LEGENDS & LEAGUES

NORTH

WORKBOOK

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WORKBOOK

veritas PRESS

This book
was developed by
Ned Bustard *and*
Amy Clark.

It is dedicated to
Lori Hoffman Cole
in honor of her service
to the cause of geography
in the lives of her students.

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LEGENDS & LEAGUES NORTH

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HOW TO USE THIS
WORKBOOK
A Note to Teachers

LEGENDS & LEAGUES NORTH

WELCOME

On behalf of Mr. Longitude and Mr. Latitude, we welcome you to this workbook. It is the hope of both Legends & Leagues, Ltd. and Veritas Press that by using this workbook, along with the storybook *Legends & Leagues North: Kings & Queens & Alice,* and Audio Memory's *Geography Songs,* your student will have a delightful time exploring geography. The *Legends & Leagues* geography program consists of five storybooks and workbooks. The first is targeted toward younger students, and the other four (*North, South, East,* and *West*) are designed to be used in any order by grammar school students.

You will notice throughout the *Legends & Leagues* books that there are a plethora of fairies, monsters, and imaginary characters. This is a play on the word *legend,* which can be defined both as "an explanatory list of the symbols on a map" and "a story or myth from the past." The Victorian offices of Mr. Longitude and Mr. Latitude are built firmly in the world of steam, gaslight, and fantasy. To give readers of *Legends & Leagues North: Kings & Queens & Alice* a point of reference, it has been about forty years since Dr. Dolittle began his veterinary practice, and twenty since a sailor named Ishmael joined the crew of the *Pequod*. Alice has recently traveled to Wonderland and to Looking-Glass Land, but Captain Nemo has not yet saved Professor Aronnax or Ned Land. And it will be a few decades until Mr. Holmes and Dr. Watson meet.

SEQUENCE

So how should you use this workbook? The answer to that is: *"Use this as best fits your needs."* Some may want to compress it into one semester. Most should plan on covering the material in one year, working on the material two days every other week. A typical week might look like this:

DAY ONE
- Sing the Geography Song(s)
- Review Vocabulary
- Read the corresponding chapter in the storybook to the student
- Complete the Story worksheet
- Study the first map and complete the Exploring worksheet. Younger students should complete THIS WAY questions and older students should complete both THIS WAY and THAT WAY.

DAY TWO
- Sing the Geography Song(s) while pointing to the locations on the map in the songbook
- Study the second map and complete the Exploring worksheet.
- As desired, read/complete the optional worksheets, such as Local Flavor, Legends, Sightseeing, Souvenirs, etc.

As it fits your schedule (and your student's interests), you may want to consider adding to this curriculum geography games and readings from missionary literature. But please keep in mind that this curriculum is an *introduction* to geography, not the final time they will be studying the material in their years as a student. After completing the Exploring worksheets, choose to use only the parts that you think will engage your students the best. You are *encouraged* to do as many or as few of the Optional worksheets as fits your schedule, since there are more activities in this workbook than many will have time to do. We want to make the learning of geography *enjoyable,* not exhausting.

There are two tests in this book (pages 67 and 135) and optional quizzes (pages 153–159). *Go right now and tear them out!* Set them aside until your student is ready to take them.

VOCABULARY

Read the definitions for the words below.

parallels: imaginary lines on a map that run around the world from east to west

meridians: imaginary lines on a map that run around the world from north to south

geography: the study of the earth and its lands, features, and people

WHAT HAPPENED?

Sing the Continents and Oceans *geography song and read Chapter 1 in* Legends & Leagues North: Kings & Queens & Alice, *then answer the following questions.*

1. What is the name of the famous building near the office of Legends & Leagues Ltd.?

_____

_____

2. What game is Alice playing with Mr. Latitude?

_____

3. What is Oceania's favorite number?

_____

The Royal Observatory in London, England was commissioned in 1675 by King Charles II, so that the Astronomer Royal (initially John Flamsteed), might more exactly identify the positioning and motion of heavenly bodies and more accurately navigate the earth. The basis of longitude, the Prime Meridian, passes through the observatory.

Oceans

An ocean is a large body of salt water. Well over half of the earth's surface is covered by one world ocean that is discussed by referring to its divisions: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic.

