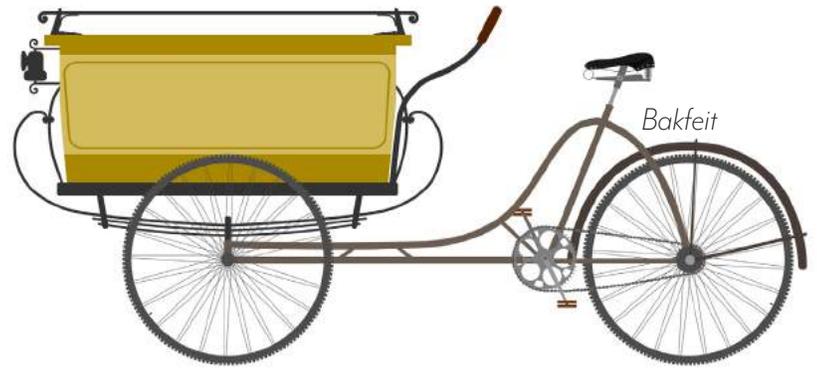


Hagelslag

TRANSPORTATION

The Netherlands is well known for their commitment to reducing pollution in their transportation solutions. The Dutch government is hoping to have the sale of diesel and gas powered cars banned by 2025. You may think that

doesn't sound very possible, but the Dutch already have some very unique modes of transportation that don't require fuels like gas or diesel. The bakfeit is a Dutch transportation invention that resembles a bike combined with a wheelbarrow. These are used for anything from taking little children to school to even moving to a different home. The average Dutch person bikes 1.8 miles (2.9 km) each day, and there are more bikes in the Netherlands than there are people.



ACTIVITY BREAK!

Look up pictures of traditional Dutch clothing.

HISTORY AND CULTURE

The Dutch are known for their unique traditional clothing. The wooden clog is known the world over as a symbol of the Dutch culture. These shoes, called “klompen,” were actually worn in more

countries than just the Netherlands, but they are particularly useful for keeping your feet dry in marshy, wet areas. Since much of the Dutch countryside is covered in this type of landscape, these shoes were extremely popular with the Dutch people that lived out of the city. They are, in fact, still worn by some farmers in these areas today. The trick to wearing these shoes and having dry feet is to wear thick, homemade, woolen socks made by a Dutch farmer's wife.

The Dutch people are truly a welcoming people that have created a culture that is a delight to visit, and many visitors come to make the Netherlands their home. About 1 in 5 people that live in the Netherlands are not Dutch by birth. This creates a unique culture that is constantly changing to adapt to the different cultural influences that it encounters. The Netherlands also boasts a strong proficiency in the English language, with 9 out of 10 Dutch people speaking English as their second language. Perhaps that is also part of what makes this country so accessible to so many foreigners.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
bulb	tulip	restore	transportation

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Work together to find a plan and materials. Then build your own windmill!

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Dutch flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add the Netherlands (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Dutch flag. Color or label the Netherlands and the North Sea on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label Denmark on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Dutch flag. Label and color the Netherlands, the North Sea, and Denmark on the map. Research and label the capital city of the Netherlands. Label the capital city of Denmark. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about dutch wooden shoes.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Dutch flag. Label the Netherlands on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Dutch flag and more about dutch wooden shoes.

SCIENCE WINDMILLS



Students will use what they learned about windmills to complete their pages. If you have multiple students, read aloud from one page, then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: lumber, flour, water

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) windmills, flooding 2) grain, timber, paper, oil

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Research parts of a windmill. Draw and label as many parts as you can.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research how windmills work to answer the questions.

HEADINGS: “How Windmills Work”, “Modern Applications”, “Wind Power Pros”, and “Wind Power Cons”

SOCIAL STUDIES + ART



TRADE + ECONOMY

Students learn the role of tulips in the Dutch economy. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud, then complete the activities.

ALL TOGETHER

ACTIVITY: Look up pictures of tulip fields. Then draw and color or paint your own.

LANGUAGE ARTS+ BIBLE

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

COPYWORK + DICTATION

Students can write their Bible passage from memory, or you can dictate it to them. Early Readers will copy rather than trace their verse on dictation day to help build their writing skills. Older students should check their work and correct any mistakes.

VERSE: Matthew 6:24 “No one can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and money.”

SCIENCE WINDMILLS

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Students will use what they learned about windmills to complete their pages. If you have multiple students, read aloud from one page, then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: *lumber, flour, water*

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) windmills, flooding 2) grain, timber, paper, oil

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Research parts of a windmill. Draw and label as many parts as you can.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research how windmills work to answer the questions.

HEADINGS: “How Windmills Work”, “Modern Applications”, “Wind Power Pros”, and “Wind Power Cons”

HISTORY + BIBLE MISSIONARY STORY

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Students learn about Brother Andrew aka “God’s smuggler”. If you have multiple students, read a page aloud, then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ACTIVITY: Draw, dictate, or write something that will help you remember how you can be obedient to Jesus.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ACTIVITY: Journal your thoughts about God using you in ways that are beyond your wildest dreams.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: THE NETHERLANDS IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Watch “The Hiding Place” or read the story of Corrie ten Boom.

UNITED KINGDOM

Today we are going to travel to the United Kingdom. It is just a short distance to London from Amsterdam, across the North Sea. Did you decide to take a cruise to get to the Netherlands? If so, a stop in London is most likely on the itinerary. Otherwise, jump on a plane for a quick flight over the North Sea, and we will be having fish and chips and tea and crumpets in no time!

The United Kingdom is one of only 5 island nations in Europe. The majority of the UK is on the island of Great Britain, which includes England, Scotland, and Wales. But it also includes Northern Ireland and a number of smaller islands surrounding Great Britain. The island of Great Britain is surrounded by the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the Celtic Sea, and the English Channel. It is a fascinating nation to discover up close. I can't wait to get started!



UNITED KINGDOM

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 67.65 million

GOVERNMENT TYPE: Constitutional Monarchy

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 93,630 sq. miles
(242,500 sq. km)

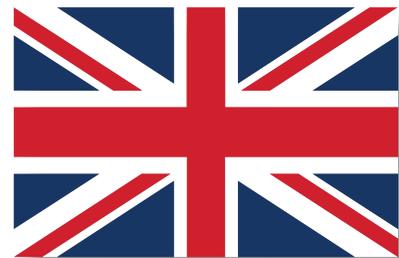
CAPITAL CITY: London

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: English

LANDMARK: Windsor Castle

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

*Look up the other nations in Europe that are on islands.
Locate these other countries on a map, globe, or atlas.*



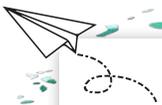
INVENTION ATTENTION!

