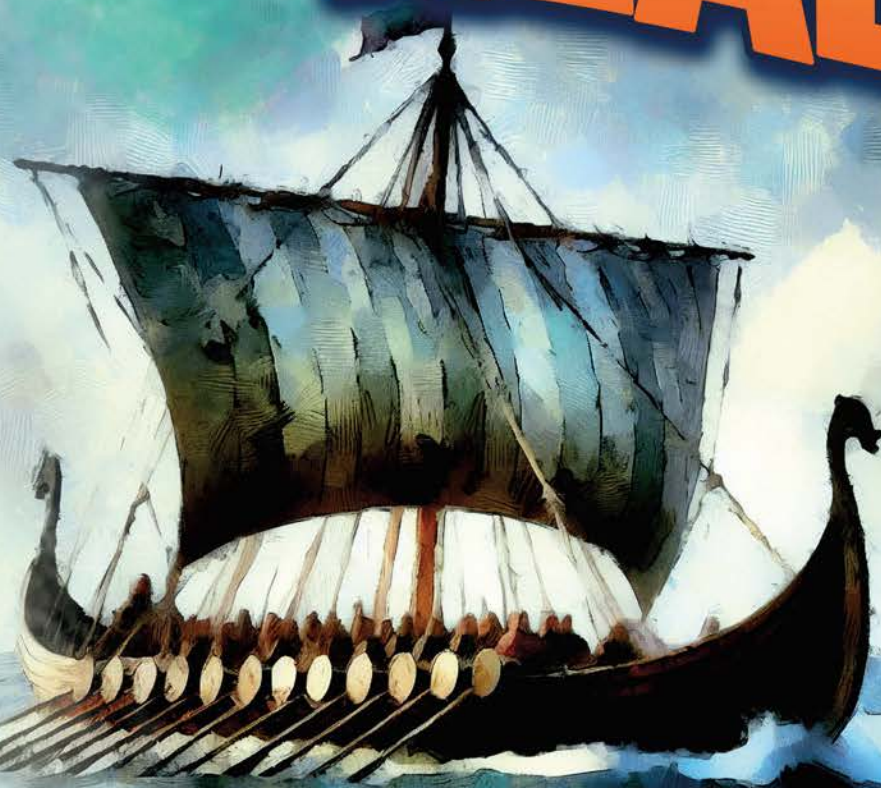


A CHILD'S
GEOGRAPHY

Volume 5

Explore Viking REALMS



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About the Author



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

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Course Description

A Child's Geography: Exploring Viking Realms offers a year-long interactive journey with a mix of geography and history for The Baltic States, Scandinavia, The British Isles, and North Atlantic. In a unique travel-reading approach, students will learn about the five themes of geography in a sixteen-lesson course: location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region. Created with a variety of visuals and content, students will engage with meaningful learning resources: maps, architecture, history of countries, Viking artifacts, food experiences, historical sites, and current-day places of interest. The content is built on a faith foundation of helping the learner connect the study of geography and history with a love for the concept of neighbor.

Features

	Target Level	<i>Designed for grades 6 and up</i>
	Flexible 180-Day Schedule	<i>Approximately 30 to 45 minutes per lesson, three days a week</i>
	Open & Go	<i>Convenient daily schedule, Well-designed lessons</i>
	Engaging Application	<i>Reflection opportunities, Faith tie-ins, Experiential learning</i>
	Assessments	<i>Travel itineraries, Adventure challenges, Activities, Reviews, Quizzes, and Final exam</i>

Objectives

- ★ Enjoy creative activities and challenges while learning language, history, geography, and cultures.
- ★ Explore the region of Vikings through a mix of geography, history, and travel.
- ★ Demonstrate learning with map activities, reading questions, and hands-on learning activities.
- ★ Participate in an interactive journey that connects to loving our neighbors and applying an understanding of geography.
- ★ Complete a variety of assessments build understanding, application, and critical thinking.

Placement

A Child's Geography: Exploring Viking Realms is part of the A Child's Geography series that is designed for grades 6 and up. This volume includes slightly more advanced activities than the first books in the series, so students can stairstep their way through completing activities. It can be completed independently without completing other books in the series.

Students are ready to begin *A Child's Geography: Exploring Viking Realms* when they can

-  read close to a sixth-grade level or higher
-  answer reading questions
-  draw and design maps from an example
-  make connections between learning about the world today and themselves
-  create hands-on activities independently or with guided practice from a parent or teacher

Course Overview

The four geographical areas of Northern Europe are studied. Students create a travel itinerary and have a quiz at the close of each section.

1. The Baltic States
2. Scandinavia
3. The British Isles
4. North Atlantic

There are sixteen lessons, and each includes five parts.

1. Reading (part 1)
2. First Adventure Challenge
3. Reading (part 2)
4. Second Adventure Challenge
5. Closing activities related to map study and glossary terms

The course concludes with a final exam.

There are five learning outcomes to describe what students will be to be able to do.

1. On a map, locate countries, capitals, and geographic features of Northern Europe in The Baltic States, Scandinavia, The British Isles, and North Atlantic.
2. Create designs and build replicas of historic and modern sites that include castles, churches, landscapes, and more.
3. Discuss, write about, and draw images related to cultural aspects and influences of Vikings on these regions.
4. Identify features of God's creation as they relate to geography, including landforms, animals, and people.
5. Apply faith-building connections to strengthen biblical understanding and love for neighbors.

Special Features

Narrative Travel Readings engage readers in a firsthand account of traveling the region in current times. Readers will discover the magnificence of God's creation against a backdrop of the connections and conflicts among nations and people seeking to understand the One True God.

Adventure Challenges create experiential learning opportunities for learners to make connections in the world around them while writing, drawing, creating, designing, exploring, and building. Other skills will be developed, including demonstrating understanding, applying learning to other situations, and discussing meaningful reflections.

Activities help students experience some of the concepts in action, including map identification and geographic terms. Discussion guides invite students to make real-world connections.

Flashcards give students practice with writing bolded glossary terms and definitions. Students will need ruled index cards for this part of the course. A course materials list begins on page 7.

Love Your Neighbor readings offer prayers and scripture for the heart of the learner. Students will further develop their understanding of God's creation and love for people.

A Tasty Tour recipes (optional) provide an additional opportunity to explore culture and learning through hands-on learning.

Travel Itineraries are completed by students at the end of each section: The Baltic States, Scandinavia, The British Isles, and North Atlantic. This invites learners to describe and explore what was most memorable to them in their readings.

Teacher Resources

Be sure to check out the appendix for additional resources, including answer keys, reference maps, and a glossary.

Materials List

General Supplies

- ☐ Pencil
- ☐ Paper
- ☐ Colored pencils
- ☐ Scissors
- ☐ Glue
- ☐ Index cards (with lines)
- ☐ Ruler

Lesson 1: Adventure Challenge 2

- ☐ 35 straws of one color
- ☐ 30 straws of another color
- ☐ Tape

Lesson 2: Adventure Challenge 3

- ☐ Camera or drawing paper with drawing supplies and paper of your choosing

Lesson 3: Adventure Challenge 5

- ☐ Large pan with edges
- ☐ 4–6 cups flour
- ☐ 1 cup dry cocoa powder or dry pudding mix
- ☐ Pieces of candy, nuts, or small fruit pieces
- ☐ Sifter

Lesson 4: Adventure Challenge 7

- ☐ Small pitcher with two cups of water
- ☐ Empty water bottle with label removed and cap
- ☐ Mixing spoon
- ☐ Funnel
- ☐ Blue food dye
- ☐ Baby oil
- ☐ Glitter (optional)

Lesson 5: Adventure Challenge 9

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Food coloring (various colors)
- ☐ Assorted plastic cups or bowls
- ☐ Small pan
- ☐ Tray
- ☐ Salt (approximately ¼ cup)
- ☐ Ice cube tray (optional)

Lesson 6: Adventure Challenge 12

- ☐ Paint
- ☐ Paintbrush
- ☐ Surface or paper for painting

Lesson 9: Adventure Challenge 17

- ☐ Chalk or 48 feet of yarn or thick string
- ☐ Tape
- ☐ Ruler, yardstick, or tape measure

Lesson 10: Adventure Challenge 20

Basic Design:

- ☐ Two empty applesauce containers or two paper cups
- ☐ Hole punch
- ☐ Three feet of yarn or thick string
- ☐ Hanger with shoulder grooves
- ☐ Small household or outdoor items* (parent's permission or guidance)

Advanced Design:

- ☐ Various household items and art supplies available (parent's permission or guidance)
- ☐ Small household or outdoor items* (parent's permission or guidance)

Lesson 13: Adventure Challenge 26

- ☐ Magnifying glass
- ☐ Drawing paper with drawing supplies and paper of your choosing

Lesson 13: Activity 18

- ☐ Cardboard
- ☐ 4 cups flour
- ☐ 2 cups salt
- ☐ 2 cups water
- ☐ Mixing bowl

Lesson 13: Activity 19

- ☐ Paint
- ☐ Paintbrushes
- ☐ Black marker

Lesson 14: Activity 28

- ☐ Thin-tip black marker

Lesson 15: Adventure Challenge 30

- ☐ Smooth cardstock or watercolor paper
- ☐ Small glass of tea
- ☐ Paintbrush
- ☐ Feather and black paint or calligraphy marker
- ☐ Gold marker or gold paint
- ☐ Markers or paint

Lesson 15: Activity 22

- ☐ Cylinder-shaped objects (paper towel rolls, wrapping paper rolls, nut or potato chip container).
- ☐ Hot glue gun
- ☐ Brown paper, brown sacks, or cardboard
- ☐ Black marker
- ☐ Paintbrush
- ☐ Black and white paint
- ☐ Cornmeal

Lesson 16: Adventure Challenge 31

- ☐ 2-liter bottle of soda
- ☐ Package of Mentos® that is shaped like a cylinder
- ☐ Sheet of construction paper or cardstock
- ☐ Tape
- ☐ Toothpick

A Tasty Tour Recipe Grocery List (optional)

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

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

Lesson 1: Crepes

- ☐ 1 cup all-purpose flour
- ☐ 2 eggs
- ☐ ½ cup milk
- ☐ ½ cup water
- ☐ ¼ teaspoon salt
- ☐ 2 tablespoons butter, melted

Lesson 2: Biezpiena Sierins

- ☐ 2 cups cottage cheese
- ☐ 5 tablespoons powdered sugar
- ☐ 1 tablespoon melted butter
- ☐ ½ teaspoon vanilla

For glaze:

- ☐ 8 oz dark chocolate
- ☐ ¼ cup butter

Lesson 3: Marzipan

- ☐ 2 cups almond flour
- ☐ 1 cup granulated sugar
- ☐ ¼ cup plus 2 tablespoons water
- ☐ 1 egg white, lightly beaten
- ☐ 1 teaspoon of almond extract
- ☐ ½ teaspoon of rose water or orange blossom water
- ☐ Confectioner's sugar as needed

Lesson 4: Cloudberry Tart

- ☐ Two pre-baked pie shells
- ☐ Batch of pastry cream
- ☐ 2 cups cloudberry gelatin puree (or a pre-made raspberry pie filling, low-sugar jam, or gelatin)
- ☐ 2 cups of whipped cream
- ☐ ½ cup of whole berries
- ☐ A sprig of mint

Cooking Supply List (optional)

- ☐ General kitchen cooking supplies and utensils. This can include measuring spoons, measuring cups, bowls, skillet, and a cooking sheet or baking pan. Any special equipment needed for a recipe is included in that recipe's supply list.

Lesson 5: Swedish Meatballs

- ☐ 2½ lb ground beef
- ☐ 4 eggs
- ☐ 2 cups milk
- ☐ 1 cup dry bread crumbs
- ☐ 1 cup minced onion
- ☐ ¼ cup butter, divided
- ☐ 1 teaspoon salt
- ☐ ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- ☐ ¼ teaspoon allspice
- ☐ ¼ teaspoon cardamom

For the gravy:

- ☐ ¼ cup flour
- ☐ 2 cups beef stock
- ☐ 1 cup light cream
- ☐ 3 teaspoons dill weed
- ☐ Salt and pepper to taste

Lesson 6: Lefse

- ☐ 10 pounds potatoes, peeled
- ☐ ½ cup butter
- ☐ ½ cup heavy cream
- ☐ 1 tablespoon salt
- ☐ 1 tablespoon white sugar
- ☐ 2½ cups all-purpose flour

Special equipment:

- ☐ Potato ricer
- ☐ Pastry cloth

Lesson 7: Frikadeller

- ☐ 1½ lb ground beef
- ☐ ½ lb ground sausage
- ☐ 1 grated or finely chopped onion
- ☐ 1 egg
- ☐ ½ cup milk
- ☐ 2 tablespoons flour
- ☐ 2 tablespoons breadcrumbs
- ☐ ¼ teaspoon pepper
- ☐ ¼ teaspoon salt
- ☐ ½ teaspoon cloves

Lesson 8: Fish and Chips

- ☐ 4 (7-ounce) white fish fillets (usually cod or haddock)
- ☐ ½ cup of all-purpose flour
- ☐ ½ cup of cornstarch
- ☐ 1 teaspoon baking soda
- ☐ Salt and ground pepper (to taste)

Ingredients for the chips:

- ☐ 2 pounds potatoes, peeled
- ☐ 1 quart (1 liter) vegetable oil

Lesson 9: Cream Scones

- ☐ 1¾ cup flour
- ☐ ¼ cup sugar
- ☐ 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ☐ ⅛ teaspoon salt
- ☐ ½ cup dried cranberries or chocolate chips
- ☐ ⅓ cup butter, chilled
- ☐ ½ cup whipping cream
- ☐ 1 large egg
- ☐ 1½ teaspoons vanilla or almond extract

Lesson 10: Yorkshire Pudding

- ☐ ½ cup milk
- ☐ ⅞ cup flour
- ☐ ½ cup water
- ☐ ½ teaspoon salt
- ☐ 2 eggs

Lesson 11: Bubble and Squeak

- ☐ 6 tablespoons unsalted butter
- ☐ 4 strips of bacon (chopped)
- ☐ 1 onion (finely sliced)
- ☐ 1 garlic clove (chopped)
- ☐ 1 whole cabbage (boiled, shredded)
- ☐ 1 pound mashed potato
- ☐ Salt and pepper (to taste)

Lesson 12: Scottish Oatcakes

- ☐ 1½ cup Scottish oats
- ☐ ¼ teaspoon baking powder
- ☐ ½ cup all-purpose flour
- ☐ ¼ cup melted butter (½ stick)
- ☐ ¼ teaspoon sugar
- ☐ ⅓ cup hot water
- ☐ ¼ teaspoon salt

Lesson 13: Rarebit

- ☐ 4 slices thick bread
- ☐ 2 egg yolks
- ☐ 2 tablespoons sour cream
- ☐ ¾ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- ☐ 1 teaspoon mustard (Dijon for spicy)
- ☐ 2 cups cheddar cheese, grated

Lesson 15: Colcannon Mash

- ☐ 5 large potatoes
- ☐ 4 cloves of garlic
- ☐ 7 ounces of butter
- ☐ Whole cabbage (thinly sliced)
- ☐ 3 ounces of spring onions
- ☐ ½ cup single cream
- ☐ ½ ounce fresh chives (chopped finely)
- ☐ Salt and ground black pepper to taste

Grading

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

The suggested grade values are noted as follows:

90 to 100 percent = A

60 to 69 percent = D

80 to 89 percent = B

0 to 59 percent = F

70 to 79 percent = C

Note: The answer key starting on page 371 provides answers for the numbered questions in this course.