Write in the names of the oceans by following the directions below.

1. Write **PACIFIC** above the word "Ocean" to the west of South America.
2. Write **INDIAN** above the word "Ocean" to the west of Australia.
3. Write **ATLANTIC** above the word "Ocean" to the east of North America.
4. Write **ARCTIC** besides the word "Ocean" to the north of Europe and Asia.

OCEAN
NORTH
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
EAST
OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
SOUTH

North

North is one of the four cardinal directions, or main points, on a compass. It is the opposite of south. On maps that show only one arrow point, instead of an entire compass, the arrow usually means north.

Following is a list of some places that are the northernmost of their kind.

NORTHERNMOST THINGS

ITEM	NAME	PLACE
Capital city	Reykjavík	Iceland
City of 1,000+	Longyearbyen	Norway
Island	Kaffeklubben Island	Denmark
Active volcano	Beerenberg	Norway
Forest	Lukunsky Grove	Russia
Symphony	Tromsø	Norway
Golf course	Ulukhaktok	Canada
University	Univ. of Tromsø	Norway
Metro station	Mellunmäki	Finland
Motorway	Tornio-Keminmaa	Finland
Airport	Svalbard Longyear	Norway
Vineyard	Lerkekåsa Vineyard	Norway
Castle	Olavinlinna	Finland
Post office	Ny-Ålesund	Norway

Gerardus Mercator's map of the North Pole from 1595. Usually maps put north at the top of the map, but in this map north is in the middle.

1. What is the northernmost spot in your home?

   _____

2. Which of your relatives lives the farthest north?

   _____

3. Where is the farthest north you've ever traveled?

   _____

VOCABULARY

Read the definitions for the words below.

cardinal directions: the four main directions or points of the compass: north, east, south and west

monarch: a person who reigns over a kingdom or empire, especially a king or queen

curtsey: a bow made especially by women that consists of a slight lowering of the body and bending of the knees

WHAT HAPPENED?

Sing the British Isles *geography song and read chapter 2 in* Legends & Leagues North: Kings & Queens & Alice, *then answer the following questions.*

1. List the four points of a compass.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Queen Victoria was queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837 until her death in 1901. She reigned for sixty-three years, longer than any queen in history. Because her nine children married nobility in numerous neighboring countries and produced 42 grandchildren, Queen Victoria was known as the "grandmother of Europe."

2. In what city would you find Buckingham Palace?

_____

3. What bad news has His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort, brought to his wife, Queen Victoria?

_____

SCOTLAND
NORTHERN IRELAND
IRELAND
IRISH SEA
Isle of Man
LAKE DISTRICT
Lake Windermere
PENNINE MTNS.
Newcastle
York
Liverpool
Nottingham
NORTH SEA
THE WASH
CAERNARFON BAY
Severn
ENGLAND
Cambridge
WALES
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
Oxford
Thames
London
Bristol
BRISTOL CHANNEL
STRAIT OF DOVER
CELTIC SEA
Brighton
FRANCE
Isle of Wight
LYME BAY
Plymouth
ENGLISH CHANNEL
Isles of Scilly
0 40 80 MILES
0 40 80KM
55°
50°
5°
0°

England

England

England—home of Shakespeare, Stonehenge, Sherlock Holmes, and the world's first public zoo—is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. It is south of Scotland and east of Wales. Although it includes over 100 smaller islands, it mostly covers the island of Great Britain. The English Channel and the North Sea separate England from Europe to the east, and the Irish Sea and the Celtic Sea separate England from Ireland to the west.

England's capital, London, is the largest metropolitan area in the United Kingdom. The weather in England is often damp and is subject to change—though it rarely gets below freezing in the winter or over 90° in the summer. The longest river entirely in England is called the Thames. England also has many lakes. The largest lake is Windermere, which you can find in the (aptly named) Lake District.

A photochrom picture of the Tower Bridge, circa 1900. The bridge stands close to the Tower of London (which gives it its name) and stretches over the Thames—the longest river completely in England.