Do you like to watch things on the television? What about using the World Wide Web or talking on the telephone? All of these inventions can be credited to British inventors that were asking big questions and taking big risks to see their dreams fulfilled. Just think for a minute: what would life be like today if we had none of these inventions? I think it is safe to say that we are all thankful for these things. Perhaps the invention from this corner of the world that we should all be the most thankful for is the writing on this page. The English language is the 2nd most widely spoken language in the world, and it is the official language in more countries than any other language. It is also the most common second language in the world. This means that the fact that you are reading these words means that you have an incredible advantage in the world today. You are blessed to be learning the English language.

LAND AND ANIMALS

The people of the United Kingdom are known for loving the sea. The coasts of the United Kingdom are world famous for their beautiful landscapes, like the cliffs of Dover, the Durdle Door, and St. Michael's Mount, to name only a few. Although the weather isn't always sunny and warm in the UK, when it is, the beach is a popular place to be. Fortunately for us visitors, the furthest we can possibly be from the coast is only 75 miles (120.7 km), so if the sun comes out, we are headed to the beach!

The wildlife in the United Kingdom is vast and diverse. There are several species of animals that can be found only in this beautiful nation, and many others that make their home here. The Fair Isle wren can only be found on Fair Isle in Scotland. This extremely rare bird has a tiny population, estimated to be between 10 and 50 pairs of birds. Another animal that takes its name from the island it is found on is the Skomer vole, which is only found on Skomer Island in Wales. Its population is slightly larger than the Fair Isle wren's, estimated to be at least 20,000 voles on the island. It's a good thing there are so many of them, as they are hunted widely by predatory birds. The Scottish wildcat is also mostly found in Scotland and the northern regions of England and Wales. These beautiful cats have been known to crossbreed with domestic cats, creating some concern for their species to remain viable.



ACTIVITY BREAK!

*Look up pictures of famous coastlines in the UK. Which of these beautiful locations would you want to visit first if you were really there?
Or look up some animals that are unique to this nation.*



FAMOUS LANDMARK

Windsor Castle is the family home of the royal family of the United Kingdom. Although Buckingham Palace is where many of the official functions of the royal family take place, Windsor Castle is where Her Majesty The Queen chooses to spend much of her time. This castle is impressive in size at 13 acres, and is both the largest and oldest occupied castle in the world. The castle dates back to the time of William the Conqueror, about 1,000 years ago. Despite this castle being home to the ruling monarch of the United Kingdom, it is open to the public, and for a fee, you can see first-hand the home of the royal family of the United Kingdom.

FOOD

While traveling around the UK, there are some foods that simply must be enjoyed. A delightful street food meal of fish and chips is an absolute must while we explore all of the sights, but this isn't the only food worth noting in the UK. The British are famous for their roasts and Yorkshire puddings for good reason. Yorkshire pudding is a delightful egg batter that is cooked in the oven until puffed and browned to perfection and served alongside roast and gravy. There is really nothing like a Yorkshire pudding smothered in gravy and eaten with tender roast beef and horseradish. Of course, it wouldn't be a true British experience without having tea while we are here. The British people LOVE their tea. In fact, they drink 165 million cups of tea every day. That's more than 2 cups per person each day, and 20 times the amount of tea that Americans drink every day. Tea is often served with scones or other small baked goods, offering a break in the middle of the day to unwind.

If you want to experience something a little more daring while we are here in the UK, head to Scotland. It is here that you will find the traditional Scottish dish called "haggis." This strange dish is a sheep's stomach stuffed with chopped sheep's heart, liver, lungs, oatmeal, onions, fat, meat stock, and seasonings. If you can stomach that dish, you can eat anything! Do you think you'd like to try it?

TRANSPORTATION

Our trip to the United Kingdom won't be complete until we have ridden through the streets of London on one of the famous red double-decker buses. The unique experience of driving on the



left side of the road, on the top deck of a bus, is something that just can't be missed. Those buses aren't the only thing in London that makes transportation unique. In fact, London has one of the oldest public transportation systems in the world, with 270 functioning stations today, and 40 that are no longer functional. The London underground system, "the Tube," has over 400 escalators in the stations, designed to move passengers quickly and efficiently on and off the trains.

HISTORY/CULTURE

The history and culture of the United Kingdom can be difficult to define because of the 4 distinct cultures that it encompasses. England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland all have things that make their culture distinct from the others, as well as things that overlap into all of their lives. There is a common level of respect for punctuality and order amongst the British people. They do not appreciate tardiness or impoliteness. And although terms of endearment can be different in different parts of the UK, it is common for these to be used in place of your name here. Terms like "mate," "dearie," "love," "duckie," and "guv" are all used as familiar names.

The Scottish are well known for several of their unique cultural customs. Their clan system, associating extended families by clans, is well known around the world. The Scottish proudly display their clan affiliation by the pattern on their tartan (plaid patterned cloth). Each clan has its own tartan, and these unique patterns are proudly worn as the fabric for the traditional kilt at special occasions still today. Scotland is also well known for the Loch Ness Monster mythology and legend, as well as for their use of bagpipes in their traditional music.

The United Kingdom is famous for its education. Oxford and Cambridge universities are the most famous and oldest universities in the UK. There are now over 100 universities across the country and they continue to thrive in providing quality education. In addition to these universities, we can see the strong dedication to education through its libraries. The British library in London is in the top two libraries in the world with more than 150 million items in its catalogue system.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

LESSON 17 • DAY AT A GLANCE • UNITED KINGDOM

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
tiny	music	island	advantage

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Look up some differences between American and British English. Have some fun with it and play charades using the style less common to you.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the flag of the UK. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add the UK (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the flag of the UK. Color or label the UK on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label the Netherlands on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the flag of the UK. Label and color the UK and the Netherlands on the map. Research and label the capital city of the UK. Label the capital city of the Netherlands. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about the UK's wildlife

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the flag of the UK. Label the UK on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the flag of the UK and more about wildlife in the UK.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: WINSTON CHURCHILL (WWII)

ASSIGNMENT: Look up some of Winston Churchill's quotes. Read a biography or find a documentary to watch.

SCIENCE NEWTON'S LAWS



Students learn about Sir Isaac Newton. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud, then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ACTIVITY: Test and prove Newton's first 2 laws of motion.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research Newton's laws of motion. Come up with an experiment to prove each law.

HISTORY + BIBLE MISSIONARY STORY



Students learn about George Muller. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud, then complete the activity together.

ALL TOGETHER

Find a biography about George Muller and read or watch it together. Discuss how his story challenges you to trust God more.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + SPELLING

Today we introduce a new verse for students to work on. You can choose to just copy and focus on spelling, or work on memorizing this verse together as a family. At the end of the week, students can either write it from memory or you can dictate the verse to them. Another option is to practice the Charlotte Mason art of recitation and recite this each morning before you start your school.

VERSE: Psalm 84:9-10 "Behold our shield, O God; look on the face of your anointed! For a day in your courts is better than a thousand elsewhere. I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than dwell in the tents of wickedness."

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

VERSE Psalm 84:10a

SPELLING: "day" (Early Reader), "thousand" (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

VERSE Psalm 84:10

SPELLING: "wickedness - the quality of being evil or morally wrong"

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE Psalm 84:9-10

REFLECTION: Read through the verse slowly and really think about what it means. Then answer the questions.