A Child's Geography 5: Explore Viking Realms Daily Schedule

Calendar		Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
First Semester–First Quarter					
Week 1	Day 1	Before Embarking! • Pages 19–20			
	Day 2				
	Day 3	Lesson 1: “Lithuania” • Pages 21–24			
	Day 4				
	Day 5	Adventure Challenge 1 • Pages 25–26			
Week 2	Day 6	Lesson 1 • Pages 27–32			
	Day 7				
	Day 8	Adventure Challenge 2 • Pages 33–34			
	Day 9				
	Day 10	Activity 1 • Pages 35–36			
Week 3	Day 11	Lesson 2: “Latvia” • Pages 37–40			
	Day 12				
	Day 13	Adventure Challenge 3 • Pages 41–42			
	Day 14				
	Day 15	Lesson 2 • Pages 43–46			
Week 4	Day 16	Adventure Challenge 4 • Pages 47–50			
	Day 17				
	Day 18	Activity 2 • Pages 51–52			
	Day 19				
	Day 20	Activity 3 • Pages 53–54			
Week 5	Day 21	Lesson 3: “Estonia” • Pages 55–62			
	Day 22				
	Day 23	Adventure Challenge 5 • Pages 63–64			
	Day 24				
	Day 25	Lesson 3 • Pages 65–68			
Week 6	Day 26	Adventure Challenge 6 • Pages 69–70			
	Day 27				
	Day 28	Activity 4 • Pages 71–72			
	Day 29				
	Day 30	Write Travel Itinerary 1: The Baltic States • Page 330			

Calendar		Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 7	Day 31	Review the Baltic States • Lessons 1–3 Study Tips • Page 350 The Baltic States Map • Page 381			
	Day 32				
	Day 33	Quiz 1: The Baltic States • Pages 351-353			
	Day 34				
	Day 35	Lesson 4: “Finland” • Pages 73–76			
Week 8	Day 36	Adventure Challenge 7 • Pages 77–78			
	Day 37				
	Day 38	Lesson 4 • Pages 79–82			
	Day 39				
	Day 40	Adventure Challenge 8 • Pages 83–84			
Week 9	Day 41	Activity 5 • Pages 85–86			
	Day 42				
	Day 43	Activity 6 • Pages 87–88			
	Day 44				
	Day 45	Lesson 5: “Sweden” • Pages 89–92			

Calendar		Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
First Semester–Second Quarter					
Week 1	Day 46	Adventure Challenge 9 • Pages 93–94			
	Day 47				
	Day 48	Lesson 5 • Pages 95–100			
	Day 49				
	Day 50	Adventure Challenge 10 • Pages 101–102			
Week 2	Day 51	Activity 7 • Pages 103–104 Summer in Sweden (Optional) • Pages 105–112			
	Day 52				
	Day 53	Lesson 6: “Norway” • Pages 113–118			
	Day 54				
	Day 55	Adventure Challenge 11 • Pages 119–120			
Week 3	Day 56	Lesson 6 • Pages 121–124			
	Day 57				
	Day 58	Adventure Challenge 12 • Pages 125–126			
	Day 59				
	Day 60	Activity 8 • Pages 127–128			
Week 4	Day 61	Lesson 7: “Denmark” • Pages 129–132			
	Day 62				
	Day 63	Adventure Challenge 13 • Pages 133–134			
	Day 64				
	Day 65	Lesson 7 • Pages 135–140			
Week 5	Day 66	Adventure Challenge 14 • Pages 141–142			
	Day 67				
	Day 68	Activity 9 • Pages 143–144			
	Day 69				
	Day 70	Activity 10 • Pages 145–146			
Week 6	Day 71	Write Travel Itinerary 2: Scandinavia • Page 331			
	Day 72				
	Day 73	Review Scandinavia • Lessons 4–7 Study Tips • Page 350 Scandinavia Map • Page 382			
	Day 74				
	Day 75	Quiz 2: Scandinavia • Lessons 4–7 • Pages 355–357			

Calendar		Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 7	Day 76	Lesson 8: “England: London” • Pages 147–156			
	Day 77				
	Day 78	Adventure Challenge 15 • Pages 157–158			
	Day 79				
	Day 80	Lesson 8 • Pages 159–164			
Week 8	Day 81	Adventure Challenge 16 • Pages 165–166			
	Day 82				
	Day 83	Activity 11 • Pages 167–168			
	Day 84				
	Day 85	Lesson 9: “Southern England” • Pages 169–176			
Week 9	Day 86	Adventure Challenge 17 • Pages 177–178			
	Day 87				
	Day 88	Lesson 9 • Pages 179–186			
	Day 89				
	Day 90	Adventure Challenge 18 • Pages 187–188			
		Midterm Grade			

Calendar		Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Second Semester–Third Quarter					
Week 1	Day 91	Activity 12 • Pages 189–190			
	Day 92				
	Day 93	Lesson 10: “Central England” • Pages 191–198			
	Day 94				
	Day 95	Adventure Challenge 19 • Pages 199–200			
Week 2	Day 96	Lesson 10 • Pages 201–208			
	Day 97				
	Day 98	Adventure Challenge 20 • Pages 209–210			
	Day 99				
	Day 100	Activity 13 • Pages 211–212			
Week 3	Day 101	Lesson 11: “Northern England” • Pages 213–218			
	Day 102				
	Day 103	Adventure Challenge 21 • Pages 219–220			
	Day 104				
	Day 105	Lesson 11 • Pages 221–226			
Week 4	Day 106	Adventure Challenge 22 • Pages 227–228			
	Day 107				
	Day 108	Activity 14 • Pages 229–230			
	Day 109				
	Day 110	Lesson 12: “Scotland” • Pages 231–236			
Week 5	Day 111	Adventure Challenge 23 • Pages 237–238			
	Day 112				
	Day 113	Lesson 12 • Pages 239–246			
	Day 114				
	Day 115	Adventure Challenge 24 • Pages 247–248			
Week 6	Day 116	Activity 15 • Pages 249–250			
	Day 117				
	Day 118	Activity 16 • Pages 251–252			
	Day 119				
	Day 120	Lesson 13: “Wales” • Pages 253–256			
Week 7	Day 121	Adventure Challenge 25 • Pages 257–258			
	Day 122				
	Day 123	Lesson 13 • Pages 259–262			
	Day 124				
	Day 125	Adventure Challenge 26 • Pages 263–264			

Calendar		Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 8	Day 126	Activity 17 • Pages 265–266			
	Day 127				
	Day 128	Activity 18 • Pages 267–268			
	Day 129				
	Day 130	Activity 19 • Pages 269–270			
Week 9	Day 131	Lesson 14: “Northern Ireland” • Pages 271–276			
	Day 132				
	Day 133	Adventure Challenge 27 • Pages 277–278			
	Day 134				
	Day 135	Lesson 14 • Pages 279–282			

Calendar		Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Second Semester–Fourth Quarter					
Week 1	Day 136	Adventure Challenge 28 • Pages 283–284			
	Day 137				
	Day 138	Activity 20 • Pages 285–286			
	Day 139				
	Day 140	Lesson 15: “Republic of Ireland” • Pages 287–294			
Week 2	Day 141	Adventure Challenge 29 • Pages 295–296			
	Day 142				
	Day 143	Lesson 15 • Pages 297–304			
	Day 144				
	Day 145	Adventure Challenge 30 • Pages 305–306			
Week 3	Day 146	Activity 21 • Pages 307–308			
	Day 147				
	Day 148	Activity 22 • Pages 309–310			
	Day 149				
	Day 150	Write Travel Itinerary 3: The British Isles • Pages 333–334			
Week 4	Day 151	Review The British Isles • Lessons 8–15 Study Tips • Page 350 The British Isles Map • Page 383			
	Day 152				
	Day 153	Quiz 3: The British Isles • Lessons 8–15 • Pages 359–361			
	Day 154				
	Day 155	Lesson 16: “Iceland” • Pages 311–316			
Week 5	Day 156	Adventure Challenge 31 • Pages 317–318			
	Day 157				
	Day 158	Lesson 16 • Pages 319–324			
	Day 159				
	Day 160	Adventure Challenge 32 • Pages 325–326			
Week 6	Day 161	Activity 23 • Pages 327–328			
	Day 162				
	Day 163	Write Travel Itinerary 4: North Atlantic • Page 335			
	Day 164				
	Day 165	Review North Atlantic • Lesson 16 North Atlantic Map • Page 384			

Calendar		Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 7	Day 166	Quiz 4: North Atlantic • Pages 363–365			
	Day 167				
	Day 168	Review maps and Lesson Review 1-3.			
	Day 169				
	Day 170	Review maps and Lesson Review 4-7.			
Week 8	Day 171	Review maps and Lesson Review 8-11.			
	Day 172				
	Day 173	Review maps and Lesson Review 12-15.			
	Day 174				
	Day 175	Review maps and Lesson Review 16.			
Week 9	Day 176	Review glossary words.			
	Day 177				
	Day 178	Study day for Final Exam.			
	Day 179				
	Day 180	Final Exam • Pages 367–369			
		Final Grade			



Before Embarking!

After the fall of the Roman Empire in A.D. 476 much of Europe plunged into darkness. Although the sun did not literally disappear from the sky, nor the stars fade from view, the world did change in ways that historians would describe as “dark.”

The time of leisure and the pursuit of recreational activities so enjoyed during the Classical era had come to a screeching halt. No longer did the people of Europe have time to pursue education and scholarship, architectural advancements, or political debate. More pressing matters needed their attention . . . like survival.

The **Vikings** of Northern Europe were masters at survival as they were well adapted to living in harsh conditions, particularly the exceedingly cold, dark winters that lasted for months on end. They were forced to build sturdy homes; sew thick, insulated clothing; and prepare food in advance to survive the frigid arctic extremes.

For these reasons, the Vikings thrived during the period known as the “dark ages,” emerging as a powerhouse. Not content to settle and populate the most northernmost region of the continent alone, they began to explore and raid other nations to expand their territory, wealth, and influence.

While other countries were weakening, the **Nordic** Vikings were gaining strength and momentum, soon to rule one of the largest realms the world has ever known. The countries to the east, south, and west would feel their fury. Rumors of fur-clad warriors in sleek ships invading peaceful settlements spread like wildfire throughout Europe. Could they be stopped?

In many regions, the Vikings encountered loosely organized barbarian hordes. Complete conquest for more territory was their ultimate goal, but that wasn’t always possible. So if they couldn’t raid, they would trade. The Vikings traded luxurious furs and sparkling **amber** in exchange for useful goods and valuables all the way down to the Black Sea.

But they encountered a different kind of valuable when they reached the British Isles. The people were different. Even though the dark pressed in around every other corner, here there shone a light that burned ever so brightly.

When the Roman soldiers abandoned England to fend for herself, missionaries stepped into the void to shine the light of the gospel. They built monasteries where students could pore over the Word of God and other great works of literature. Common people

Vikings: people group that settled northern Europe, conducting raids

Nordic: people groups of Northern Europe and North Atlantic

amber: fossilized valuable substance collected and traded by Vikings

learned to read, churches were filled with eager worshipers, and more missionaries were trained to take the light of the gospel to the far reaches of the world. There was light indeed!

You'll have to read on to find out what happened. Would the Vikings stamp out this light? Or would the light increase and spread and influence the invaders who came motivated by greed not religion?

And so, it is time to continue our explorations around God's glorious globe. Are you ready to go? I am!

Let's don our fur capes and lace up our tall leather boots as we venture into new territory with dramatic landscapes that are a reminder of God's creative handiwork: **The Baltic States** (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia); **Scandinavia** (Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark); **The British Isles** (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Ireland); and **North Atlantic** (Iceland). I cannot wait to see what we will find there, and whom we will meet!

Come! Let's explore the Viking realms and the modern-day countries of **Northern Europe**. This journey is going to be quite an adventure!



Lithuania: Of Knights and Crooked Castles

1



Tower Of Gediminas (Gedimino)
in Vilnius, Lithuania

Icy wind stung the faces of the black-hooded knights as they urged their horses northward across the barren plain. Their next mission field was the vast and mighty empire of Lithuania. The Knights of the Teutonic Order had recently received their new assignment: convert the last **pagan** nation of Europe to Christianity or die trying. This religious mission was a daunting one — Lithuania was the largest and fastest-growing kingdom in Europe during the 13th century. Her pagan roots ran deep out of old tribal customs, Viking terrorism, and **barbarian** beliefs.

The irony of the knights' mission was not lost on these black-and-white-clad knights carrying the emblem of the cross on their **tunics**, flags, and shields. The Teutonic Order



Present-day version of the
coat of arms of Lithuania

was established to save life, not destroy it. These knights were originally sent to ravaged Israel to build hospitals and attend to the wounded by nursing Christians, Jews, and Muslims alike back to health. Yet their new marching orders were clear: convert the pagans to Christianity or destroy the nation of Lithuania. With the recent death of the fierce King Mindaugas of Lithuania, leaving the empire leaderless, the knights hoped their takeover would be swift and the Christianization process easy.

pagan: a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions

barbarian: lacking social skills and manners; rough or violent

tunics: ancient Greek- and Roman-style clothing that was sleeveless and reached the knees

Trakai Island Castle



The Teutonic Order: The Teutonic Order began as a military society in the Kingdom of Jerusalem around the year 1190 — a time when many Christians were taking pilgrimages to the Holy Land. This trip was very dangerous, and the knights of this order would often provide protection for the pilgrims. The Livonian Order joined the Teutonic Order and their fight.