THIS WAY

1. What is the name of England's biggest lake?

_____

2. What is the name of the river on which the capital city of England sits?

_____

THAT WAY

1. What separates England from France?

_____

2. Is the Lake District in the north or south?

_____

3. Which is closer to London: Oxford or York?

_____

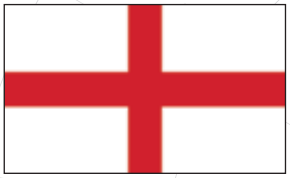
Union Jack

Why are there so many different flags for the British Isles? It is because they are all individual countries. The Union Flag (or "Union Jack") is the flag of the *United* Kingdom. In 1603, James VI of Scotland inherited the English and Irish thrones, uniting the crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland (though they remained separate states). In 1606, a new flag was made in which the flag of England (a red cross on a white background, known as St. George's Cross), and the flag of Scotland (a white St. Andrew's Cross on a blue background), were joined together, forming the flag of Great Britain. Wales had no visual part in the new flag since it had already been part of the Kingdom of England since 1542. The current Union Flag dates from 1801, when the Kingdom of Ireland and the Kingdom of Great Britain merged to form the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**. The new design added the so-called "cross of St. Patrick," for Northern Ireland.

If it were up to you, how would you design a flag for the United Kingdom? Draw and color your idea for a new Union Jack in the space provided below.

Church of Ireland

Wales



England

Northern Ireland

Scotland

English Trifle

This is an English dessert from the 1500s made from thick custard or pudding, fruit, cake and cream. These ingredients are usually layered in a glass bowl or dish.

INGREDIENTS

2 (8 or 9 inch) white cake layers, baked and cooled
2 pints fresh strawberries
1/4 cup white sugar
1 pint fresh blueberries
2 bananas
1/4 cup orange juice
1 (3.5 ounce) package instant vanilla pudding mix
2 cups milk
1 cup heavy whipping cream
1/4 cup blanched slivered almonds
12 maraschino cherries

DIRECTIONS

Slice the strawberries and sprinkle them with sugar. Cut the bananas into slices and toss with the orange juice. Combine the pudding mix with the milk and mix until smooth. Cut the cake into 1 inch cubes.

Use half of the cake cubes to line the bottom of a large glass bowl. Layer half of the strawberries followed by half of the blueberries, and then half of the bananas. Spread half of the pudding over the fruit. Repeat layers in the same order.

In a medium bowl, whip the cream to stiff peaks and spread over the top of the trifle. Garnish with the maraschino cherries and slivered almonds.

English Teacakes

These are traditionally a light, sweet, yeast-based bun containing dried fruit served toasted and buttered with tea. The English teacakes here are cookie-like and easier to prepare but should still be served with tea.

INGREDIENTS

1 3/4 cups all-purpose flour
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup shortening
1/4 cup butter, softened
3/4 cup white sugar
1 egg
3 tablespoons milk
1 cup chopped candied citron
1/2 cup raisins
1 egg white
2 tablespoons white sugar

DIRECTIONS

Sift together the flour, baking powder, and salt, then set aside. In a medium bowl, cream the shortening, butter, and sugar until smooth. Stir in the egg and milk. Add the dry ingredients, stir until combined, then stir in the citron and raisins. Cover and refrigerate the dough until it is easy to handle, about 1 hour.

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F (175 degrees C). Grease the cookie sheets. Place the remaining two tablespoons of sugar into a shallow bowl or saucer. Roll the dough into walnut-sized balls, dip the tops in the egg white, and then in the sugar. Place balls 2 inches apart, sugar side up on the prepared cookie sheet. Bake for 12 to 15 minutes in the preheated oven; the cookies should be golden. Cool on the cookie sheets. These cookies store and keep well.

ST. MAGNUS BAY
Shetland Islands
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Orkney Islands
PENTLAND FIRTH
NORTH SEA
Outer Hebrides
NORTHERN HIGHLANDS
DORNOCH FIRTH
Loch Ness
Aberdeen
GRAMPIAN MTNS.
SEA OF THE HEBRIDES
SCOTLAND
Mull
Dundee
CENTRAL LOWLANDS
Inner Hebrides
Edinburgh
Glasgow
SOUTHERN UPLANDS
IRELAND
NORTHERN IRELAND
ENGLAND
0 40 80 MILES
0 40 80KM
60°
55°
5°
0°

SCOTLAND

Scotland

Scotland is the birthplace of golf as well as the presbyterian system of church government. It is part of the United Kingdom and its capital is Edinburgh. Scotland takes up the northern third of the island of Great Britain and includes almost 800 islands, including the Shetland Islands and the Hebrides.