LANGUAGE ARTS GRAMMAR



Younger students learn about syllables, older students learn about comma rules, and High School students learn how to join independent clauses.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Combine sentences using a comma and a conjunction. Write 2 of your own, combining 2 independent clauses. (Middle School)

HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Combine the sentences using one of the rules you learned. Write 2 sentences of your own joining 2 independent clauses.

EXTENSION: Research comma rules and answer the questions.



IRELAND

We were just in the United Kingdom, which includes Northern Ireland but not the Republic of Ireland. The Republic of Ireland is another island nation to the west of Great Britain (remember, Great Britain is the name for the large island that makes up most of the UK). Northern Ireland, the part of the island that falls under the United Kingdom, is on the top part of the island, while the rest of the island makes up the Republic of Ireland, a completely separate nation. Let's head to Ireland to discover the legendary "Emerald Isle."

Ireland has become famous through the years for many things. From red hair to fiery "Irish" tempers, from four-leaf clovers to tales of leprechauns and fairies, this beautiful island has a unique culture full of tales and legends that have traveled the globe and even ended up pictured on things as commonplace as cereal boxes in North America. It is unique even in its language, as the first official language of the nation (Irish Gaelic) is only spoken by about 30% of the population, with only 5% of them using it regularly. The rest of the nation speaks primarily English, which is the second official language in the country. I can't wait to experience this culture with you, so let's go!



IRELAND

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 4.9 million

GOVERNMENT TYPE: Parliamentary Republic

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 32,595 sq. miles
(84,420 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Dublin

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Irish Gaelic, English

LANDMARK: Blarney Castle





ACTIVITY BREAK!

Look up pictures of the Irish countryside and coastline. Do you think that the nickname “Emerald Isle” is accurate?

LAND AND ANIMALS

The lush green countryside of Ireland earned it the “Emerald Isle” nickname (Isle just means “island”) from a poem written in 1795, by Irish poet William Drennan. Ireland receives a large amount of rain each year that contributes to its beautiful green landscape. In 2007, they had a 40 day stretch of rain. Does that remind you of anything? Good thing it wasn’t the same kind of rain that Noah saw when he got in the ark! This lush green countryside of gently rolling hills makes an idyllic backdrop for flocks of sheep and their shepherds, which we are bound to see in abundance as soon as we leave the city for the beautiful Irish countryside. Ireland’s sheep population is almost as many as its people, with estimates of 4-5 million sheep. That’s a lot of sheep!

The Irish people love dogs and they have a strong history of hunting with them. This has led to several dog breeds that are distinctly Irish and well-known for their intrinsic hunting abilities. Irish setters are well known for their intelligence and job success. They are often used as hunting dogs, trained to both alert the hunter of the presence of prey and to retrieve birds for the hunter. The Irish have developed no less than 4 terrier breeds over the years. These dogs are wonderfully loyal pets and well loved for this. They were originally bred to hunt vermin on farms, however, and continue to have a strong drive for hunting prey to this day. Another distinctly Irish dog is the Irish Wolfhound. This dog is the tallest of all dog breeds, and can be up to 34 inches (86 cm) tall at the shoulder. As you might have guessed from their name, this dog was originally bred to hunt wolves. Although wolves became extinct in the late 18th century and the dogs almost disappeared as a result, the end of the 19th century saw a resurgence in the dog breed, and they can be found around the world today.



FAMOUS LANDMARK

Ireland is famous for its large amount of castles. Historically Ireland was a nation torn by conflict, war, and violence.

Many families and clans built castles to defend themselves from invaders and enemies. Many of these castles are still standing, and some have become major tourist attractions.

One famous castle is Blarney Castle.

This castle was built in 1446 by the McCarthy clan. The castle's original keep is still standing today and is visited by many tourists every year. At the top of the keep lies the world-renowned "Blarney Stone"; a stone that legend states will bequeath the gift of eloquence on anyone who kisses it. (Some

people believe that once you've kissed the stone, you will be able to speak with beauty and ease.) Many people have traveled to Ireland just for this purpose, and while it is just a legend, the Irish tourism industry loves to market this experience to foreigners.



EXTENSION ACTIVITY

If your family likes to talk about legends and folklore, look up some of the legends about the Blarney Stone. There are many different legends and stories that are about this famous rock.

Research where it might have come from and why it might have the special powers people believe it has. Discuss as a family why you do or don't believe in legends like this one.

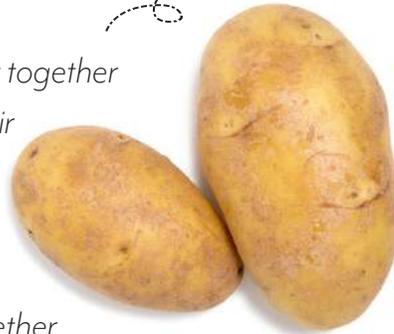
FOOD

The Irish are famous for their potatoes, lamb and mutton, pork, and sea food that is eaten in abundance here. One of the most iconic traditional foods of Ireland is the Irish stew. This meal is a hearty mixture of potatoes, carrots, and onions, and has been popular through the years to use up those tougher cuts of meat like older mutton. This meal is most often eaten during the winter months: comfort food at its very best! Soda bread is another common staple amongst the Irish. This delicious bread is leavened with baking soda rather than yeast. This bread is a delicious snack that is often eaten smothered with butter alongside a hot cup of tea. Or try a hearty slice alongside

delicious Irish stew on a cold winter night. Another common dish, often eaten by the poor in Ireland, is traditionally called “arán bocht tí” which means “poor house bread.” The common name for it today is boxty, and it is a unique pancake made by combining grated and mashed potatoes and then fried. The potato has a prominent role in another commonly eaten dish, colcannon. This potato dish consists of mashed potatoes mixed with cabbage or kale, eaten either with bacon mixed in or boiled ham on the side. This dish even has a folk song about it!

ACTIVITY BREAK!

Look up the folk song about colcannon and listen to it together as a family. Obviously, someone was very fond of their colcannon as a child. Does your family have a food that is important to you or that gives you a sense of rest and “home”? Try to write a poem about your family’s favorite food, or make up a song about it together.



TRANSPORTATION

Ireland has a public transport network, including trains, buses, and ferries, although it is not as extensive as in many other European nations. The Dublin Area Rapid Transport (DART) runs along the coastline of Dublin and is the fastest way to get around Dublin. Taxis, although available in Ireland, tend to be expensive. Although it is not necessary, it is often recommended that when traveling in Ireland you rent a car so that you can see the countryside at your own pace.