After Christians lost control of the Holy Land, the Order began to operate in Central and Eastern Europe. They became embroiled in numerous political battles on and off the battlefield — often working to increase their own power and lands, as well as those who supported the Order.

They also initiated forced Christianization against pagans in these areas. This involved brutal oppression or death, the destruction of pagan sites, and the ruthless wiping out of any pagan worship. Often if a leader chose to become Christian, or was forced to by the knights, all the people in that area also had to become Christian.

Although these efforts brought military, financial, and political power, they did not truly save anyone spiritually. John 6:44 states, “No one can come to Me unless the Father who sent Me draws him; and I will raise him up on the last day.”

A relationship with God cannot be forced. The Holy Spirit woos, or draws us, toward God. True faith comes when we realize our sin nature and choose for ourselves to truly receive Christ’s gift of salvation bought by His death on the Cross. Faith forced upon someone doesn’t make them believe — it only creates fear, resentment, and false displays of worship.

God doesn’t want forced worship — He seeks a personal relationship with us. True faith comes from the heart that believes in Him and seeks to obey God’s Word to please and honor Him.

As a military power, the Teutonic Order continued until 1810, when Napoleon Bonaparte took what was left of lands in the region. After this, the Order still existed in areas of Europe, but only as a religious order as part of the Catholic Church. In the 20th century, two world wars, as well as fascist and socialist governments, made things very difficult for the Order, yet it continues its charitable work.

The Teutonic Knights of Germany, along with cavalries from several other European kingdoms, congregated and planned their attack from the medieval fortress of Malbork in the neighboring country of Poland. The plan was simple: The horde of knights would swoop down *en mass* across the Polish plain into Lithuania using the “shock and awe” tactic of complete and utter surprise.

They were wrong. The knights’ surprise attack against Lithuania turned into an all-out war, lasting over 200 years. In 1410, after the Battle of Grunwald — one of the longest and most brutal battles in medieval history — Lithuania emerged victorious, spelling the end of the Lithuanian Crusades. Lithuania came out of the war stronger and more confident than ever before. She continued her dominance in the north, conquering the surrounding nations until, ultimately, she became one of the largest countries in Europe.

In the 600 years since the Battle of Grunwald, Lithuania is no longer the largest country in Europe. In fact, she is one of the smallest. Nestled alongside the chilly Baltic Sea between Poland and Latvia, Lithuania is one of only three Baltic states. But while her land may be small, her history and culture are immense.

This great nation is where we begin our journey around the countries of the northern realm of Europe. Each of these places once served as a Viking stronghold during the Middle Ages.

So, lace up your hiking boots, strap on your backpack, and grab your camera. We have much to see and do in the beautiful, historic land of Lithuania. Let's go!

Take a peek out your airplane window. Do you see all those blue lakes? The small country of Lithuania contains over 3,000 lakes, located mostly in the east and southeast regions of the country. The capital city, Vilnius, is located in the southeast corner, where the Vilnia and Neris Rivers merge, and is within easy walking or driving distance of many of these lakes.

From this high altitude, you might also notice the many forests stretching beyond the horizon, covering over one-third of the countryside. The forested landscape gently rises and falls along the low rolling hillsides. Most of the country is comprised of low, rolling hills, none of which are very high in elevation. In fact, the tallest mountain in the "highlands" region of Lithuania is a hill at just 965 feet. It is called the Aukštojas Hill. At less than 1,000 feet, Lithuania's tallest peak is shorter than most city skyscrapers and about 100 feet shorter than the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France.

However, none of this compares to Lithuania's arguably most unique geographical feature. You can't see it from here, but soon you will have the chance to see it up close. Lithuania borders the Baltic Sea and half of its coastline sits along the Curonian Spit. A **spit** is a narrow finger of land that projects out into the water. However, this particular spit stretches from the northern coast of Kaliningrad, the Russian **enclave** that is Lithuania's southern neighbor, to the northern coast of Lithuania, forming a **lagoon**. The long spit is covered in white sand dunes — dunes high enough to slide down on sleds. Sandboarding (a.k.a. sand sledding) is a favorite pastime for Lithuanian children and is something you might enjoy as well.

Time to buckle up and prepare for landing. We'll be arriving in Vilnius in just a few short minutes.



Beautiful lake at Molėtai, Lithuania



Curonian Spit



Sandboarding

spit: a narrow point of land projecting into the sea

enclave: a country, or portion of a country, that is entirely surrounded by another country

lagoon: a pool of water that is separated from the main body of water by a reef, sandbar, or other barrier



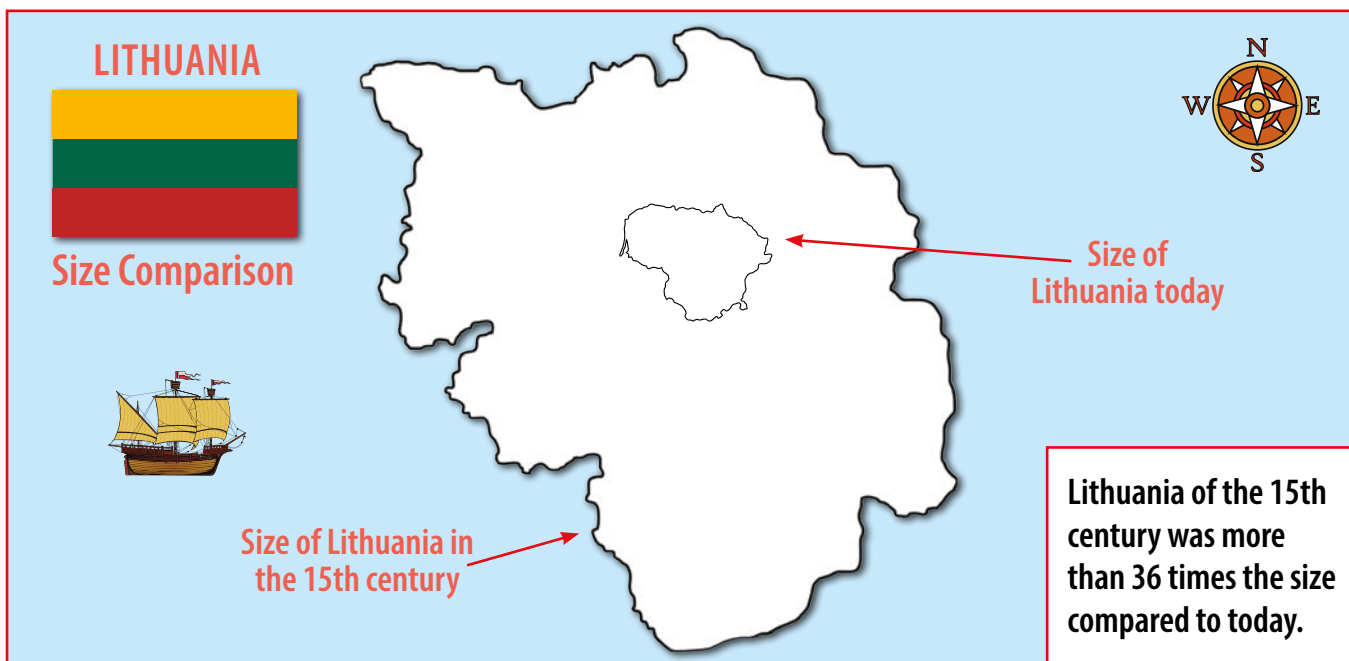
From the Largest Country in Europe to One of the Smallest

Medieval and Middle Ages:

- ✓ Lithuania was previously a Viking stronghold.
- ✓ With the Crusades, the Knights of the Teutonic Order fought paganism.
- ✓ The Battle of Grunwald drastically shrank the land of Lithuania.

Lithuania:

- ✓ Nestled between Poland and Latvia, the Baltic Sea is to the west.
- ✓ The Capital city is Vilnius.
- ✓ Waterways include Vilnia and Neris Rivers, along with more than 3,000 lakes.
- ✓ Landscape is mainly low, rolling hills with the highest altitude being only 965 feet.
- ✓ The Curonian Spit stretches into the sea and is covered in white sand dunes.



Draw a Flag or Coat of Arms

As a person who is part of a family and community, we each have a choice of how we represent who we are and where we live.

In the blank spaces, you will either draw a flag or design a coat of arms.
(Or you may choose both!)

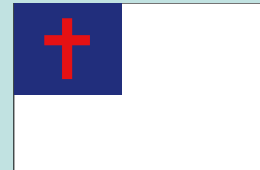


The Lithuanian flag has three horizontal stripes.

Yellow = prosperity and sun

Green = land, hope, and forests

Red = courage and blood of those who have died for Lithuania



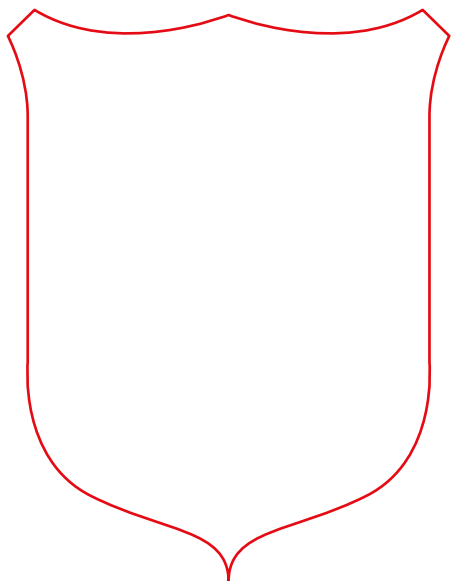
There is also a Christian flag with a cross that you may have seen in some locations.

White = purity of faith

Blue = baptism waters and Jesus' faithfulness

Red cross = blood that Jesus shed at Golgotha

Draw a flag that represents your community, state, or country. Use colors and symbols. With your parent's permission or guidance, research to label the meaning of symbols and colors.



We learned about the Teutonic Order, a military power during the Middle Ages that sought control through forced religion. Like other armed troops, knights played an important role — Teutonic Knights fought in the Crusades. Influence or power can be used for either good or harm (sometimes even when it is intended to help). A knight's coat of arms — often on their shield, coat, and even horse — was a design unique to the user. It often contained symbols to represent their family. Design your own coat of arms to represent yourself as part of your family's history. Use colors to add to the design and meaning. Be sure to include a motto (saying) on the banner that reflects your family's values!

Share What You Remember About Lithuania

Answer the questions about Lithuania.

- 1. Why did the Teutonic Knights invade Lithuania? _____
- 2. Was the mission successful for the Teutonic Knights when they invaded Lithuania? _____
- 3. Who won the Battle of Grunwald? _____
- 4. What is one of the most remarkable geographical features of Lithuania? _____
- 5. What is a popular recreational pastime people enjoy in Lithuania? _____

Explore Sand Dunes

Optional: Teacher’s Discretion ☐ No ☐ Yes Due Date: _____

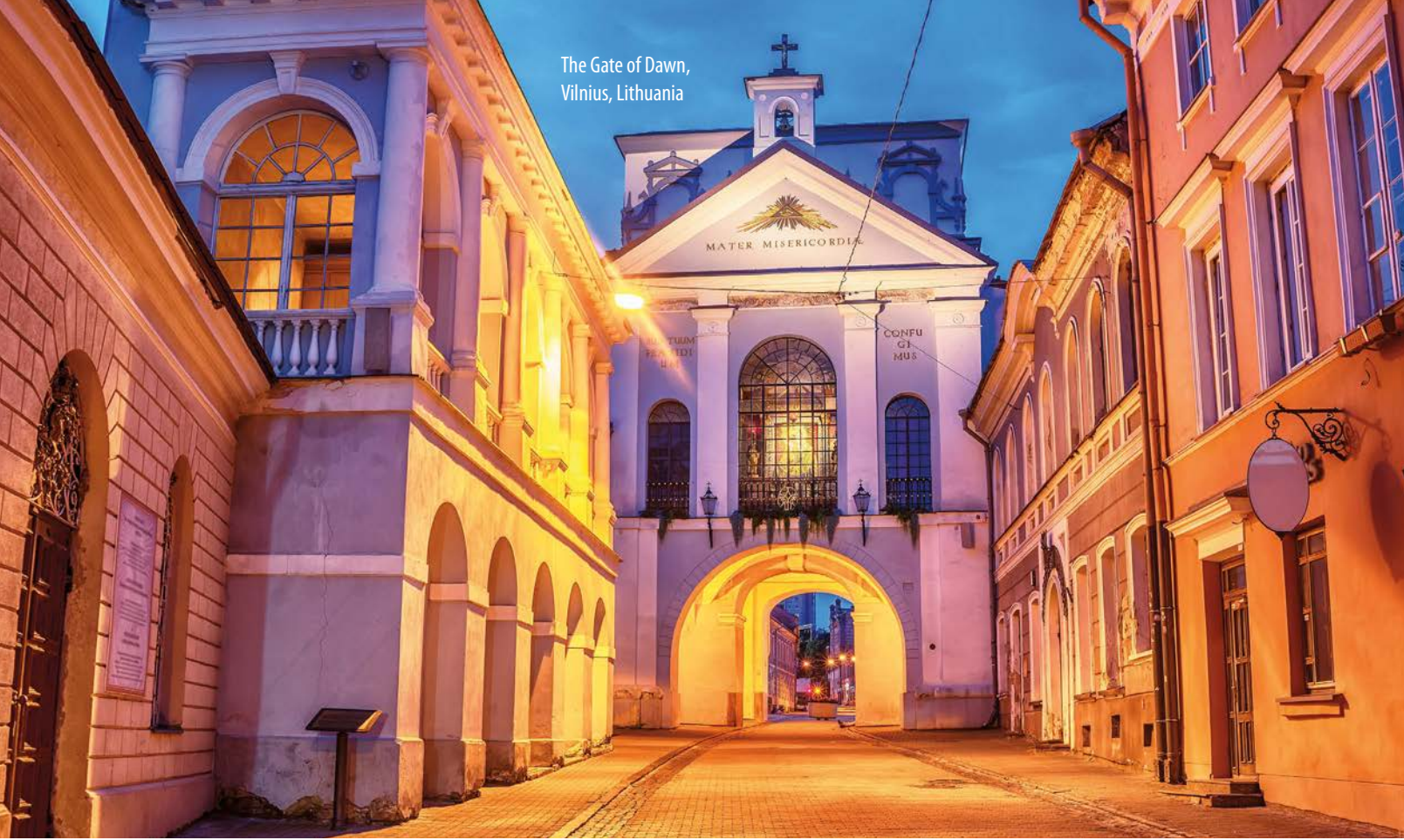
The Curonian Spit is a protected area with an abundance of sand and forest space along the coast of Lithuania. Sand dunes offer remarkable views. With the permission of your parent, explore books or online resources to learn about the Curonian Spit. Discover more about sand dunes in Lithuania and discover sites with sand dunes in your home country or beyond.