The land may be divided into three regions: the rocky, wild and picturesque Highlands; the fertile Central Lowlands, where almost all of Scotland's people live; and the grass- and heather-covered Southern Uplands along the border between England and Scotland. Inlets along the coast of Scotland are called *firths,* and freshwater lakes are known as *lochs.*

The weather of Scotland is relatively mild but very changeable. In one day you could experience the extremes of sun, rain, snow, wind, clouds, and sleet. Scotland is known for being cloudy or overcast (weather reports will call for "sunny intervals").

A view of Stirling, the countryside, and the Wallace Monument from the walls of Stirling Castle, one of Scotland's largest and most important castles.

THIS WAY

1. What other country in the United Kingdom can you walk to directly from Scotland?

   _____

2. Are the Orkney Islands or Shetland Islands closer to the main portion of Scotland?

   _____

THAT WAY

1. Is Aberdeen or Glasgow closer to Loch Ness?

   _____

2. Are the Highlands in the north or south?

   _____

3. What are firths?

   _____

Iona

St. Columba was an Irish prince born in Donegal in the north of Ireland in the sixth century. He became a monk and was ordained as a priest. He founded a number of monasteries, including ones at Kells.

Then sometime around 560, he became involved in a quarrel that eventually led to the Battle of Cúl Dreimhne, in which many men were killed. As penance Columba suggested that he would work as a missionary in Scotland (or "Alba," its Scottish Gaelic name) to help convert as many people as had been killed in the battle. He set off in 563 with twelve other monks and eventually ended up on Iona, a small Scottish island west of Mull.

On the tiny island of Iona, Columba and his brothers built a wood, wattle, and daub monastery. Around 1200 the wood was replaced by stone, and the Columban monastery was turned into a Benedictine abbey. Additions and modifications were made from then until the mid-sixteenth century.

Columba was very influential in the politics of the country and successful in sharing the gospel. He established several churches in the Hebrides, and he made his monastery at Iona a school for missionaries. He wrote several hymns and is said to have transcribed 300 books. Columba died on Iona and was buried there.

In the wake of the Reformation the abbey was abandoned in 1560. Restorations began in 1901, and in the mid-1900s the Iona Community was set up to bring together craftsmen and ministers-in-training for the task of renovating the abbey. The hope was that working on renewing the abbey would help prepare the young ministers to work on spiritual renewal when they were sent to their inner-city churches.

The abbey and nunnery grounds on Iona today house one of the most comprehensive collections of Christian carved stones in Scotland, ranging in age from A.D. 600 to the 1600s.

VOCABULARY

Read the definitions for the words below.

leprechaun: a mischievous elf of Irish folklore that some believe will reveal where treasure is hidden if caught

banshee: a female spirit in Irish folklore whose wailing warns that a death will occur soon

Eire: the Gaelic name for Ireland

WHAT HAPPENED?

Sing the British Isles *geography song and read chapter 3 in* Legends & Leagues North: Kings & Queens & Alice, *then answer the following questions.*

In this painting by N. C. Wyeth, King Arthur receives the famous sword, Excalibur, from Nimue, the Lady of the Lake. There are many legends of King Arthur, but if there is any truth to be found behind the stories of Camelot, it is probably to be uncovered in Wales.