HISTORY

When visiting Ireland, there is much history to be learned. One of the burning questions about Ireland is often “why is Northern Ireland part of the UK instead of the Republic of Ireland?” The history behind this question is long and difficult. Most of the Republic of Ireland is Catholic, while the population of the counties that make up Northern Ireland were predominantly Protestant. In the 1960s there was much conflict between the Catholic and Protestant communities in Northern Ireland, with the Protestants often using their numbers to discriminate against the Catholic community. The British government ended up sending army troops into Ireland to help quell the violence that had begun. The British troops remained in Ireland until the 1990s. In 1998, there was an agreement reached that Northern Ireland would become part of the United Kingdom in an attempt to unify Catholic Ireland and leave the Protestants to the UK. The agreement went to vote and was approved by a large percentage of voters throughout all of Ireland.

Perhaps the most well-known historical event in Ireland is the Irish Potato Famine, also known as the Great Hunger. In 1845 about ½ of the potato crop failed as a result of potato blight that spread quickly throughout the entire country. In the ensuing years, the blight would cause up to ¾ of the potato crop to fail until they finally recovered in 1852. Because the country was so reliant on potatoes as a staple in their diet, the lack of them caused a famine that is estimated to have caused the death of approximately 1 million people, as well as causing another 1 million to emigrate away from Ireland to escape starvation. This mass emigration may be partially responsible for the folklore and traditions of Ireland, such as fairies, leprechauns, and St. Patrick’s Day, being spread around the world.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it’s time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today’s lesson and complete the assignments.

LESSON 18 • DAY AT A GLANCE • IRELAND

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
lush	potatoes	separate	approximately

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Ireland is famous for its potatoes! Did you know that you can do more than just eat them? Look up a plan and make your own potato powered light bulb together.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING



Mapwork and learning the Irish flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Ireland (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Irish flag. Color or label Ireland on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label the UK on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Irish flag. Label and color Ireland and the UK on the map. Research and label the capital city of Ireland. Label the capital city of the UK. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about the Irish potato famine.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Irish flag. Label Ireland on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Irish flag and more about the Irish potato famine (Middle School) or the IRA (High School).

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: IRELAND IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Research more of the Irish attitude toward the Second World War. Discuss the questions with a parent or sibling.

SCIENCE ROBERT BOYLE



Students learn about the discoveries of Robert Boyle. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud, then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: 1) b. 2) b. 3) True 4) c.

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) vacuum 2) air 3) sound 4) air pump

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Research and record the 7 steps of the scientific method. Find a video of an experiment showing Boyle's law in action and record your observations (Middle + High School).

LANGUAGE ARTS WRITING PROJECT



Students have the opportunity to write a postcard or letter and share with someone all they learned about Ireland.

OPTIONAL: Students can add a personal touch by including a drawing or painting from something they found interesting in the lesson... maybe an Irish Wolfhound or Blarney Castle.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Write a postcard and send it to a friend or family member

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ANSWER KEY: Write a letter, address the envelope, and send it to someone.

LANGUAGE ARTS SIGHT WORDS



Early Readers and Early elementary students are provided with sight words to practice.

OPTIONAL: Students can add a personal touch by including a drawing or painting from something they found interesting in the lesson... maybe an Irish Wolfhound or Blarney Castle.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

SIGHT WORDS: "old", "of", and "know" (Early Reader) Review words from previous weeks. (Early Elementary)

ASSIGNMENT: Read the words in the boxes, then read them in the sentences.

OPTIONAL: Make flashcards for extra practice.

HISTORY + BIBLE MISSIONARY STORY



Students learn about St. Patrick. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud, then assign activities by level.

EARLY READER

ACTIVITY: Write "Father", "Son", and "Holy Spirit" in each of the 3 lobes of the clover.

EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

ACTIVITY: Draw a 3 leaf clover. Write "Father", "Son", and "Holy Spirit" in each of the lobes. Look up more about St. Patrick's life (Upper Elementary).

MIDDLE SCHOOL:

ACTIVITY: Look up more about St. Patrick's life and journal what you learned.

HIGH SCHOOL:

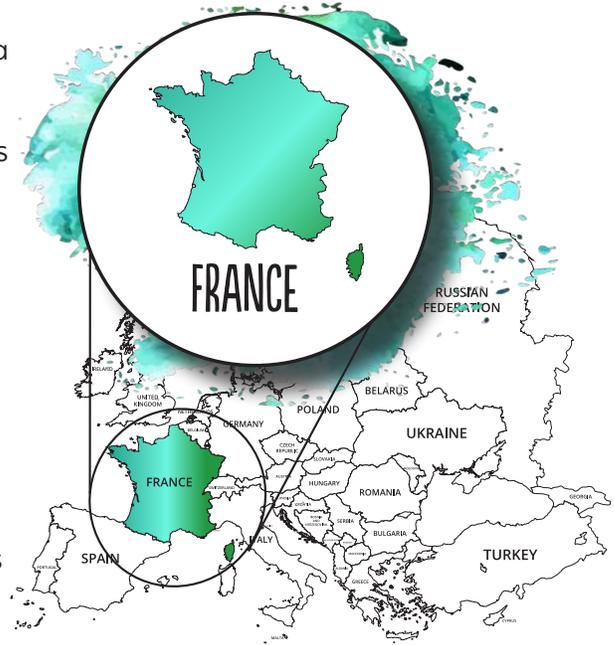
ACTIVITY: Read Acts 16:6-10. Ponder, discuss, and journal answers to the questions.

FRANCE

We are off to France! We have several travel options to choose from: would you prefer a plane, a ferry, or a train? We could cross back into the United Kingdom and take a ferry across the channel. There are 5 ports in England connecting with 8 ports in France and a total of 61 crossings every day; there are lots of ferry options. The most unique option would be to take a train through a tunnel under the ocean! Beginning in Folkestone, Kent in England and traveling as far under the ocean floor as 246 feet (75 m), we'd arrive at Calais, France in about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. Or we could take a high-speed train straight from London to Paris in just over 2 hours. There are various types of trains that travel on this rail line, from passenger trains to freight trains, as well as trains that you can drive a car onto just like a ferry. This tunnel is a true engineering marvel, with two rail tunnels and a small service tunnel all under the sea. Although it is not the longest tunnel in the world that goes under the sea at 31 miles (50 km) long, it does have the longest underwater section of any tunnel in the world. When it opened in 1994, after 6 years of construction, it had cost almost 15 billion Euros, more than twice as much as they had originally thought.

ACTIVITY BREAK

Look for videos of the channel tunnel and spend some time discussing the options of travel between Ireland and Great Britain and France.