Complete the table by including the Curonian Spit in Lithuania and two locations with sand dunes from your home country or beyond. Complete each row in the table by including the name of the site, the country, and a unique feature that you find interesting.



Sand Dune Site	Country	Unique Feature
Curonian Spit	Lithuania	

The Gate of Dawn,
Vilnius, Lithuania



→ Our adventure starts in the Old Town of Vilnius. This old medieval center inside the capital city is preserved as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**. This means that the cultural and architectural elements are protected from destruction or misuse so that current and future generations can appreciate what medieval Lithuania was like.

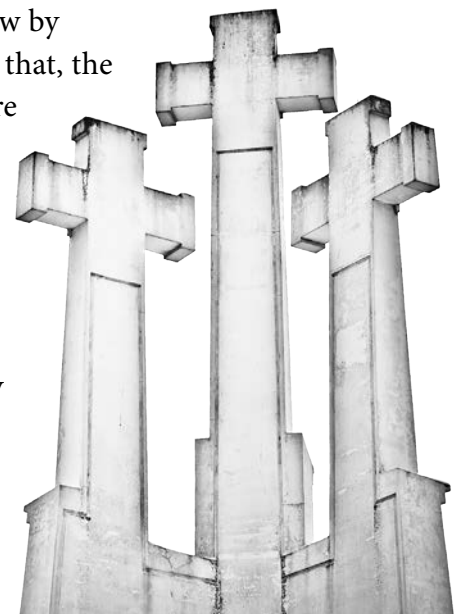
UNESCO World Heritage Site:

a place designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as a place of historical or cultural significance

We'll enter through the Gate of Dawn, the only gate remaining of the nine original gates located along the medieval stone wall that once encircled this fine city. Most of the buildings inside the wall are considered new by Lithuanian standards, having been built in the last 500 years. Before that, the town's buildings were made of wood, which meant the buildings were vulnerable to fire. The entire city center burned to the ground twice during the Middle Ages. Now the buildings are constructed with stone to better withstand natural disasters.

Interestingly enough, most of the original buildings had basements or cellars, so while the rebuilt structure above ground may only be a few hundred years old, the basement below is often much older. Many of these cellars have been converted into places where people gather, including casual eateries.

Let's walk to the top of Bleak Hill — also known as the Three Crosses Hill — where Crooked Castle stands overlooking the Vilnia River.



Crosses on Three Crosses Hill

Remember, all the hills are gentle here, so it isn't too strenuous of a hike. The castle is called "crooked" because its layout is awkward and misshapen. Back in 1390, Welsh raiders stormed the castle using a demolition weapon known as the **Welsh cat**. According to surviving documents, this wooden weapon was pushed close to a defensive wall and then, with its movable arm, the "cat" clawed away at the castle wall, hence the name.

Not far from here is the surprisingly beautiful Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. While it is magnificent on the outside, the exterior doesn't hold a candle to what you will see inside. If you've come along on our travels in earlier volumes of *A Child's Geography*, then you've seen many cathedrals. After a while, they may all start to look the same. But this one is unique. There is no other church in Europe that looks like this. Let's go inside!

What is perhaps most surprising about the interior of this church is its near-blinding whiteness. It almost feels as if you have ascended into the clouds when you enter the **nave**. Most of the decorative elements in the church are white, punctuated by the occasional brightly colored painting. In fact, there

are thousands upon thousands of pure-white stucco figures and ornamental finishes decorating the entire interior of the church. The masters who created this incredible artwork were Italian Renaissance artists, both named Giovanni. Although designed by Italians, the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul is considered a Polish-Lithuanian masterpiece of the baroque period.

I don't know about you, but I'm famished. The only thing we've eaten today is a little package of cookies on the airplane. Let's step into this sidewalk cafe and order something to eat. We should stop at a bakery and see what delectable creations they have inside. I've heard they serve the best cappuccino in town, but maybe they'll also offer something more substantial for lunch.

The menu board reads that they serve the traditional menu of Lithuanian fare — puff pastries, yeasty buns, **kybyns**, crepes, soups, salads, and pizza. I'll have the pizza. How about you? The seating is limited, so we'll have to share a table with an older couple

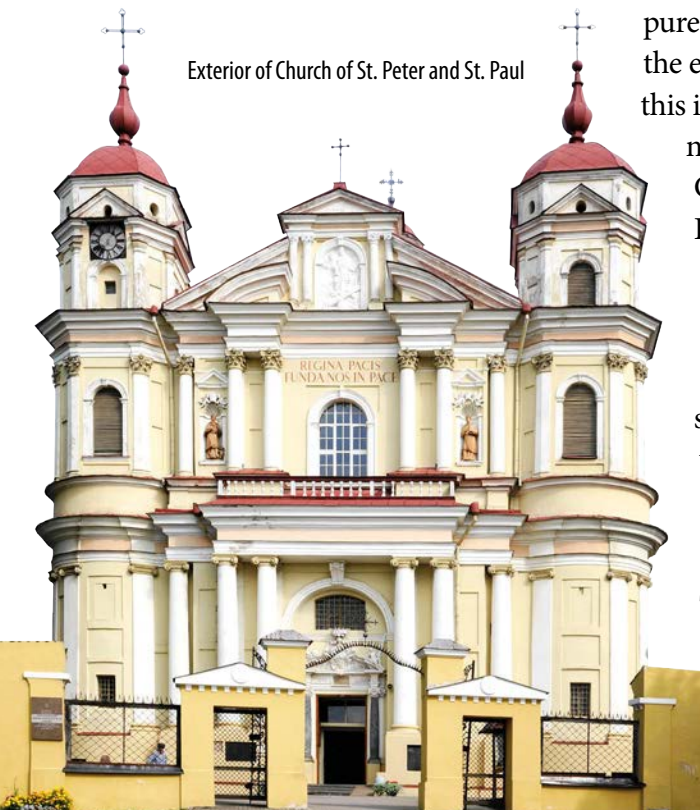


Nave of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul

Welsh cat: similar to a battering ram, only a Welsh cat clawed away at a defensive wall rather than ramming it

nave: the long central part of a church

Exterior of Church of St. Peter and St. Paul



who are waiting for their meal. In many cultures, it is not unusual to share a table with people you do not know, especially if the seating is tight.

“You look like a happy lot of adventure-seekers! What’s the most interesting thing you’ve seen today?” asks the woman in a clear British accent.

Surprised that she speaks English, we rattle on about the Crooked Castle and the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.

She and her husband smile at the excitement we share with them.

“What brings you here to Lithuania?” I ask.

“Oh, our daughter and son-in-law live here, and we have been visiting with them and our grandchildren this past week and a half. We head home to London tomorrow.”

After mentioning that we have just arrived, Mr. Scott, a European history professor, asks us if we’d like a little history lesson about the country of Lithuania.

“Yes, please!” we answer in unison as our food arrives at the table. The pizza is piping hot, so it looks like we’ve got plenty of time.

“Lithuania is a very old country with an exciting past.” He smiles and continues animatedly, “Not much is known about Lithuania from the Dark Ages, except that it was inhabited by barbarian Baltic tribes. At that time, a powerful warlord named Mindaugas united the fragmented tribes into one country and was crowned the first King of Lithuania on July 6, 1253. He ruled for only ten years before he was **assassinated**. This was a tragic blow to the Lithuanians, who now found themselves without a leader.

Kybyns



kybyns: a Lithuanian pastry, often stuffed with chopped mutton or beef. However, this versatile pastry can also be filled with mushrooms, vegetables, curd, nuts, or even chocolate.

assassinate: to murder an important person in a surprise attack for political or religious reasons

crusaders: fighters for political, social, or religious causes during medieval times



The Battle of Grunwald

“Remarkably, the situation worsened. After the fall of Jerusalem in 1291, the **crusaders** set their sights on Lithuania, the last pagan territory in Europe, and now vulnerable without a strong leader. The goal of the crusade was to subdue Lithuania and convert her subjects to Christianity. That didn’t turn out to be easy. Then, in 1385, almost a hundred years later, Jogaila, a Christian, was crowned king of Poland and grand duke of Lithuania. Now allied with Poland, Lithuania was finally able to defeat the Teutonic Knights at the Battle of Grunwald.

“However, Lithuania’s victory did not lead to peace. Surrounding countries, like Norway and Sweden, felt threatened by the Polish-Lithuanian alliance and attacked in 1655. This series of battles became known as the Northern Wars. Less than 150 years later, there was another war — the Great North War — involving many of the same neighboring countries. And this time, Lithuania did not win. The Swedish army destroyed the land and destroyed the economy. A famine followed these two wars, then the **plague**, and then another war. Lithuania’s population was reduced by 40%. Nearly half of her citizens died from battle, sickness, or starvation. Lithuania was left weak and vulnerable.

“Foreign powers swooped in, divided the territory into thirds, and gave it to Russia, Prussia, and Austria (formerly Habsburg Austria). Most of Lithuania was swallowed up by Russia to the east. Unhappy with their lot, the Lithuanians protested and revolted against the Russian



plague: a contagious disease that spreads rapidly and kills many people



government. Russia fought back by closing Lithuanian schools and banning Lithuanian newspapers. The Russians believed that if they could keep Lithuania ignorant and isolated, they stood a chance at keeping her down. But their attempts to subdue the Lithuanian people failed. An underground network of book smugglers was formed, and Lithuanians began homeschooling their children in secret. How clever is that?”

We smile, because homeschooling is a topic we are familiar with.



“That’s really amazing! You know, some of us homeschool as well,” I chime in. “It’s great to have the freedom to choose how we learn rather than being forced to keep it secret.”

“Really? Good for you. Then pay attention, because this is when the ping pong match starts.” Mr. Scott smiles, knowing he has captured our attention again. “Lithuania was passed back and forth between Russian and German control for the next 200 years. Yes, that is a long time. It continued right up through the 20th century, the two world wars, and the **communism** of Eastern Europe. This was perhaps the darkest season of Lithuanian history.

“The ping pong match continued until 1990, when East Germany declared an end to communism in their country and the people of Lithuania were encouraged to do the same. After decades — even centuries — of oppression, Lithuania declared her independence on March 11, 1990. The Soviets tried to squelch the succession but failed. Iceland was the first nation to recognize Lithuania’s independence, and the United Nations recognized the newly independent nation of Lithuania the following year.”

communism: a government in which all property is publicly owned and shared equally

“That’s quite a history, now, isn’t it?” Mr. Scott sighs, but in a satisfied history professor sort of way. He and his wife begin to stack their dishes.

As they stand and prepare to leave, Mrs. Scott smiles. “I hope you weren’t too bored by a couple of old-timers like us! We’ve certainly got the gift of gab.”

We wave goodbye and decide that it’s time we too get on our way. We’ve got tickets to a basketball game tonight. The Lithuanians are world-renowned for their basketball teams, having won several medals at world events, including the Olympics. After the game, we’ll spend the night in a small historic hotel in the town square. Tomorrow, we’ll take a train west to the coast so we can see those pristine, sparkling sand dunes of the Curonian Spit for ourselves.

➔ Chasing away dreams of knights in crooked castles and fanciful pastries, the sun peeks its cheery face over the horizon. We are ready for another exciting day in Lithuania. Within an hour, our packs are on, maps are handy, and stomachs are full of the delicious complimentary breakfast served downstairs. Let's ask for directions from the hotel host so we can make the most of our day.

Before stepping through the door, our host kindly tells us which train to board, which station to get off, and the best place to rent sandboards and sand sleds. Then he wags his finger at us and warns us sternly, "Now keep your eyes and your mouth closed tightly when you sled down the dunes. Otherwise, you will spit sand at the sand spit." He chuckles at his English-language pun, points us in the direction of the train station, and we are off on our next adventure.

Lithuania is a fascinating country of contradictions — old and new, somber and friendly, fiercely independent and yet blending well with the surrounding nations. Lithuania is still actively creating her own identity as a small but free country, with a unique culture and language all her own.

"Sudie, goodbye, Lithuania! It has been a pleasure getting to know you!"



A Ping Pong Match of a History

Landmarks:

- ✓ The remaining Gate of Dawn stands as one of the original nine gates around Lithuania.
- ✓ Known as the Three Crosses Hill, the Crooked Castle towers are at the top of Bleak Hill.
- ✓ The entire city burnt to the ground twice in the Middle Ages.
- ✓ Cellars or basements are now casual eateries.
- ✓ The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul stands out among churches in Europe.

Cultural Contrasts:

- ✓ Cuisine includes sweet pastries along with kybyns (pastries with mutton and onion).
- ✓ Although there is pagan history, Christian influences have also shaped the land.
- ✓ The defeat of the Teutonic Knights led to more fighting with the Great Northern War.
- ✓ Lithuania was bounced between Russian and German control for 200 years.
- ✓ Basketball and sandboarding both capture the interests of sports fans.

TIMELINE

1253	▶ King Mindaugus of Lithuania crowned the first king of Lithuania.
1291	▶ Lithuanian Crusades begin.
1390	▶ Welsh raiders stormed the Crooked Castle using a weapon called the Welsh cat
1395	▶ Jogaila, a Christian, became king of Poland and grand duke of Lithuania.
1410	▶ Battle of Grunwald takes place in Lithuania.
1655	▶ Sweden attacks Poland and Lithuania.
1795–1990	▶ Two hundred years of back and forth between Germany and Russian occupation of Lithuania.
1990	▶ Lithuania declares her independence.