1. What is a loch?

_____

_____

2. According to the story, in which country would you find leprechauns?

_____

3. According to Mr. Longitude, where would you find King Arthur and his Round Table?

_____

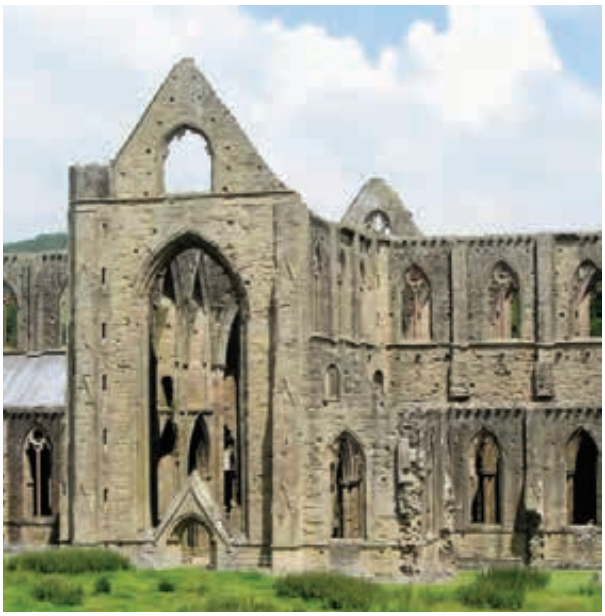
Wales, Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland does not have its own flag. The Ulster Banner (right) was used by the former government from 1953 through 1972.

Wales and Northern Ireland

Both Wales and Northern Ireland are countries that are a part of the United Kingdom. Wales is part of the island of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is part of the island of Ireland. They are divided by the Irish Sea.

Each country has held on to a distinct cultural identity. Positively, Wales has kept their own language—Welsh and English both have equal status. Negatively, Northern Ireland has struggled for many years with being British or Irish. This has led to "the Troubles"—many violent conflicts between Roman Catholic nationalists and Protestant unionists.



Lord Tennyson was inspired to write the poem "Tears, Idle Tears," based on the ruined Tintern Abbey which sits on the Wye, a river that forms a natural border between Wales and England.

THIS WAY

1. What is the name of Northern Ireland's biggest lake?

_____

2. Which country in the United Kingdom is closer to Northern Ireland: Wales or Scotland?

_____

THAT WAY

1. What island is between Northern Ireland and Wales?

_____

2. Where is Cardiff?

_____

Arthur's Wales

Arthur is a king in British stories linked with Merlin, a magic sword, a Round Table, and more. But some people think he was real. History speaks of a fifth-century "war commander" named Arthur, who "fought against [the Saxon invaders] in those days, together with the kings of the Britons, but he was the leader in battles . . ."

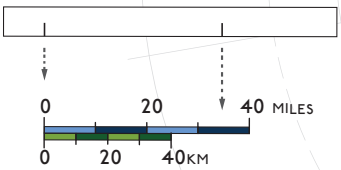
In our story Mr. Longitude says they can't go to Wales to visit King Arthur because it would "be quite a long walk." But on page 10 of this workbook, London is only a few inches from Wales. How can that be? A map shows you a large area in a smaller space. When scaling down a map, every part of the map is reduced by the same amount. One reason people use maps is to find the distance between two places. Using the scale on the map can help you measure distance.

The maps in this book use a **graphic scale.** A graphic scale depicts scale using a line, with separations marked by smaller intersecting lines, similar to a ruler. By measuring the distance between two places on a map, and then referring to the graphic scale, it is easy to calculate the actual distance between those places.

To use a graphic scale, place the edge of a piece of paper between two points on a map, marking a line for the starting place and a second line for the ending place. Compare the marked paper to the scale. Use addition, multiplication, and division to determine the distance.

Here is an example for measuring the distance between two cities in Wales, Swansea and Cardiff. First mark the measuring paper.

Then compare that paper to the scale on the map. Calculate the distance.



If each blue-colored bar represents 10 miles, then Swansea is about 35 miles from Cardiff.

Using the map on page 18 and its scale, measure the distances in miles between the places listed below.

1. Cardiff to Cadair Idiris ("seat of Arthur")

_____

2. Cardiff to Caerleon (the Welsh "Camelot," where there is an ampitheater thought to be the Round Table)

_____

3. Cardiff to Bardsey Island (Merlin is buried here—or is he trapped in a magic cave?)

_____

4. Bardsey Island to Llyn Lldaw Lake (Arthur's sword was thrown here after his death)

_____

Giant's Causeway

The Giant's Causeway is a place where you can find about 40,000 interlocking basalt columns that are either the result of giants or an ancient volcanic eruption. It is in County Antrim on the northeast coast of Northern Ireland. The tallest of the columns are about 36 feet high and they form a strange staircase of stepping stones down to where they enter the sea.