FRANCE

QUICK FACTS

POPULATION: 65.18 million

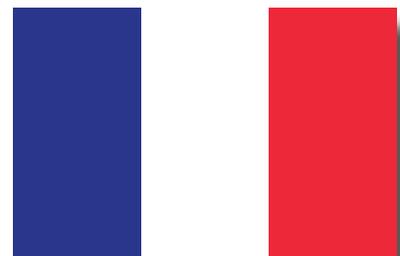
GOVERNMENT TYPE: Unitary Semi-Presidential Republic

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 248,573 sq. miles
(643,800 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Paris

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: French

LANDMARK: Pont-du-Gard



Mont Blanc



LAND AND ANIMALS

While traveling in France, you will see many different types of landscape. From the French Riviera along the beautiful Mediterranean Sea to the iconic French vineyards or the towering Alps, France has everything, including great snorkeling in the Mediterranean Sea and fantastic skiing in the Alps. France is home to Europe's tallest mountain west of the Caucasus Mountains. Mont Blanc is located in the Alps close to France's border with

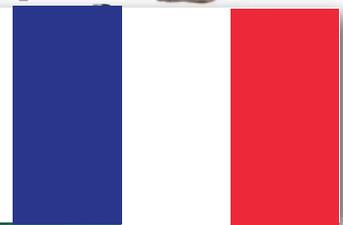
Italy. This beautiful mountain rises 15,774 feet (4,808 m) above sea level and is the 11th highest mountain peak in the world. It is easy to see where its name comes from, Mont (mountain) Blanc (white), when you see its perpetually snowy peak.

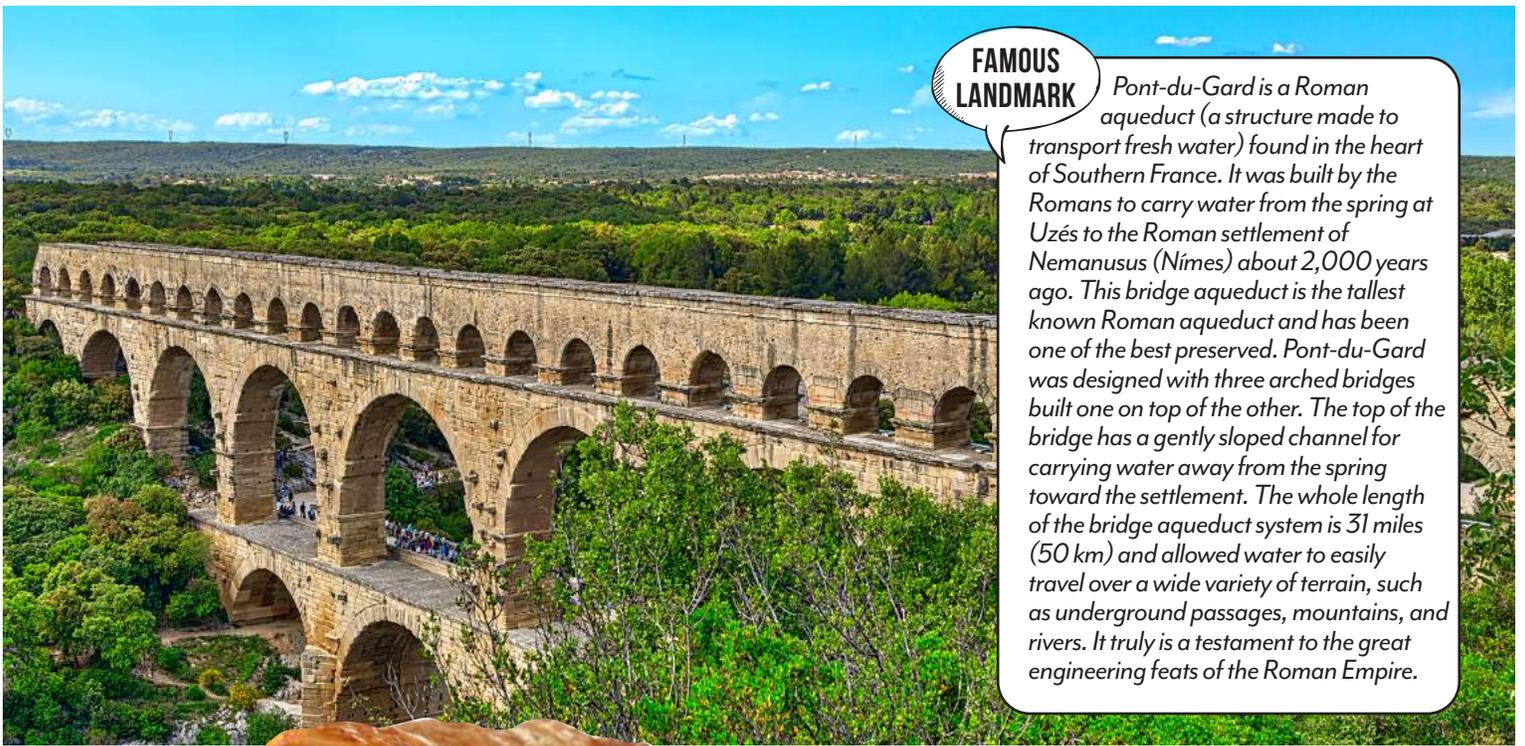
One unique animal you may find in the south of France is the flamingo. This beautiful bird is found in the region of Camargue along the Rhône river delta. These beautiful birds are a greyish-red when they hatch, not the bright pink that we tend to associate with them. Over time, they obtain this bright pink to pinkish red to pinkish orange from their food sources. These wading birds primarily eat aquatic food, such as larva, crustaceans, and mollusks, as well as blue-green algae and brine shrimp. These food sources contain a bacteria that causes their color to change to the characteristic "pink flamingo" we think of most often. These long-legged birds can grow to a height of 5 feet (1.5 m) and weigh up to 8 lb (3.6 kg).



EXTENSION ACTIVITY

France has many famous landmarks. Look up more landmarks to find in France and make a "top 3" (or 10) list of places you'd love to visit!





FAMOUS LANDMARK

Pont-du-Gard is a Roman aqueduct (a structure made to transport fresh water) found in the heart of Southern France. It was built by the Romans to carry water from the spring at Uzès to the Roman settlement of Nemanusus (Nîmes) about 2,000 years ago. This bridge aqueduct is the tallest known Roman aqueduct and has been one of the best preserved. Pont-du-Gard was designed with three arched bridges built one on top of the other. The top of the bridge has a gently sloped channel for carrying water away from the spring toward the settlement. The whole length of the bridge aqueduct system is 31 miles (50 km) and allowed water to easily travel over a wide variety of terrain, such as underground passages, mountains, and rivers. It truly is a testament to the great engineering feats of the Roman Empire.

Croissant



FOOD

France is famous for its food. From cheeses to pastries to signature main dishes, this country has some truly delightful tastes to experience. A visit to France would be lacking without a stop at a local pastry shop for a croissant. But once you see all that a French bakery has to offer, you just might leave with more than one croissant! France is home to the classic baguette, madeleines, macarons, and Paris-brest, among many other pastries. The tradition of artistic pastries is a long one in France, and if you have the opportunity to observe these pastries being made, or talk to a pastry chef, you will have a new and deep appreciation for the challenging nature of these delightful snacks.

Have you ever eaten Soupe à l'oignon, or in English, French onion soup or ratatouille? These are common French main courses that are known throughout the world. French Onion Soup can be



Macarons

traced back as far as 2,000 years and was typically a dish made by poor people. Today you can find it on the menu at many restaurants in many countries. Today's version of the soup dates to the 18th century and is made with caramelized onions swimming in a base of beef stock. This delightful soup is usually topped with croutons and broiled cheese. If you've never eaten ratatouille you may recognize the name from a popular children's cartoon that was released several years ago.