Build a Dome

The Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Vilnius, Lithuania, is unique in its design of awe-inspiring beauty and decor. It also shares a characteristic of some other famous churches with its dome feature. In the center of the dome at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, God the Father is represented, which shows us that He is omniscient, meaning He can see all. The artistic placement of God in the center of the dome reminds us to place Him in the center of our lives above all else.

Although there are different variations of domes, they share architectural features that rely on engineering and math. Where have you encountered domes in photos or travels? Let's build a dome! With your parent's permission, follow the step-by-step instructions about how triangles are used to construct a dome (adapted from Science Museum Group).

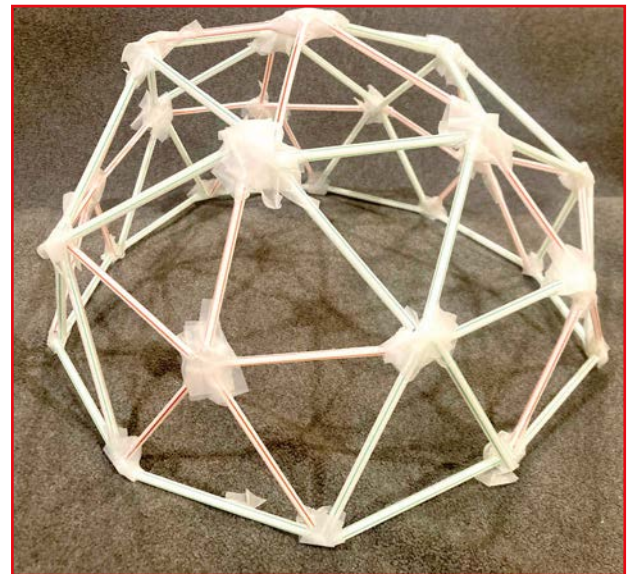
Step 1: Cut 35 straws to be 13 cm each. Cut 30 straws to be 11 cm each. Discard any straw scraps from workspace.

Step 2: With tape, attach 10 of the longer straws together to form a round shape.

Step 3: With tape, build triangles up from the base by alternating between short straws and long straws until all straws are used and a dome is formed.

Materials needed:

- ☐ 65 straws
- ☐ Scissors
- ☐ Tape
- ☐ Ruler



Dome on the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Vilnius



Dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome

Fill in the Blank

Fill in the answers.

1. In 1655, Sweden attacks _____ and Lithuania.
2. Two hundred years were endured of back and forth between _____ and Russian occupation of Lithuania.
3. In 1990, Lithuania declares her _____.
4. King _____ of Lithuania was crowned the first king of Lithuania.
5. The year _____ was when the Lithuania Crusades began.
6. Welsh raiders stormed the Crooked Castle using a weapon called the _____.
7. Jogaila, a _____, became king of Poland and grand duke of Lithuania in 1395.
8. In 1410, the Battle of _____ takes place in Lithuania.
9. Write a question about Lithuania and answer it.

Question: _____

Answer: _____

Share What You Remember About Lithuania

Answer the questions about Lithuania.

1. What makes the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the city of Vilnius so different from the “average” cathedral? _____
2. Lithuania is world famous for which sport? _____

One generation will praise Your works to another.

And will declare Your mighty acts.

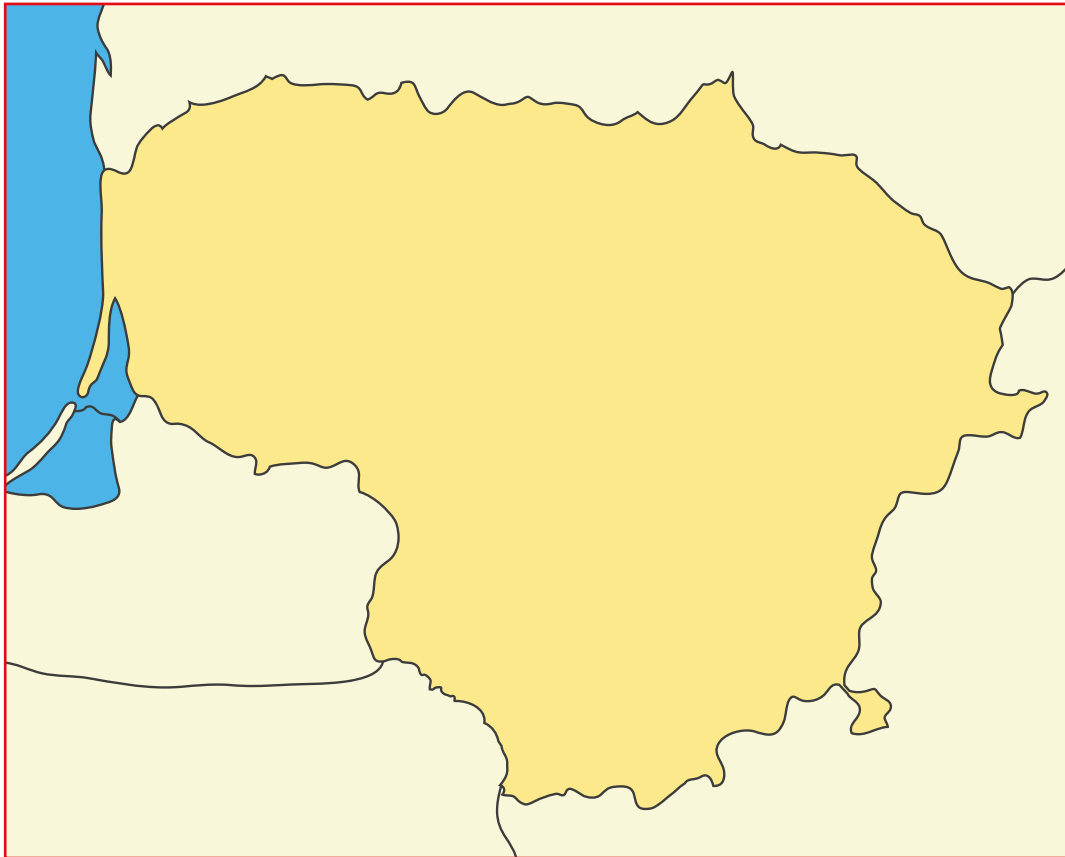
– Psalm 145:4

Mapping It Out!

Complete the map of the country of Lithuania in the box below. Refer to the map on page 381.

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Lithuania | ☐ Lake Galvė |
| ☐ Baltic Sea | ☐ Add a star ★ for the capital city of Vilnius. |
| ☐ Curonian Spit | |



Flashcards

Make flashcards of the bolded glossary words from this lesson. Then, add drawings of the terms. Be creative!



Lithuanian hound



A Tasty Tour

[optional]



Crepes

Ingredients:

- 1 cup all-purpose flour
- 2 eggs
- ½ cup milk
- ½ cup water
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter, melted

NOTE: This recipe requires adult supervision and participation.

Optional: Teacher's Discretion

☐ No ☐ Yes

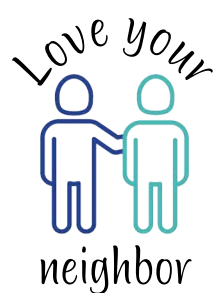
Due Date: _____

Directions:

1. In a large mixing bowl, whisk together the flour and the eggs. Gradually add in the milk and water, stirring to combine. Add the salt and butter; beat until smooth. (Alternately, combine all in a blender.)
2. Have an adult heat a lightly oiled griddle or frying pan over medium-high heat. Pour or scoop the batter onto the griddle, using approximately ¼ cup batter for each crepe. Tilt the pan with a circular motion so that the batter coats the surface evenly.
3. Cook the crepe for about 2 minutes, until the bottom is light brown. Loosen with a spatula, turn, and cook the other side. Serve these right away, taking care not to burn yourself as you add a filling. Fill with jelly, pie filling, or fresh fruit. Top with a drizzle of chocolate sauce and whipped cream.

Learn Geography Terms

Page 342 is a reference page for understanding the terms geographers use to describe landforms.



Love Your Neighbor

We learned about the use of power that caused devastating harm during the Teutonic Order and Crusades. Let's pray for people today who have been hurt by forces in the name of religion. Let's also pray for people to experience a relationship with the One true God. Lord, please draw us closer to you. Psalm 145:21a: "My mouth will speak in praise of the LORD."

13

Wales: The Hammer and the Dragon

South Stack
Lighthouse,
Holyhead

Our last stop on the isle of Great Britain is Wales, but this is not the final country we'll visit in the United Kingdom. There is one more, but it is not located on this large island. While we could drive back down through Scotland and England to reach Wales, it would be much more interesting to take a ship, don't you think?

We'll take the local Caledonia MacBrayne ferry down to the seaport town of Cairnryan on the southwest coast of Scotland, just north of the English border, then we'll board the great Stena Line ferry, the largest ferry in Europe, serving Scotland, England, Wales, Ireland, and France. Our destination is Holyhead, Wales.

As we glide through the Irish Sea, we can faintly see the coast of Northern Ireland off in the distance to our right and the Isle of Man more clearly to the left before we arrive in northern Wales. Wales has been politically connected to England since the 16th century, but she has a distinct cultural identity all her own.

Geographically speaking, Wales is stunning. From the craggy cliffs above the shoreline to the verdant green hills further afield, Wales is like a surreal photograph come to life. Culturally speaking, Wales is charming. Formidable castles spike the coastline. Fleecy sheep speckle the countryside, and children laugh and play on every corner.





The Welsh are more expressive and perhaps more exuberant than their English cousins. They are warm and winsome. The majority of people living in Wales speak English, but many speak Welsh at home and with their fellow countrymen. Officially, Wales is a bilingual nation. Welsh is an old Celtic language closely related to Cornish, which is spoken farther south on the English coast, and to Breton, spoken even farther south across the English Channel on the northern coast of France. It is one of Europe's oldest living languages, spoken since the 6th century.

In Welsh, the name of this country is Cymru (pronounced *Camry*). Their language is called Cymraeg. This melodic language is poetic and descriptive, considered to be one of the great treasures of Wales. It defines the nation and its people. It's what makes Wales, Wales.

Wales is littered with impressive castles. Let's visit one nearby at Caernarfon, which is the current seat of English government in North Wales. Caernarfon Castle is also the site where Prince Charles, son of Queen Elizabeth II, was crowned Prince of Wales in 1969. Just like his father's title — the Duke of Edinburgh — the Prince of Wales is a title of honor only. When Prince Charles ascended to the throne, his son William became the next Prince of Wales.

Caernarfon Castle was built by Edward I after his invasion of North Wales in 1282. After defeating the local Welsh princes, he began a concentrated crusade to colonize the entire region. He built fortified towns in the shadows of the mighty fortresses he constructed — towns where English citizens could settle safely in the newly conquered territory. Edward's massive building project was extremely expensive and nearly bankrupted the English Crown.

The fact that the coastline of Wales is dotted with English strongholds proves that the feisty Welsh were not easily subdued by their neighbor to the east. King Edward I, the fiery monarch of England



during the late 13th century, was determined to claim the entire island for England. He was known as the Hammer because of his brutish treatment toward both the Welsh and the Scots.

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, the ruler of Gwynedd in Wales at that time, refused to pay homage to the great and terrible Edward I, prompting the English invasion of Gwynedd and the surrounding region. King Edward desperately wanted to control this region, so he built mighty castles throughout Wales to both flaunt the power of England and squelch any possible future uprisings.

Caernarfon Castle, along with several others located in the nearby towns of Conwy, Beaumaris, and Harlech, are among the finest examples of medieval military architecture in all of Europe. The last time this castle was stormed was in 1415, when the Welsh, led by Owain Glyndwr, revolted against English rule in the Last War of Independence. Roughly a hundred years later, Wales was officially incorporated into England by the Laws in Wales Acts of 1535 and 1542.

Just a short ways inland is Snowdonia, the first and largest national park in Wales, which is named after Snowdon, its highest peak at 3,560 feet. “Snowdon” in Welsh does not translate to mean snow. It means “the land of eagles” because eagles prefer to live at higher elevations, and they love living here.





Most visitors to the park either hike to the summit of the mountain or ride the train to the top to enjoy the spectacular view. From there, you can see Crib Goch, with its distinctive knife-edge crest. Curiously, Crib Goch means “the red ridge” in Welsh. This rugged ridge sits under a nearly permanent rain cloud. It is the wettest spot in the entire United Kingdom, receiving nearly 180 inches of rain each year.

While others are going up Snowdonia, we are going down — down into the slate mining caves to have an even more extraordinary adventure. Outside the small town of Betws-y-Coed is an old slate mine that has been turned into a thrilling adventure challenge. We descend to the deepest point in the United Kingdom to test our skills and our nerve. After we **rappel** to the center of the mountain, we spend the afternoon ziplining through hollow caverns, boating across an underground lake, scaling up vertical shafts, traversing the abyss, scrambling up a hidden waterfall, and then doing it all over again. Isn't this a great adventure?

After that cave adventure, we are downright exhausted! Let's grab a quick dinner of Welsh **rarebit** and **cawl** and then settle into a countryside bed and breakfast for the night. The word rarebit is a corrupted form of “rabbit,” but there is no rabbit in rarebit. Welsh rarebit is essentially melted cheese on toast, and cawl is a broth-based soup with vegetables and bacon. Doesn't that sound like a good way to finish off this great day? I think so, too.

rappel: descend a rock face or other near-vertical surface by using a doubled rope coiled around the body and fixed at a higher point

rarebit: dish of melted and seasoned cheese on toast, sometimes with other ingredients

cawl: in the Welsh language, the word is used to refer to any broth-based soup



Travel by Ferry

Views:

- ✓ The Stena Line ferry is the largest ferry in Europe, serving Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and France.
- ✓ Craggy cliffs, green hills, castles, and sheep create a scenic countryside.
- ✓ Edward I's massive building project of Caernarfon Castle nearly bankrupted the English Crown.
- ✓ Crib Goch, meaning “the red ridge” in Welsh, is below a nearly permanent rain cloud.

Language and Culture:

- ✓ The Welsh are more expressive and animated than their English cousins.
- ✓ English and Welsh (Cymraeg) are the two primary languages.
- ✓ In Welsh, Wales is Cymru (pronounced Camry).
- ✓ Rarebit is melted cheese on toast, often served with cawl, a Welsh stew.