Legend has it that the giant Irish warrior Finn McCool built the causeway to walk to Scotland to fight his Scottish adversary, Benandonner. But Finn fell asleep before going across to Scotland, and when he woke up he saw the Scottish giant walking over. Finn suddenly realized that Benandonner was much bigger than he. So Finn ran to his wife Oonagh at a loss as to what he should do. Disguising him as a baby, Oonagh tucked him into a cradle. When Benandonner saw the huge "child," he started to wonder how big the baby's father must be. Frightened (and outwitted), Benandonner returned to Scotland, destroying the causeway on his way.

On a separate sheet of paper draw a cartoon depicting a scene from the legend of Finn McCool and the Giant's Causeway.

10°
5°
55°
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTHERN IRELAND
SCOTLAND
Donegal
DONEGAL BAY
BLACKSOD BAY
Achill Island
Isle of Man
DUNDALK BAY
Kells
Shannon
IRISH SEA
Dublin
IRELAND
Inishmore
Limerick
Waterford
Lakes of Killarney
DINGLE BAY
CARRAUNTOOHILL
Cork
ST GEORGE'S CHANNEL
WALES
CELTIC SEA
0
40
80 MILES
0
40
80KM
10°
5°

Ireland

Ireland

Ireland is an island separated from the island of Great Britain by the Irish Sea. Together the islands are known as the British Isles—but the people of Ireland do not generally approve of the name. Due to the mild weather and frequent rainfall, the lush island is often called "The Emerald Isle."

For a rather small country, Ireland has made a rather large contribution to literature and the arts: Dublin is the birthplace of more Nobel Prize-winning literary laureates than any other city in the world; Celtic jewelry and illuminated manuscripts are the high point of art in the early medieval period; and the distinctive style of traditional Irish music has influenced folk, rock, and sacred music around the world.

Ireland has also been called "the island of saints and scholars" due to the preservation of literature and the crucial missions work carried out by the Irish after the fall of Rome.

This beautiful page from the Book of Kells can be found in the library at Trinity College in Dublin, the capital of Ireland.