Fortunately, this dish does NOT have rats in it. It comes from the southeast of France and is a vegetarian dish that can be served as a full meal, a side dish, or a stuffing for other dishes, like an omelet or a crepe. This dish is made of tomatoes, garlic, onions, zucchini, eggplant, carrots, peppers, and various herbs.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation in France is generally fast and efficient. It is said that the public transit system in Paris is likely the best in Europe for speed, efficiency, and distance.

Most other major French cities are following in Paris's footsteps and seeking to provide well-planned public transit throughout

their municipalities. This is largely in an attempt to discourage the use of cars due to the pollution caused by vehicles. France boasts a state-run railway network providing efficient transport through the countryside of Europe's second-largest country, as well as many flight options within the country. It is safe to say that even with the large size of France, it is truly possible to see this whole beautiful country with ease.



HISTORY AND CULTURE

A trip to France wouldn't be the same without at least a walk past Paris's most iconic landmark, the Eiffel Tower. This beautiful iron tower was built in 1889 and attracts more visitors than any other paid tourist attraction in the entire world, estimated at approximately 7 million per year. It was used as the entrance to the World's Fair that France hosted as part of their celebration of the 100-year anniversary of the French Revolution. The tower is named for the man who owned the company that was commissioned to build it, Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel. This same man is responsible for the iconic Statue of Liberty located in New York. This impressive structure was originally intended to be a temporary exhibit, and was almost torn down in 1909. But some forward-thinking city officials recognized its potential as a radiotelegraph station. During World War I, it was used to intercept enemy radio communication as well as to dispatch troops. In World War II, the Germans ordered that the tower be destroyed, but for some reason, it was never accomplished. While the Germans occupied Paris, the French resistance fighters cut the Eiffel Tower's elevator cables, forcing the Nazis to climb the stairs.

ACTIVITY BREAK!

Look up pictures of the Eiffel Tower, and the views from the observation decks. Discuss why you think this is one of the most visited tourist attractions in the world.

ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

LESSON 19 • DAY AT A GLANCE • FRANCE

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER

chef

EARLY ELEMENTARY

south

UPPER ELEMENTARY

flamingo

MIDDLE SCHOOL

bridge

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

Flamingos are amazing creatures! Watch a documentary to learn more about them and have some fun making a flamingo craft together.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOKING

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Mapwork and learning the French flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add France (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the French flag. Color or label France on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label Ireland on the map. (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the French flag. Label and color France and Ireland on the map. Research and label the capital city of France. Label the capital city of Ireland. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about the Eiffel Tower.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the French flag. Label France on the map; research and label its capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the French flag and more about the Eiffel Tower (Middle School) or Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel (High School).

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: FRANCE IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: Research the story of Hiram Bingham and discuss with a parent or sibling what it means to put other's needs in front of your own in such a self-sacrificing way.

SCIENCE PIERRE CURIE



Students learn about Pierre Curie's life. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud, then complete the activity together.

ALL TOGETHER

ACTIVITY: Draw or write what God made you good at. Thank Jesus for making you unique and for the opportunity to homeschool so you can follow your passions.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE COMPREHENSION



Find a version of the story of "Little Red Riding Hood" to read or together. Assign activities by level.

EARLY READER

ANSWER KEY: 1) b. 2) b. 3) no 4) no

EARLY ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) true 2) false 3) false 4) true

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ANSWER KEY: 1) her grandmother's house 2) Red told him 3) No, because he was a stranger 4) Don't talk to strangers or give out personal information about yourself (answers may vary)

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ACTIVITY: Apply this story to the modern world of technology. Journal answers to the questions.

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + SPELLING
Students will review their copywork verse and spelling for the week.

VERSE: Psalm 84:9-10 "Behold our shield, O God; look on the face of your anointed! For a day in your courts is better than a thousand elsewhere. I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than dwell in the tents of wickedness."

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

VERSE: Psalm 84:10a

SPELLING WORD: "day" (Early Reader), "thousand" (Early Elementary)

UPPER ELEMENTARY

VERSE: Psalm 84:10

SPELLING WORD: "wickedness"

ACTIVITY: Create your own word search.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE: Psalm 84:9-10

REFLECTION: Ask Jesus to make this scripture to come alive to you as you read and copy it.

SOCIAL STUDIES + ART TRADE + EXPORT



Students learn about France's main export. If you have multiple students, read one page aloud and complete the activity together.

ALL TOGETHER

ACTIVITY: Draw an aircraft.

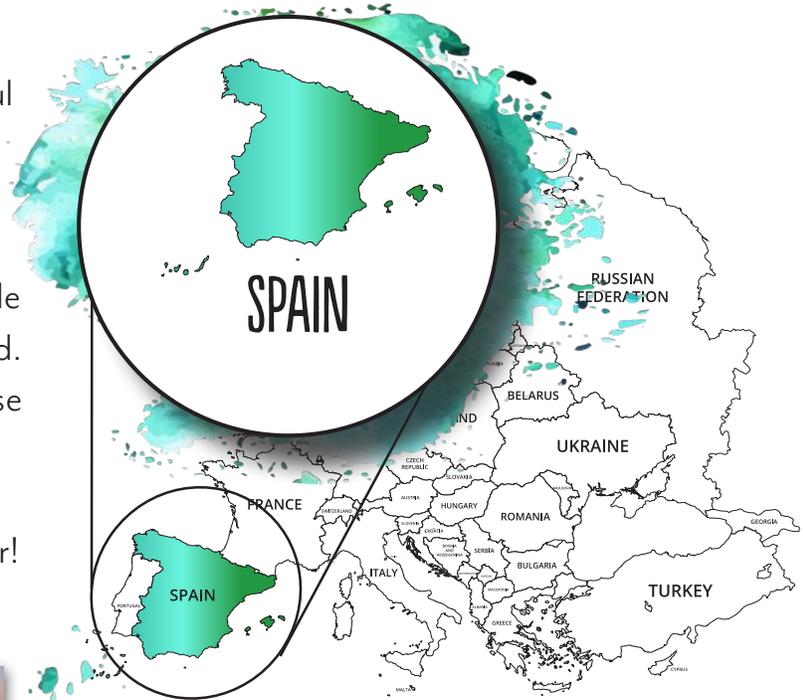
SPAIN

I can hardly believe we are about to get on our last European train before we leave this beautiful and historic continent! Travel between France and Spain is easy with a quick final use of our European railway pass. I am excited to see the breathtaking countryside as we travel, and a little sad to be leaving the beautiful landscape behind. I have loved sharing this adventure with you these last weeks and hope that it has inspired you to see cultures in a new and exciting way. Let's get started on our last European adventure together!

**ACTIVITY BREAK**

Look up pictures of some of the original . Discuss as a family why some of these models would not have been useful for the military. Compare these pictures to pictures of modern submarines.