Medieval Military Architecture

Answer the following questions and follow the instructions

1. What are two things you learned about Caernarfon Castle?

a. _____

b. _____



2. Based on the descriptions of the terms, check the boxes that are part of Caernarfon Castle's structure.

☐ Crenellation - top row of stones on a wall or tower with alternating raised sections and lower sections to offer spaces for protection and line of fire

☐ Merlon - raised section of a crenellation

☐ Crenel - lower section of a crenellation

☐ Curtain wall - the outer wall of a castle

☐ Moat - ditch that is dry or with water around all or part of a castle

☐ Slit - opening in wall for firing arrows

☐ Bailey - courtyard of level ground with enclosed spaces called wards

☐ Tower - tall, narrow structure that stands by itself or connected to another structure

3. What observations can you make about how the castle was designed for military purposes?

4. Why is the coast of Wales dotted by massive English castles?

Stena Line Ferry

Ports are the landing place for ships where cargo and people are loaded and unloaded. They are a vital part of maritime infrastructure. Cargo or products need to move for commerce. People and vehicles on ferries depend on an organized system for travel.

With the Stena Line ferry being the largest ferry in Europe, a systematic process is needed for loading and unloading vehicles along with people. Algorithms — instructions to solve a problem — can be used. Mathematical formulas help create a systematic process to maximize the use of space and provide order while also setting safety parameters.

At the port, there is a terminal where vehicles are assigned how to enter the ferry via a ramp. Lanes are used to help create order, and the size of vehicles must be considered. Vehicles must be closely arranged yet not too snug that doors cannot be opened.

With scissors, cut out paper or cardboard to represent a ferry and ramp. Draw lanes. Create a plan for loading and unloading that takes into account the different sizes of vehicles, the need for a system with some efficiency, and the possibility of some vehicles arriving close to departure time. Arrange and move various-sized small game pieces, small toy cars, or both to represent loading and unloading the ferry.

How do you create order in your own life? While there are things that happen that are unexpected, having some order can help as we navigate challenging situations.

Optional: Teacher's Discretion ☐ No ☐ Yes

Due Date: _____

With parent permission or guidance, explore books or online sources about the loading and unloading process for different ferries.

Materials needed:

- ☐ Various-sized small game pieces, small toy cars, or both
- ☐ Paper or cardboard
- ☐ Scissors
- ☐ Ruler





➔ It's a new day! And today, we are driving to south Wales. Two-thirds of the population of Wales lives in or around Cardiff, the capital city, located on the southern coast of Wales. While most visitors to Wales spend some time in the capital, our destination is just east of Cardiff. We are on our way to Caerleon, an old Roman villa and the supposed location of King Arthur's Camelot.

Are you familiar with the tales of King Arthur? Arthur was a legendary warrior king who led Britain to defeat the Saxon invaders at the close of the 5th century. Whether King Arthur was fact or fiction has long been debated by historians. Arthur's name occurs in Old English poetry and in such texts as Geoffrey of Monmouth's 12th-century *Historia Regum Britanniae* (*A History of the Kings of Britain*). But are any of them true?



Many tales have been handed down through the tradition of oral storytelling in the regions of southern Wales and Brittany in northern France. Celtic folklore depicts King Arthur as a mighty and moral hero of the realm, surrounded by trusted friends and mortal enemies. He was the Red Dragon of Wales. His family's royal crest is proudly represented on the Welsh flag even to this day. Stories of King Arthur, his wife Guinevere, and his most trusted knight Lancelot have been told and retold for over a thousand years. Arthurian literature thrived during the Middle Ages and then died away in the centuries that followed. However, there was a major



resurgence in fascination with this British king and his company of extraordinary companions during the 19th century. Even today, in the 21st century, the legend lives on not only in literature but also in film, theater, and other media.

Key figures in the Arthurian tales are the gallant Knights of the Round Table. The famous circular table was supposedly constructed especially for this imposing group of men to signify that all were of equal rank in Arthur's kingdom. It was located in Camelot, King Arthur's primary fortress and the place he held court. Most scholars place the location of Camelot here in Caerleon, and local businesses are proud to promote this myth by selling an assortment of King Arthur souvenirs. While no ruins have been found of Arthur's castle, other fascinating ruins certainly do exist here.

In Caerleon, we find the remains of Isca Augusta, a Roman legionary fortress dating back to A.D. 43, and an even older hilltop fortification dating back to around the Iron Age, likely built more than 3,000 years ago. Camelot or no Camelot, this place gives us a glimpse into some very ancient history.

Driving back north, we have one more place to visit in Wales before we leave the island of Great Britain. The town names here seem awfully difficult to pronounce, don't they? On the highway, we see signs for Llanvihangel Crucorney, Cwmystwyth, Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant, and Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog. Can you pronounce any of these words? Here's a little bit of help. The "w" is actually a long vowel, which sounds like an English double-o as in "pool," but the double-l is unlike any sound we use in the English language. In the field of **linguistics** — the study of language — this is called a *voiceless alveolar lateral fricative*, and it is pronounced like a silent L or a forward S. Now that you have had one short language lesson in Welsh, you may feel more prepared to pronounce one of the longest town names in the entire world. The town is in north Wales. Its name is Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch.

linguistics: scientific study of language or speech



Wow, what a name! It means, “Saint Mary’s church in the hollow of the white hazel near to the fierce whirlpool of Saint Tysilio of the red cave.”

While the name of this town is intriguing, this is not our final stop in Wales. But don’t worry! We are almost there! However, as we drive through the Welsh countryside, reading the various signs in both languages, we are suddenly struck by the view. It is almost like we stepped into an animated story, as the scenery is so picture perfect. The curving hillsides slope gently down to meet each other in a lush green valley, meticulously manicured and divided into lots by low stone walls enclosing fluffy white Welsh mountain sheep and curly-haired Welsh black cattle. This postcard-perfect scene is too good to miss. Let’s stop to take some photos.

Look there! On the ground moving along at quite a rapid pace is a rainbow leaf beetle, *Chrysolina cerealis*, unique to the Welsh habitat; it is considered endangered in the United Kingdom. Snap a photo of that beautiful bug to show your friends at home. With some stunning photos captured, let’s pile back into the car and finish our journey.

We are now pulling into the quaint Welsh town of Ruthin. This much simpler name comes from the Welsh words *rhudd*, which means “red,” and *din*, which means “fort.” “Red fort” refers to the color of the red sandstone used to build the castle here in 1277. The original name for the castle was Castell Coch yng Ngwern-fôr, meaning “Red Castle in the Sea Swamps.” Ruthin has had its fair share of flooding over the years, as it is situated in a low valley where the water flows during heavy rains. Castell Coch, which was originally the residence of Edward I’s brother, was the first castle to be stormed by Owain Glyndwr during the Last War of Independence. Now the castle is a hotel. This is where we’ll spend our final night in Great Britain!



Before we turn in for the night, let’s stroll around the charming town center. After the Last War, Ruthin was rebuilt into a fine medieval marketplace town. There is a lovely old church here that is still used as a

church today, but the old courthouse building with its original gibbet (gallows) still visible just below the eaves has been converted into a bank.

The last time the gibbet was used was in the year 1679. Father Charles Mahoney, an Irish Franciscan monk, was shipwrecked off the coast near Pembrokeshire in south Wales yet somehow managed to survive and swim ashore. He traveled north in hopes of completing his homeward journey to Ireland but was arrested because he was wearing a **habit**, the traditional garb of monks.

He was tried and convicted of the crime of being a Catholic priest in an era when Catholicism was against the law in Britain. He was sentenced to death here at the old courthouse.



Bara
brith

That is some tragic history for you, and you can learn quite a lot more about past criminals (or supposed criminals) and their punishments down at the Ruthin Gaol, which is the Old English spelling of “jail.” Or, if you would rather, we can pop into the corner bakery instead and enjoy some Welsh baked goods, such as Welsh cakes or bara brith, which means “speckled bread.” Welsh cakes are a bit like biscuits with a sprinkling of sugar over the top, and bara brith is a fruit loaf made with chopped dried fruit bits and sweet spices, similar to a Christmas fruitcake. Usually, bara brith is served sliced with butter alongside a cup of hot tea in the afternoon. It sounds like that will hit the spot.

With full stomachs and the anticipation of staying overnight in an 800-year-old castle, we practically skip up the hill to reach our hotel. What a beautiful country Wales is! And such a fascinating if complicated history it shares with her neighbor, England. It has been such a delight to roam around this huge island nation exploring all Great Britain has to offer. Where will we go next?

habit: long, loose garment worn by a member of a religious order



Say “oo” for “w” while in Wales!

Myth or Legend:

- ✓ The supposed location of King Arthur’s Camelot is the old Roman villa of Caerleon.
- ✓ King Arthur’s royal crest from his family is represented on the Welsh flag.
- ✓ Lancelot and the Knights of the Round Table met in Camelot.

Locations:

- ✓ Two-thirds of Wales’ population live in the capital city of Cardiff.
- ✓ Town names include Llanvihangel, Cwmystwyth, and Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceirog.
- ✓ The “w” in Welsh is pronounced like the English double-o as in “pool.”
- ✓ Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogogoch is a town with one of the longest names in the world.
- ✓ Ruthin was named “Red fort” after the red sandstone used to build Castell Coch.

TIMELINE

1282 ▶ Edward I invades Wales and builds Caernarfon Castle.

1535 ▶ Wales is officially incorporated into England by the Laws in Wales Acts.

Short Answer

Write a short answer to the questions.

1. Two-thirds of the population of Wales live in what city? _____
2. What is mined for in Wales? _____
3. What are some of the animals that live in Wales? _____
4. What does Red Castle or Castell Coch yng Ngwern-fôr mean? _____

5. What is the name of Welsh cakes? _____

Rename Your Town or City

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch has claimed the title of one of the longest town names in the world.

The original name for Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch in Wales was originally shorter until it reached this length. Without a doubt, the meaning of the long name gives details on its location. Landmarks, church buildings, and landscape shape its meaning.

What does it mean in Welsh? “Saint Mary’s Church in the hollow of the white hazel near the rapid whirlpool and the Church of Saint Tysilio of the red cave.”

Bring your creativity and knowledge of where you live to create a new long name for your town or city. What are landmarks, buildings or other structures of significance to your faith, and descriptions of landscape? Try combining all your words together without spaces to form a creative new name for your town or city.



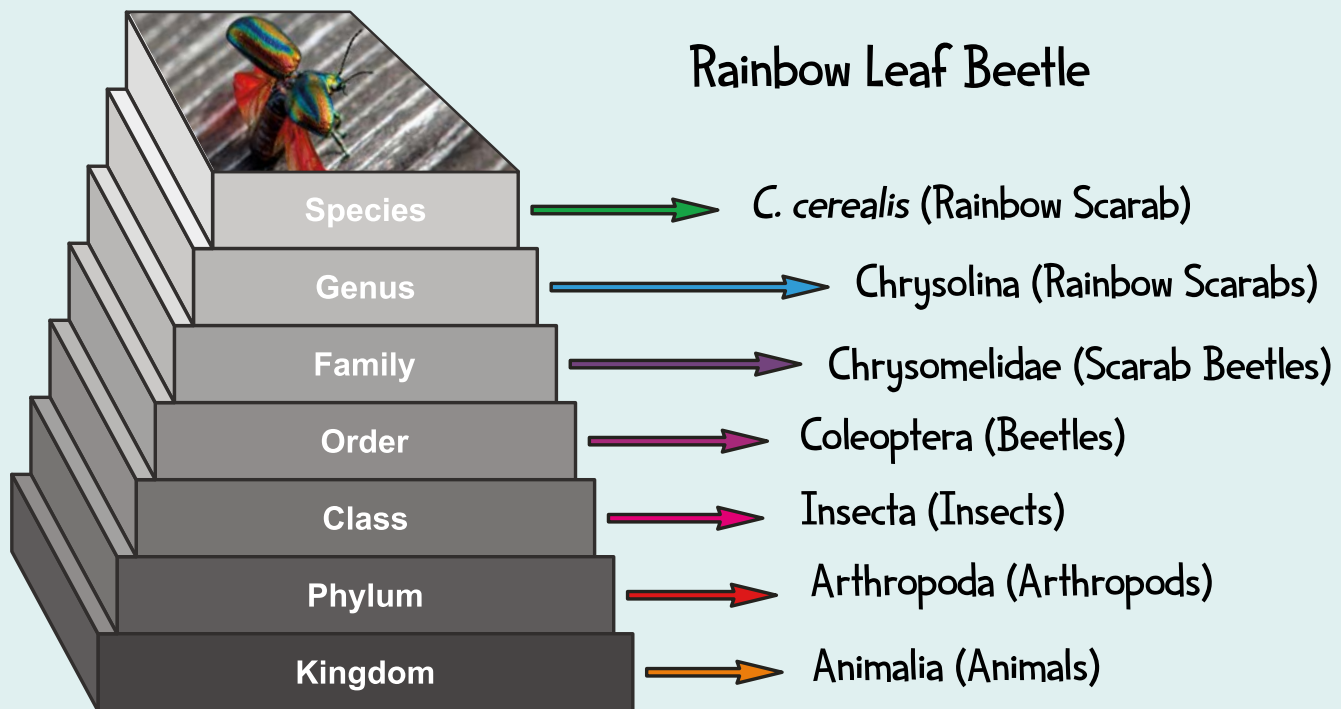
Search for Insects

Chrysolina cerealis is classified as the rainbow beetle's species in the animal kingdom. The rainbow beetle is found in Wales and in a few other locations in Europe. When we learn in Genesis of every "kind" being created, we are learning about the family or order. This

is the classification system: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species. The "kind" in Genesis comes from the word *baramin* that may be associated with order or family. So, there are variations in an order or family to create uniquely designed beetles that adapt to their habitat and showcase originality within God's ordered creation. The multicolored iridescent shell of the rainbow leaf beetle glimmers in the sunlight.