THIS WAY

1. What is the name of Ireland's capital?

_____

2. What is the name of the river running through the center of Ireland?

_____

THAT WAY

1. What bay is near the Lakes of Killarney?

_____

2. What city is to the west of Northern Ireland?

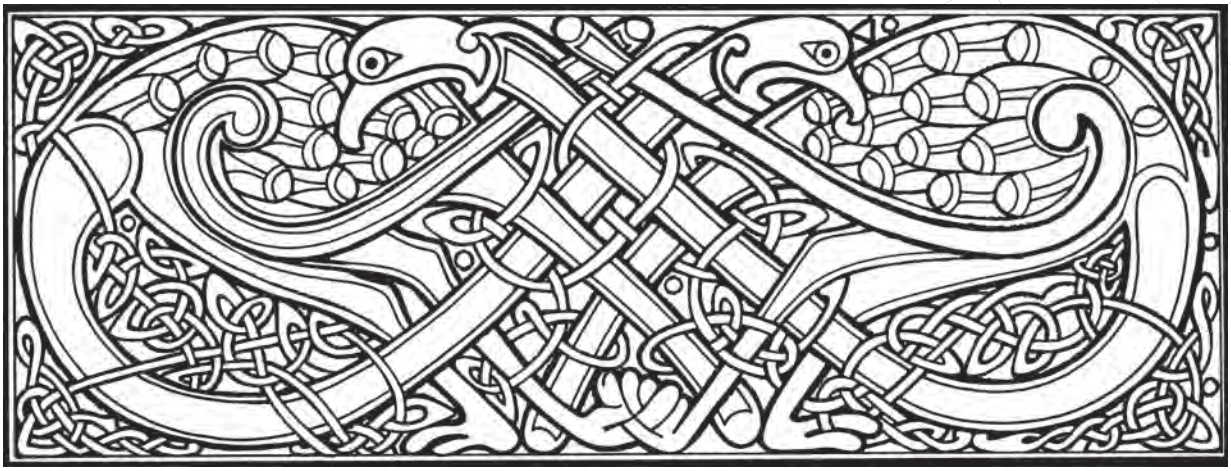
_____

Book of Kells

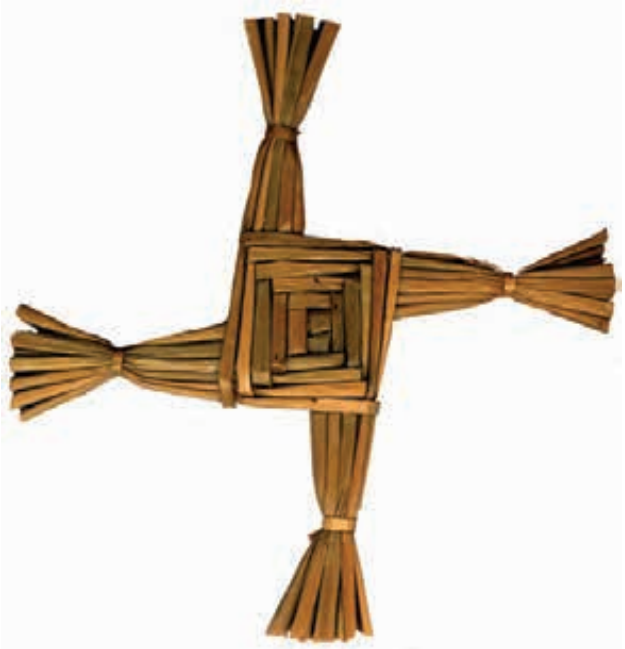
In the east of Ireland, in the city of Dublin, in the Trinity College Library, you will find Ireland's finest national treasure—the Book of Kells. It is a beautifully decorated, handwritten copy of the four Gospels of the New Testament. It was made by monks around A.D. 800.

The illustrations within the Latin text are ornate, swirling animals and mythical beasts, together with Celtic knots and interlacing patterns. There are seven main colors used in the painting of the book: red, yellow, green, blue, pink, purple, and white. There are also black and brown, used to fill in the background of the full page of illustrations. The red was made from red lead. The yellow was made from the yolk of an egg. The green was made from copper. The purple was made from a plant in the Mediterranean Sea. The blue was made from a precious stone called lapis lazuli.

Color the knot of birds below, which appear in the Gospel according to Luke. Try to limit yourself to just the seven colors that the monks used on the Book of Kells.



St. Brigid's Cross



It is said that St. Brigid (450-520) was born at Faughart near Dundalk in County Louth, which is on the east coast of Ireland north of Dublin and south of Northern Ireland. According to tradition, one day Christians from Kildare sent for Brigid to talk to their dying chieftain about Christ. When she came, Brigid found it was impossible to teach the man in his delirium. So she sat down by his bedside and began to comfort him. Brigid took some rushes she found on the floor and began to weave them into a cross. The sick man asked what she was doing, so she explained to him about Jesus dying on the cross. As she talked, his ravings quieted, and before he died, the chieftain converted to Christ.

MATERIALS

17 ten-inch rushes
(pipe cleaners may be used instead)
smaller pieces of rushes (or string) used to tie ends

DIRECTIONS

1. *If using rushes, soak them in water to soften.* Hold one of the rushes vertically. Fold a second rush in half horizontally over the center of the first at a right angle. See the illustrations below.
2. Holding the center tightly, rotate the two rushes 90 degrees counter clockwise. The two ends of the second rush will now be projecting upward.
3. Fold the third rush in half over both parts of the second rush horizontally
4. Holding the center tightly, again rotate the cross 90 degrees counterclockwise. The ends of the first rush will point upward.
5. Fold a new rush in half over and across all straws projecting upward.
6. Holding the center tightly, continue rotating the cross 90 degrees clockwise and folding over a new rush.
7. When the last rush has been used, snug all rushes to the center, being careful to hold the last rush tightly. Tie each arm securely with a small piece of rush or string. Trim the ends if desired. Place on a flat surface to dry.