Spain has been the birthplace of several inventions that have changed the course of history. Do you like to read novels (a made up story, with multiple chapters) or have an adult read a novel to you? The first novel was penned (written) in 1490. This novel, when translated into English, was called "Tirant the White" and was the first of many novels to be written over the last 500 years. Is mopping the floor a favorite job in your house? Just think how much less fun it would be to have to scrub it on your

**SPAIN****QUICK FACTS**

POPULATION: 46.74 million

GOVERNMENT TYPE: Parliamentary Monarchy

SIZE OF COUNTRY: 195,368 sq. miles
(506,000 sq. km)

CAPITAL CITY: Madrid

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: Spanish

LANDMARK: Guggenheim Museum,
Bilbao



hands and knees like people have done for centuries. The modern mop was invented by a Spanish inventor in 1956. Another famous invention from Spain was the first fully functional submarine that could be used for the military. This invention was a major contributor to the way modern warfare has developed over the years.

LAND AND ANIMALS

The landscape in Spain is impressively diverse. The mainland is on the Iberian Peninsula bordering both the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean and spilling out into both bodies of water with numerous islands, totaling over 3,000 miles (4828 km) of coastline. Spain is home to tropical beaches, beautiful river valleys, and snow-capped mountains. The Canary Islands, off the coast of West Africa, also belong to Spain. These beautiful islands were formed by volcanic activity and still have several active, although currently dormant, volcanoes on them. The Pyrenees mountains form the border between France and Spain, while the Sierra Nevada range overlooks the beautiful Mediterranean Sea. The foothills of the Sierra Nevada range down to the coast of the Mediterranean, feature subtropical flora and fauna (plants and animals) that are unique to Spain.

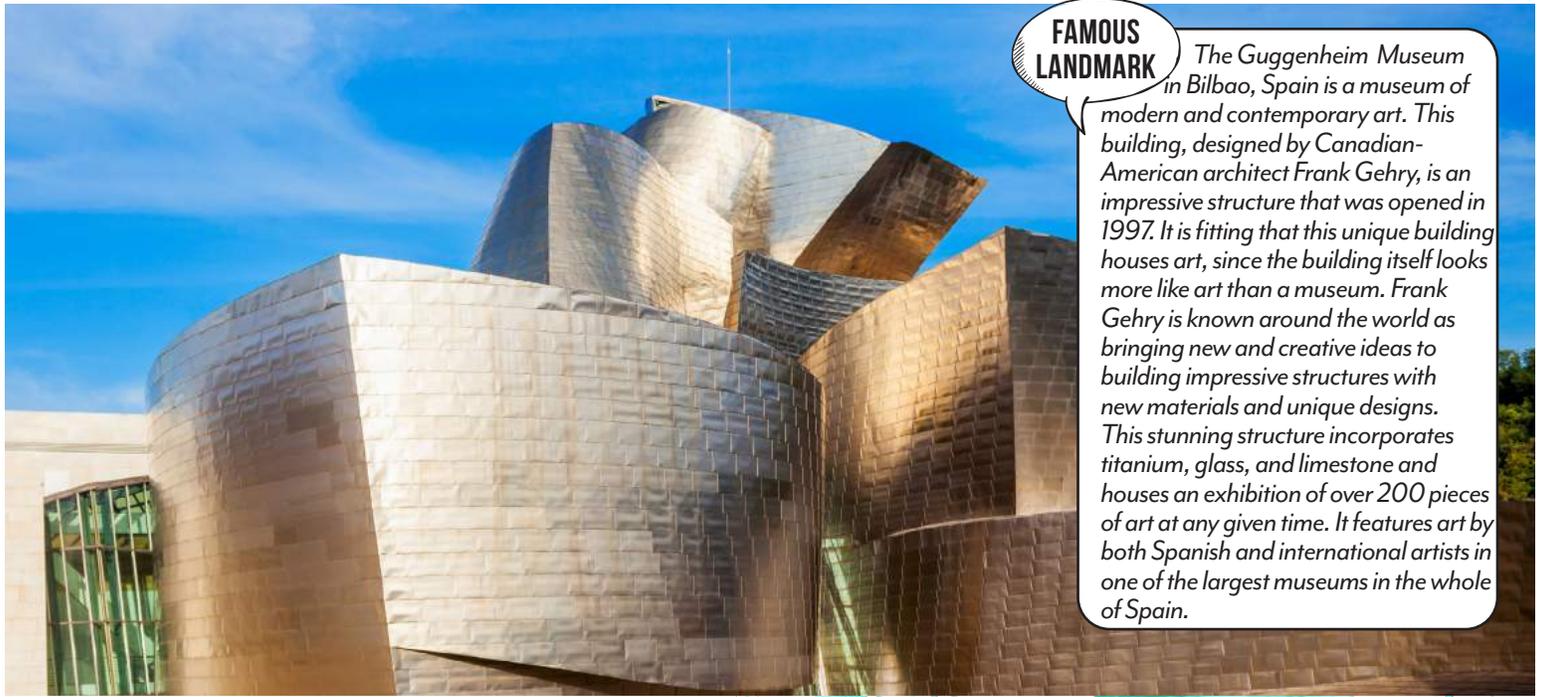
Such diverse landscapes makes for diverse wildlife as well.

Spain is home to animals ranging from brown bears to beavers, ibex to eagles, wolves to macaque, and everything in between. The Iberian lynx is a wildcat native to the Iberian Peninsula (where Spain and Portugal are located). These beautiful creatures have short fur that can be a number of different colors, from a tan color to a bright yellowish hue. Its markings are similar to those of a leopard or cheetah, but the tufts of hair on its ears and whiskers are decidedly different than those African cats. Iberian Lynx can be found in the forests and sand dunes of Spain, and they often use scrub vegetation for shelter. Their primary food source is European rabbit, but they are also known to feast on

geese, ducks, and birds, among other things. These beautiful animals are becoming more and more rare and are listed as critically endangered due to loss of habitat, excessive hunting in the past, and frequent road accidents.



Iberian
Lynx



**FAMOUS
LANDMARK**

The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain is a museum of modern and contemporary art. This building, designed by Canadian-American architect Frank Gehry, is an impressive structure that was opened in 1997. It is fitting that this unique building houses art, since the building itself looks more like art than a museum. Frank Gehry is known around the world as bringing new and creative ideas to building impressive structures with new materials and unique designs. This stunning structure incorporates titanium, glass, and limestone and houses an exhibition of over 200 pieces of art at any given time. It features art by both Spanish and international artists in one of the largest museums in the whole of Spain.