Materials needed:

- ☐ Magnifying glass
- ☐ Drawing paper and drawing supplies



Optional: Teacher's Discretion ☐ No ☐ Yes Due Date: _____

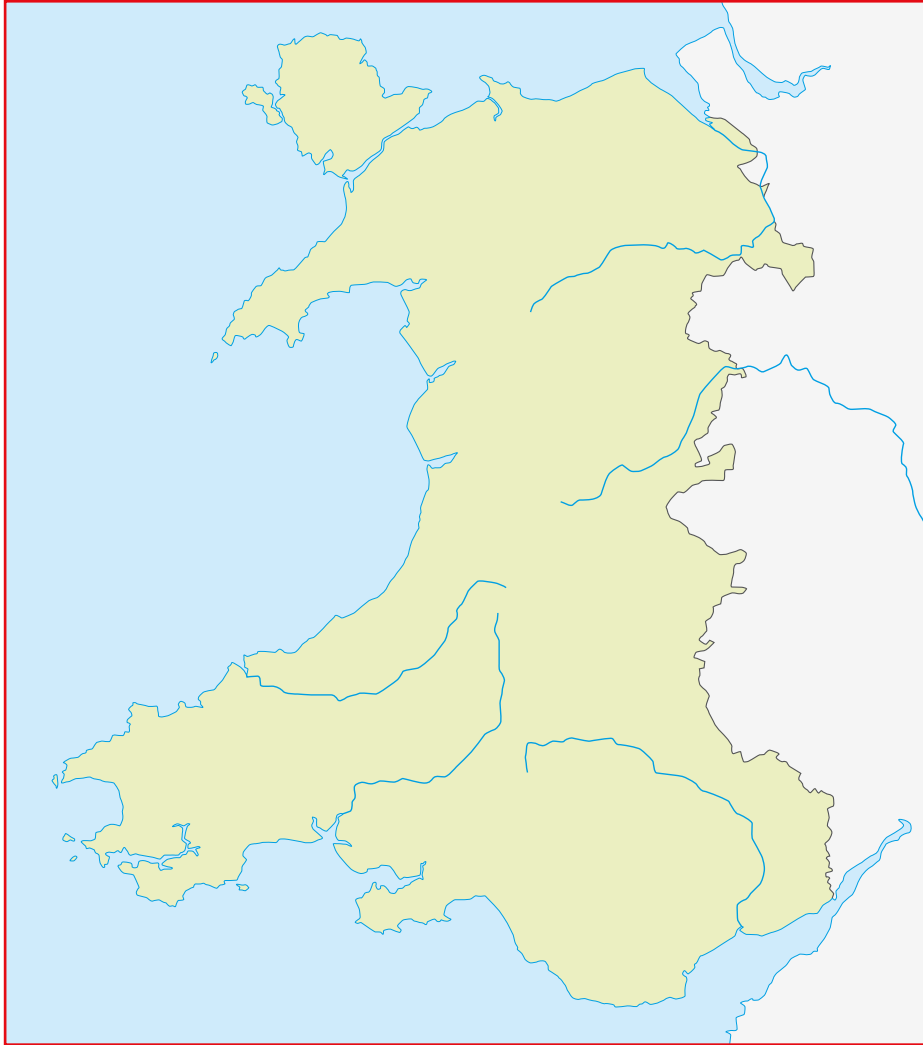
With your parent's permission or guidance, explore outside or even go for a hike or walk to discover insects where you live. Use a magnifying glass to examine the unique characteristics of the insects you locate. Draw one or more insects you locate. To learn more about the Rainbow Beetle, explore the Answers in Genesis website.

Then God said, "Let the earth bring forth living creatures after their kind: cattle and creeping things and beasts of the earth after their kind": and it was so.

—Genesis 1:24

Mapping It Out!

Complete the map of the country of Wales in the box below. Refer to the map on page 383.



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

- ☐ Wales
- ☐ Irish Sea
- ☐ Holyhead
- ☐ Caernarfon
- ☐ Add a star ★ for the capital city of Cardiff.

Flashcards

Make flashcards of the bolded glossary words from this lesson. Then, either add drawings of the terms or act them out in charades. Be creative!

Welsh corgi





A Tasty Tour

[optional]



Rarebit

Ingredients:

- 4 slices thick bread
- 2 egg yolks
- 2 tablespoons sour cream
- ¾ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon mustard (Dijon for spicy)
- 2 cups cheddar cheese, grated

NOTE: Requires adult supervision and participation.

Optional: Teacher’s Discretion

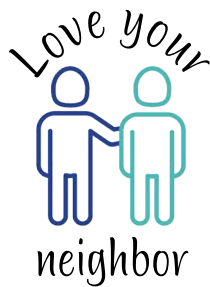
☐ No ☐ Yes Due Date: _____

Directions:

1. Toast the bread on both sides.
2. In a bowl, whisk together the egg yolks, sour cream, mustard, and Worcestershire sauce.
3. Stir in the grated cheese and any other ingredients you want to add.
4. Spread the egg and cheese sauce mixture right up to the edges of the toast and grill for 2–3 minutes until golden brown.

Learn Geography Terms

Page 342 is a reference page for understanding the terms geographers use to describe landforms.



Christianity is the religion of more than 40% of Wales, and a slightly larger percentage are non-religious. Just like other parts of the world, there are people God created who do not recognize Him. We humbly ask you, Lord, for wisdom and boldness. James 1:5 tells us, “But if any of you lacks wisdom, let him ask of God, who gives to all generously and without reproach, and it will be given to him.”

Crossword Puzzle

Complete the crossword puzzle using the hints below.



ACROSS

3. Rhudd in Welsh means _____
5. Largest park in Wales
6. Nickname for King Edward the First
7. Broth soups are known as
9. Old English spelling of "jail"
10. Welsh for "the red ridge"
12. Welsh language is called _____

DOWN

1. Roman legionary fortress
2. A knight of the Round Table of Camelot
4. Majority of people in Wales speak this language
8. Melted cheese on toast is called _____
11. Welsh name for Wales

Make a Topographical Map: Part 1

Let's create a topographical map.

1. Choose between creating a map of Wales or of Wales and England.
2. Cut cardboard to desired size.
3. With a pencil and yardstick or ruler, draw and label the lines of latitude and longitude on your cardboard.
4. Using the latitude and longitude lines as a guide, draw the outline of Wales or Wales and England.
5. In a mixing bowl, stir together 4 cups flour and 2 cups salt. Gradually add 2 cups of water. Knead salt dough until smooth.
6. Arrange the salt dough on your map space and form higher elevations according to the topographical map information.
7. Allow map to dry for 1 to 2 days.

Materials needed:

- ☐ Cardboard
- ☐ Scissors
- ☐ Yardstick or ruler
- ☐ 4 cups flour
- ☐ 2 cups salt
- ☐ 2 cups water
- ☐ Mixing bowl

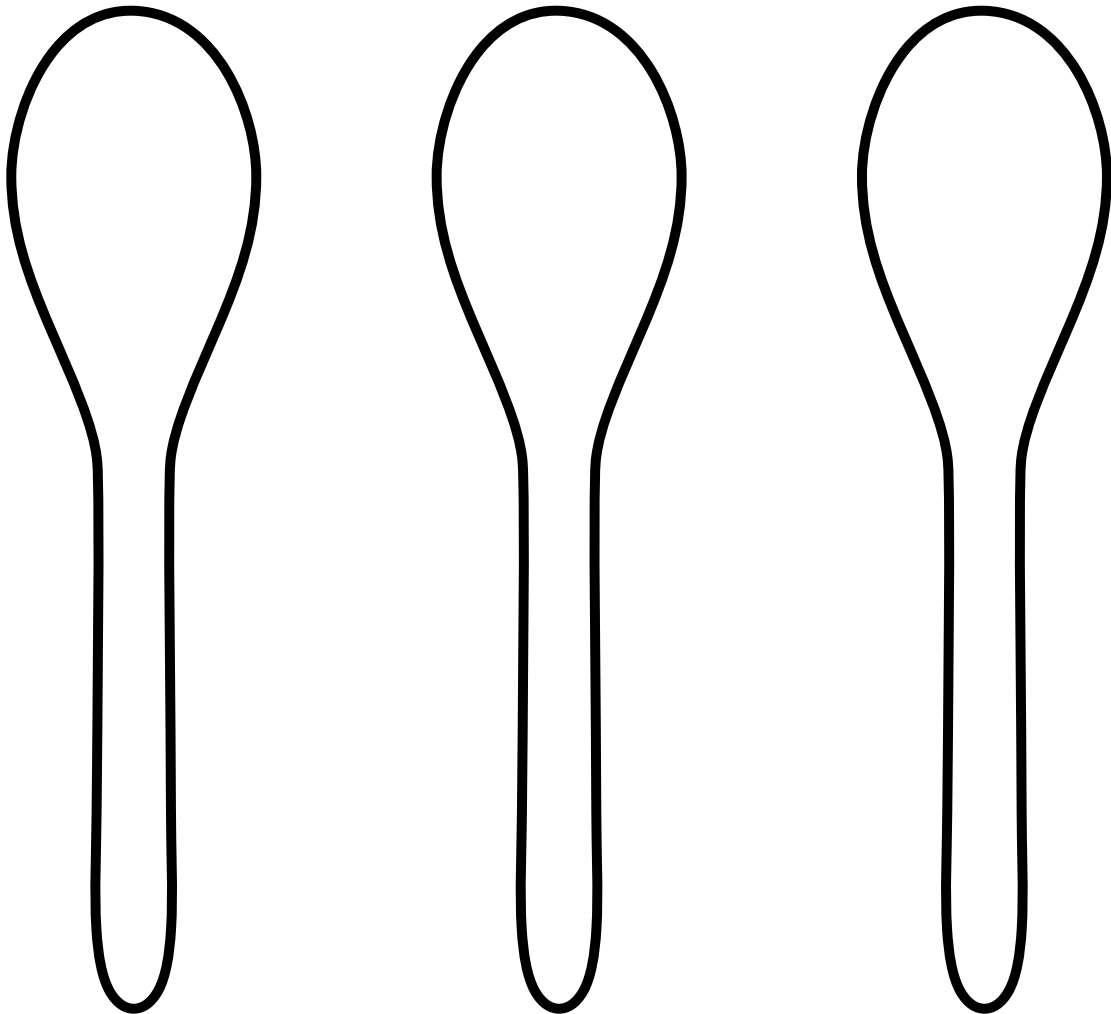


You will be painting and labeling your topographical map on Day 130 of the course as Part 2 of this activity.

Welsh Lovespoons

The Welsh have a special tradition centered around a spoon. Wooden lovespoons would be carefully-crafted by a young man, who would then give the spoon to the girl he loves. It was a way to show how much he loved her and that he was skilled and could make money for his future wife and family.

Let's get creative – using markers, colored pencils, or crayons, use the three spoons to tell a story through your designs.



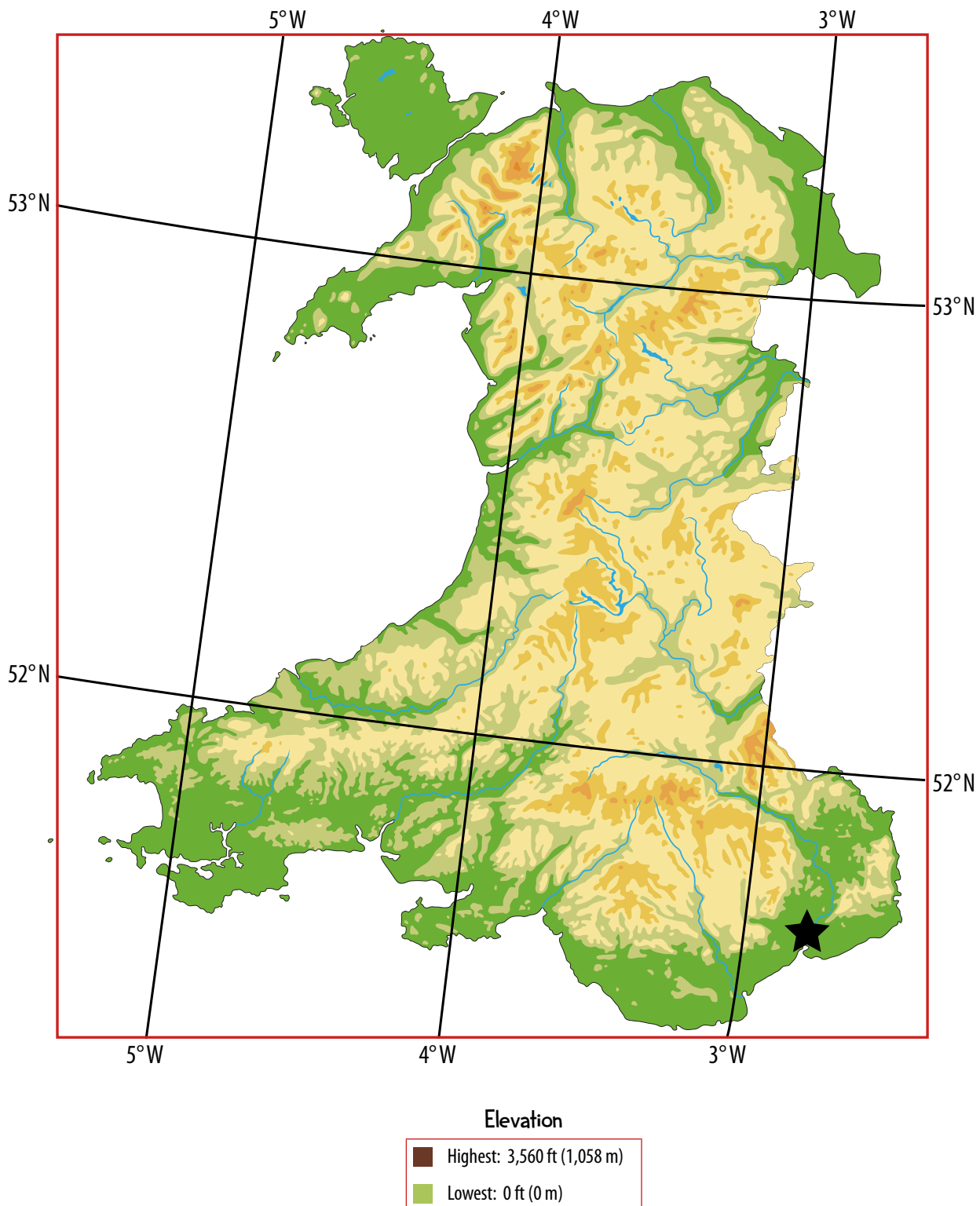
When you have finished, write the short story your design reveals on the lines below.