British Isles

Color each country in the map above a different color, then label the countries, capitals, oceans, and major rivers.

VOCABULARY

Read the definitions for the words below.

ogre: an ugly giant that eats people

kobold: a mischievous, shape-shifting spirit that haunts houses but can also be found in mines and other underground areas

snert: the Dutch version of split pea soup

oliebollen: deep-fried dough balls covered with powdered sugar; Dutch donuts

WHAT HAPPENED?

Sing the Western Europe *geography song and read chapter 4 in* Legends & Leagues North: Kings & Queens & Alice, *then answer the following questions.*

1. What was the name of Charlemagne's father?

_____

_____

2. How do Mr. Longitude and Mr. Latitude travel through time and space?

_____

_____

3. What is one delicious thing you would find in the "Low Countries"?

_____

The son of King Pepin the Short, Charlemagne (Karolus Magnus in Latin) became king of the Franks in 768 and emperor of the Romans from 800 until his death in 814. His empire united Western Europe for the first time since the Romans, inspiring the moniker "Pater Europae" or "Father of Europe."

UNITED KINGDOM
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
GERMANY
ENGLISH CHANNEL
50°
LUXEMBOURG
Seine
Paris
Rhine
Loire
FRANCE
JURA MTNS.
SWITZERLAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAY OF BISCAY
Lyon
45°
ITALY
Bordeaux
MASSIF CENTRAL
Garonne
Rhone
ALPS
Toulouse
MONACO
Marseille
PYRENEES
GULF OF LIONS
SPAIN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ANDORRA
Corsica
0 60 120 MILES
0 60 120 KM
5°
10°

France

France

France is located on the western edge of Europe. It also has a number of territories in North America, the Caribbean, South America, the southern Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and even Antarctica! Even ignoring the territories, France has a wide variety of landscapes—from coastal plains in the north to the mountain ranges of the Alps in the southeast.

France gets its name from the Franks, who conquered most of Gaul under Clovis I. It was the home of Joan of Arc and Napoleon. Much of the Enlightenment occurred in France, and the first automobile was built in France. Many of the most famous artists have either come from France (like Pissarro, Degas, Monet, Cézanne, Rouault, and Matisse), or have lived in France (like Picasso, Chagall, and Kandinsky). French cooking is known for being among the best in the world, and Paris has been one of the world's fashion capitals since the seventeenth century.

This is a detail from a painting by the famous French impressionist artist Georges Seurat that depicts the famous French landmark the Eiffel Tower.

THIS WAY

1. Are the Pyrenees mountains located in the north or south of France?

_____

2. What large French island is located in the Mediterranean Sea?

_____

THAT WAY

1. Using the shortest route possible, approximately how many miles is Lyon from Paris?

_____

2. Through what two cities does the Garonne River flow?

_____

_____

French Crepes

Originating in northwest France, crepes are very thin pancakes that can be filled with anything from ham and eggs to artichokes to sweet fruit and cream.

INGREDIENTS

1 cup all-purpose flour
2 eggs
1/2 cup milk
1/2 cup water
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter, melted

DIRECTIONS

Place all the ingredients in a blender. Blend until smooth.

Heat a lightly oiled griddle or small, non-stick skillet over medium heat. Pour or scoop the batter onto the griddle, using approximately 2 tablespoons for each crepe. Tilt the pan with a circular motion so that the batter coats the surface evenly. The crepes should be very thin.

Cook the crepe for about 2 minutes or until the edges begin to brown. Loosen with a spatula, turn, and cook the other side. Serve hot or stack the finished crepes on a plate, covered with a damp towel. Makes 8 crepes.

Strawberries and Cream Crepes

INGREDIENTS

8 ounces cream cheese, softened
1/2 cup sugar
zest of one lemon
1 tablespoon fresh lemon juice
1/2 teaspoon vanilla extract
3 cups sliced strawberries (or other fruit)
whipped cream (optional)
12 crepes (prepared ahead of time)

DIRECTIONS

With an electric mixer, blend together all the ingredients except the strawberries until smooth. Fill each crepe with about 1/3 cup of cream cheese filling and 1/4 cup sliced strawberries. Top with whipped cream and more strawberries, if desired.

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