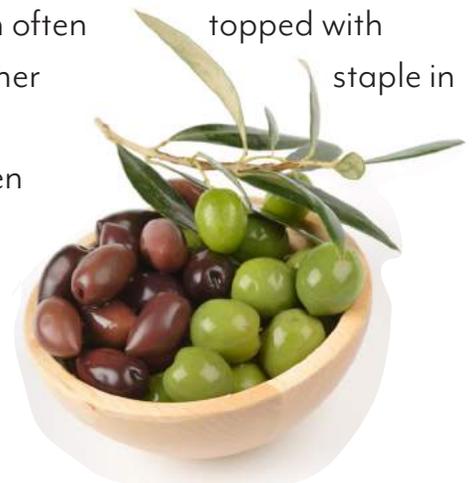
EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Look up other buildings designed by Frank Gehry and/or read more about the man himself. Do you like his style of architecture? Can you see why he is known around the world as someone who is creative and innovative?

FOOD

Eating in Spain is a unique experience. One common staple in a Spaniard's diet is the tortilla de patatas. Although this food shares a name with a common Latin American food, that is where the resemblance ends. In Spain, a tortilla is a thick potato omelet, served by the slice. Like many staple foods in cultures around the world, you can find almost as many variations of the tortilla as there are kitchens that they come from. But a trip to Spain would not be complete without sampling this simple but hearty meal. Paella is another iconic Spanish dish that you will find throughout Spain, again with many different variations. This brightly colored rice dish is seasoned with garlic, saffron, and paprika and cooked in a stock rather than plain water. It is then often topped with vegetables and chicken or some variety of seafood. Olives are another staple in the Spanish diet.

The oil is used liberally in cooking and a small bowl of olives will often be served before a meal. Seafood is in abundance in Spain, thanks to the country's extensive coastline. However, if you want a more exotic culinary experience, look for cochinillo, a dish made by slow-roasting a whole suckling pig, or rabo de toro, which is simply stewed bull's tail. Will any of these foods end up on your must-eat list while in Spain, or will you be looking for the nearest



TRANSPORTATION

Spain has long been a crossroads between Europe, Africa, and the New World, so transportation has always been an important part of their culture. It was Spanish sailors who first recorded sighting Antarctica and the Pacific Ocean. Spanish explorers are also credited with the discovery of California and the distinction of being the first to sail around the world. This rich history of transportation is translated into transport within Spain today. The country has many connecting roads and railways and advanced public transit systems within major cities that consist of a network of metros and buses. A few Spanish cities even have trams running through their streets

HISTORY AND CULTURE

One of the most widely known traditions in the Spanish culture is bullfighting. It is not fully known where bullfighting originated, but the earliest known Spaniard to kill a bull in an arena was in the 11th century. The Pope outlawed bullfighting in the 16th century, but it continued to grow in popularity and the church eventually gave up trying to stop it. Bullfighting was originally done by the aristocracy on horseback, with other people on the ground maneuvering the bulls with capes. Over time, the activity fell out of favor with the aristocracy and the common people (who were already proficient at maneuvering the bulls on foot) became what we know as the matadors of today. Although this tradition has come under attack in recent decades because of opposition to the treatment of the bulls, the Spanish people have tenaciously held onto their traditions.

Thank you so much for coming on this European adventure with me! I hope you have had as much fun as I have on this adventure! And I can't wait to see you in Africa!

ACTIVITY BREAK!

Now that we are done our European backpacking adventure, it is time to pack up that backpack and head home! Research flights from Madrid to your hometown or closest airport. How much will it cost to get home? How long will the flight be?



ASSIGNMENT

Students, it's time to work in your notebooks! Open up your notebook to today's lesson and complete the assignments.

OPTIONAL SPELLING AND VOCABULARY WORDS FROM THIS LESSON

EARLY READER	EARLY ELEMENTARY	UPPER ELEMENTARY	MIDDLE SCHOOL
rare	bright	submarine	endangered

HANDS ON ADAPTATIONS

How cool would it be to go underwater in a submarine? Take some time to think about what you would see out the windows and create a piece of artwork from your ideas.

SOCIAL STUDIES + GEOGRAPHY



NOTEBOOKING

Mapwork and learning the Spanish flag. You may want an atlas or globe and the flag flashcards from the appendix to complete these activities. Students should add Spain (and its capital for upper levels) to their map from the appendix. Write your sources whenever necessary.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and/or color the Spanish flag. Color or label Spain and the Mediterranean Sea on the map. Write or dictate 2 interesting facts from the lesson. Label France on the map. (Early Elementary)

CHALLENGE: Color and label as many countries in Europe as you can remember.

UPPER ELEMENTARY

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Spanish flag. Label and color Spain, France, and the Mediterranean Sea on the map. Research and label the capital city of Spain. Label the capital city of France. Write an interesting fact from the lesson and more about submarines.

CHALLENGE: Color and/or label as many European countries and capital cities as you can remember.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ASSIGNMENT: Draw and color the Spanish flag. Label Spain and the Mediterranean Sea on the map; research and label Spain's capital city. Label countries and capitals for review. Research and write the meaning of the Spanish flag and more about bullfighting.

CHALLENGE: Color and/or label as many European countries and capital cities as you can remember.

SCIENCE NOTEBOOKING



Students will use what they learned about the Iberian lynx from the lesson to complete their pages.

EARLY READER + EARLY + UPPER ELEMENTARY

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", and "Why are they endangered?"

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

HEADINGS: "Habitat", "Diet", "Why are they endangered?", and "Differences and similarities to other species of lynx"

ASSIGNMENT: Use the information from the lesson and research further to complete the worksheet.

SOCIAL STUDIES TRADE + ECONOMY



Students will use what they learned about the Iberian lynx from the lesson to complete their pages.

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

ACTIVITY: Brainstorm uses of cars. Then draw or write your ideas in the car.

UPPER ELEMENTARY + MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

ACTIVITY: "Brainstorm ways that vehicles make life easier. Record your thoughts. Research the different makes of vehicles manufactured in Spain and list them. (Middle School) Write a couple paragraphs describing the revolution of vehicle travel within the last 100 years. (High School)"

LANGUAGE ARTS + BIBLE



COPYWORK + SPELLING

Students can write their Bible passage from memory, or you can dictate it to them. Early Readers will copy rather than trace their verse on dictation day to help build their writing skills. Older students should

check their work and correct any mistakes.

VERSE: Psalm 84:9-10 "Behold our shield, O God; look on the face of your anointed! For a day in your courts is better than a thousand elsewhere. I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than dwell in the tents of wickedness."

EARLY READER + EARLY ELEMENTARY

VERSE: Psalm 84:10a

UPPER ELEMENTARY

VERSE: Psalm 84:10

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL

VERSE: Psalm 84:9-10

ART



COPYWORK + SPELLING

Early Reader will be able to trace and color an Iberian lynx. All other levels use the sketch as a reference to draw their own and color it, if they want.

SUPPLIES:

Art supplies may be needed if students want to color their Iberian lynx.

MIDDLE + HIGH SCHOOL EXTRA PAGE

HISTORY: FRANCE IN WWII

ASSIGNMENT: RESEARCH Find the board game Axis and Allies and learn to play it together.





APPENDIX

REFERENCE LINKS

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WORLD MAP

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EUROPE



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