Make a Topographical Map: Part 2

Refer back to this topographical map and key for Wales as a guide. Paint your plaster topographical map. Then redraw and label the lines of latitude and longitude. Label key sites of water and the capital city.

Materials needed:

- ☐ Yardstick or ruler
- ☐ Paint
- ☐ Paintbrushes



Matching

Match each word or phrase to the correct description.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. _____ Person lacking social skills and manners; rough or violent | a. Barbarian |
| 2. _____ Fighters for political, social, or religious causes during medieval times | b. Pagan |
| 3. _____ A condition of being safe or sheltered from pursuit, danger, or trouble | c. Refuge |
| 4. _____ A person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions | d. Crusaders |
| 5. _____ A state in which all property is owned and shared equally | e. Communism |

Fill in the Blank

Complete the correct answer in the blanks provided.

- Riga is the capital city of Latvia and was once a _____ fishing village.
- The white wagtail is the national bird of _____.
- The _____ refers to the materials created of various objects, such as tools and jewelry, from stone and bronze.
- _____ won the Battle of Grunwald.
- The Curonian Spit is a UNESCO World _____ Site.

Multiple Choice

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. In 1390, Welsh raiders stormed the Crooked Castle in Lithuania using a weapon called the _____.
 - a. Welsh raider
 - b. Welsh dog
 - c. Fierce dog
 - d. Welsh cat
2. A translucent honey-colored substance, amber is from fossilized tree _____.
 - a. Storks
 - b. Resin
 - c. Bark
 - d. Crosses
3. In Estonia, you may try _____ through wet, spongy ground.
 - a. Playing basketball
 - b. Sandboarding
 - c. Taking a ferry
 - d. Bog-shoeing
4. The Curonian Spit is located in
 - a. Lithuania
 - b. Latvia
 - c. Estonia
 - d. Finland
5. A sweet confection made from sugar or honey and almond meal is _____ that is used to craft cakes, confections, and even large creations.
 - a. Saint
 - b. Rye bread
 - c. Marzipan
 - d. Biezpiena Sierins

Finish the Map

Label the following locations on the map:

1. Baltic Sea
2. Lithuania
3. Latvia
4. Estonia
5. Tallinn



Name _____

Multiple Choice

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. A translucent honey-colored substance, amber is from fossilized tree _____.
 - a. Storks
 - b. Resin
 - c. Bark
 - d. Crosses

2. The White Cliffs of _____ can be seen across the English Channel in the country of France on a clear day.
 - a. Clover
 - b. Rover
 - c. Stover
 - d. Dover

3. The _____ carries warm water up from the equator, which cools in the northern hemisphere and then returns to the southern hemisphere.
 - a. Saaremaa Island
 - b. Crusader
 - c. Maarahvas
 - d. Trans-Atlantic Gulf Stream

4. In Estonia, you may try _____ through wet, spongy ground.
 - a. Playing basketball
 - b. Sandboarding
 - c. Taking a ferry
 - d. Bog-shoeing

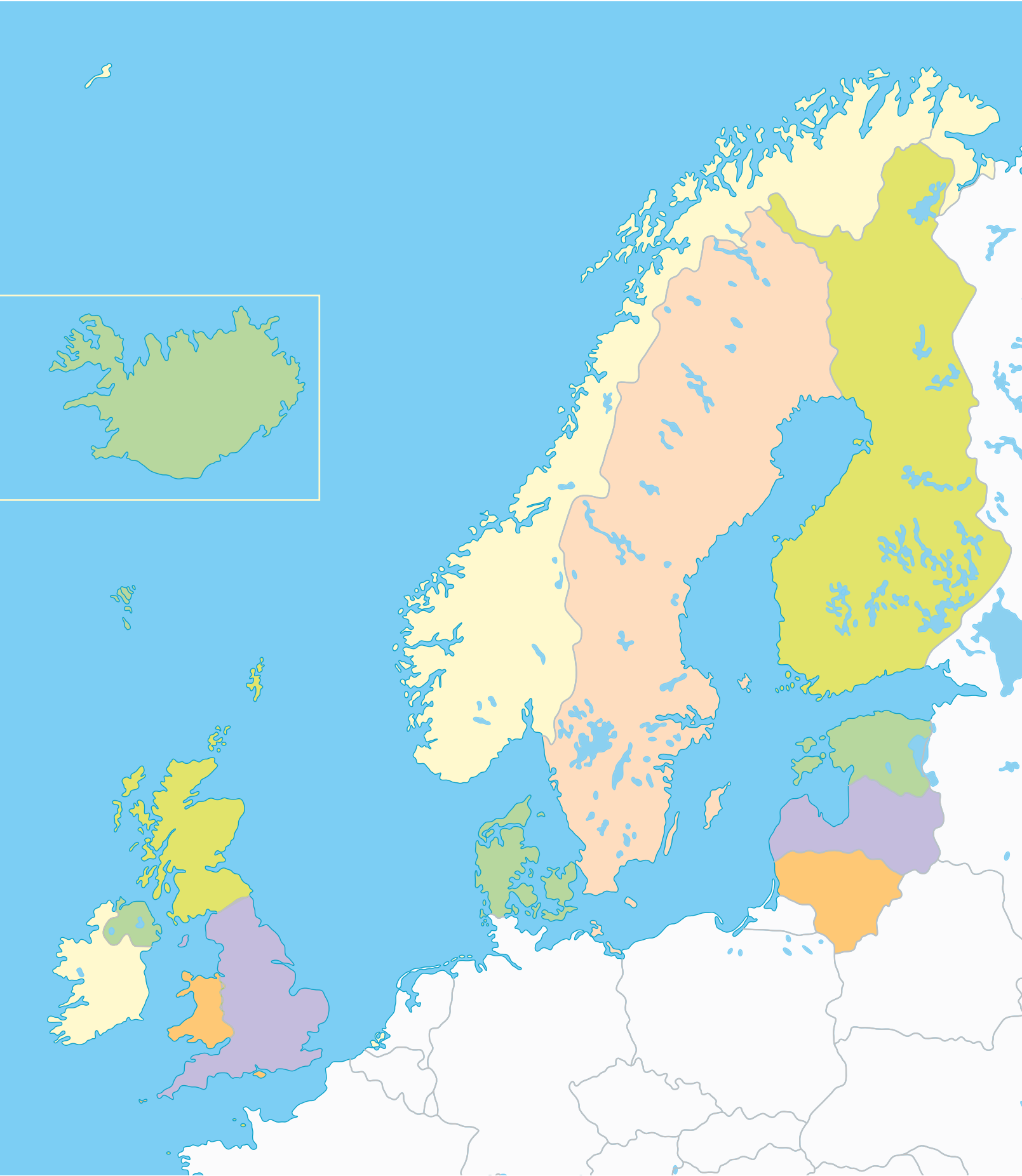
Fill in the Blank

1. Cambridge was a farm, then a trading center for _____, then a location for the University of Cambridge.
2. Riga is the capital city of Latvia and was once a _____ fishing village.
3. The _____ refers to the materials created of various objects, such as tools and jewelry, from stone and bronze.
4. An archipelago is a group of _____.
5. The polar bear travels by _____, arrives in Iceland, comes from Greenland, and does not usually stay.

Finish the Map

Label the following locations on the map:

1. The Baltic Sea
2. Sweden
3. London
4. England
5. Scotland
6. Wales
7. Northern Ireland
8. North Sea
9. Lithuania
10. Latvia
11. Iceland
12. Reykjavík
13. Atlantic Ocean
14. Stockholm
15. Oslo
16. Estonia



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

Lesson 1

Adventure Challenge 1, Day 5, pages 25-26

Share What You Remember About Lithuania

1. They wanted to convert Lithuanians to Christianity. If they could not, they would destroy.
2. Yes, they were victorious.
3. Lithuania won the Battle of Grunwald.
4. The Curonian Spit is a remarkable geographic feature of Lithuania.
5. People in Lithuania enjoy sandboarding.

Adventure Challenge 2, Day 8, pages 33-34

Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Poland | 6. Welsh cat |
| 2. Germany | 7. Christian |
| 3. independence | 8. Grunwald |
| 4. Mindaugas | 9. Questions and answers will vary. |
| 5. 1291 | |

Share What You Remember About Lithuania

1. It is white throughout it.
2. Lithuania is famous for basketball.

Lesson 2

Adventure Challenge 3, Day 13, pages 41-42

The Amazing Outdoors in Latvia

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

Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. amber, resin | 4. birds |
| 2. bronze | 5. Russia |
| 3. wolf, lynx | |

Adventure Challenge 4, Day 16, pages 47-49

Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. Sovietization | 3. Daugava |
| 2. 1991 | |

Lesson 3

Adventure Challenge 5, Day 23, pages 63-64

Short Answer

1. Maarahvas means "country people" or "people of the land."
2. Saaremaa means "Island land" or "the land on the island."
3. Meteorites crashed to the ground approximately 3,500 years ago in Saaremaa.

Adventure Challenge 6, Day 26, pages 69-70

Short Answer

1. St. Olaf's Church was once the tallest building in the world.
2. A bog is a stretch of wet, spongy ground with soil that is composed mainly of decayed vegetable matter.
3. Bog shoes can be worn to walk through a bog

Matching

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 3. d |
| 2. a | 4. c |

Lesson 4

Adventure Challenge 7, Day 36, pages 77-78

Exports and the Economy

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. 60.96 | 3. surplus |
| 2. deficit | |

Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. lakes | 2. equator |
|----------|------------|

Adventure Challenge 8, Day 40, pages 83-84

Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Russia, Sweden | 2. coffee |
|-------------------|-----------|

Adventure Challenge 22, Day 106, pages 227-228

Short Answer

1. Answers may vary, but should give specific examples, at least two to three; this could be specific sites, towns, cultural traditions, food, tourist attractions or other information.
2. Answers may vary. May reference that they are both stone circles.
3. Answers may vary. May observe that it is smaller than Stonehenge.
4. Answers may vary. May mention intimidating barbarians or showing power or a suitable other answer.
5. Wording may vary. Hardtack (dry bread), hard cheeses, and beef jerky.

Lesson 12

Adventure Challenge 23, Day 111, pages 237-238

Archipelagos

1. approximately 56 miles
2. approximately 4 miles
3. approximately 19 miles

Short Answer

1. Loch Ness Lake
2. Inner Hebrides, Outer Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland

Faults Exploration

1. 306 inches (25.5 feet)
2. Fault lines will vary, but should mention at least two historical fault lines, as well as location, and at least one earthquake which occurred there historically.

Adventure Challenge 24, Day 115, pages 247-248

Multiple Choice

1. c. Building made of stone on agricultural land
2. c. The land was converted from crop farming to sheep farming.
3. a. Plaid fabric
4. d. Both “a” and “b”

Loch Ness Monster Mystery

1. Answers will vary, but should give a couple of examples of what they learned about Nessie.
2. Answers will vary. There could be a range of responses to this question - it could be they find it interesting and intriguing or the student may go into why he thinks there may or may not be a Nessie; or the student could try to explain how and why it became a legend.

Lesson 13

Adventure Challenge 25, Day 121, pages 257-258

Medieval Military Architecture

1. a. Answers vary, but for full credit, should note two distinct things. Ex. The last time this castle was stormed was in 1415.
b. Answers vary. Owain Glyndwr, revolted against English rule in the Last War of Independence.
2. It contains all of the mentioned. All boxes should be checked.
3. Answers will vary. For the crenellations, the merlons provided protection, and the crenets allowed for fire of arrows, the curtain wall was a protective stronghold, the moat helped prevent an attack, slits allowed for firing arrows, and the tower allowed a visual overlook of the fortress
4. Answers to this will vary. Ex.: The Welsh were not easily subdued by their neighbor England to the east.

Adventure Challenge 26, Day 125, pages 263-264

Short Answer

1. Cardiff
2. Slate
3. Welsh mountain sheep, Welsh black cattle
4. Red Castle in the Sea Swamps
5. Bara brith

Activity 18, Day 128, pages 267-268

Crossword Puzzle

Across	Down
3. Red	1. Isca Augusta
5. Snowdonia	2. Lancelot
6. Hammer	4. English
7. Cawl	8. Rarebit
9. Ruthin Gaol	11. Cymru
10. Crib Goch	
12. Cymraeg	

Quizzes

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

Quiz One (Lessons 1–3)

Matching

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 4. b |
| 2. d | 5. e |
| 3. c | |

Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Viking | 4. Lithuania |
| 2. Latvia | 5. Heritage |
| 3. Bronze Age | |

Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. a |
| 2. b | 5. c |
| 3. d | |

Finish the Map

The Baltic States Map

Note: If you have concerns about placement of sites on the map, there are reference maps in the resource section of this book.

Student should have identified the following sites on the map of the Baltic States: Baltic Sea, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Tallinn. Reference map on page 20.

Quiz Two (Lessons 4–8)

Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 4. a |
| 2. d | 5. d |
| 3. b | |

Matching

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. e | 4. c |
| 2. f | 5. d |
| 3. a | 6. b |

Similarities and Differences

Fill in the Blank

1. Both are swampy or marshy.

2. Taiga is a forest of high northern latitudes; a fen is a low and frequently flooded area.
3. Both are measured by the value of exports and imports.
4. Trade surplus is when the value of a country's exports is greater than the imports. Trade deficit is when the value of a country's imports is greater than its exports.

Finish the Map

The Nordic States Map

Note: If you have concerns about placement of sites on the map, there are reference maps in the resource section of this book.

Student should have identified the following sites on the map of the Nordic States: Gulf of Bothnia, Oslo, Stockholm, Sweden, and Helsinki. Reference map on page 20.

Quiz Three (Lessons 9–15)

Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 4. a |
| 2. a | 5. d |
| 3. d | |

Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. ships | 4. forts |
| 2. falling down | 5. rappel |
| 3. Buckingham | |

Short Answer

If writing about Caernarfon Castle in Wales, features that describe medieval military architecture include crenellations, merlon, slits, and tower. Different features may be described.

Finish the Map

The British Isles Map

Note: If you have concerns about placement of sites on the map, there are reference maps in the resource section of this book.

Student should have identified the following sites on the map of the British Isles: London, England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Reference map on page 20.