

# Homeschool Den Catalog

**Do you believe education can be exciting, inspiring, and full of joy? We do too!**

I love the quote by William Butler Yeats, "Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire." It's about getting the kids involved, engaged, and fired up about learning (while juggling the rest of life too!)

**A bit about me:** I am Liesl. I am passionate about creating hands-on, engaging lessons! I have my Master's from Brown University. I have more than 20 years of teaching experience. I was a high school teacher for many years both in the U.S. and internationally and also taught for the University of Maryland before leaving to homeschool my 3 wonderful kids.

**Hands-On Homeschooling:** I love creating curriculum and love making things engaging and fun for the kids. Be sure to visit this [hands-on activities page](#)! I shared TONS of pictures! This page has a wonderful free printable list of [homeschool teaching strategies \(and hands-on activity ideas\)](#).



Liesl@homeschoolden.com





# Homeschool Den Units



**BUNDLES are available!**

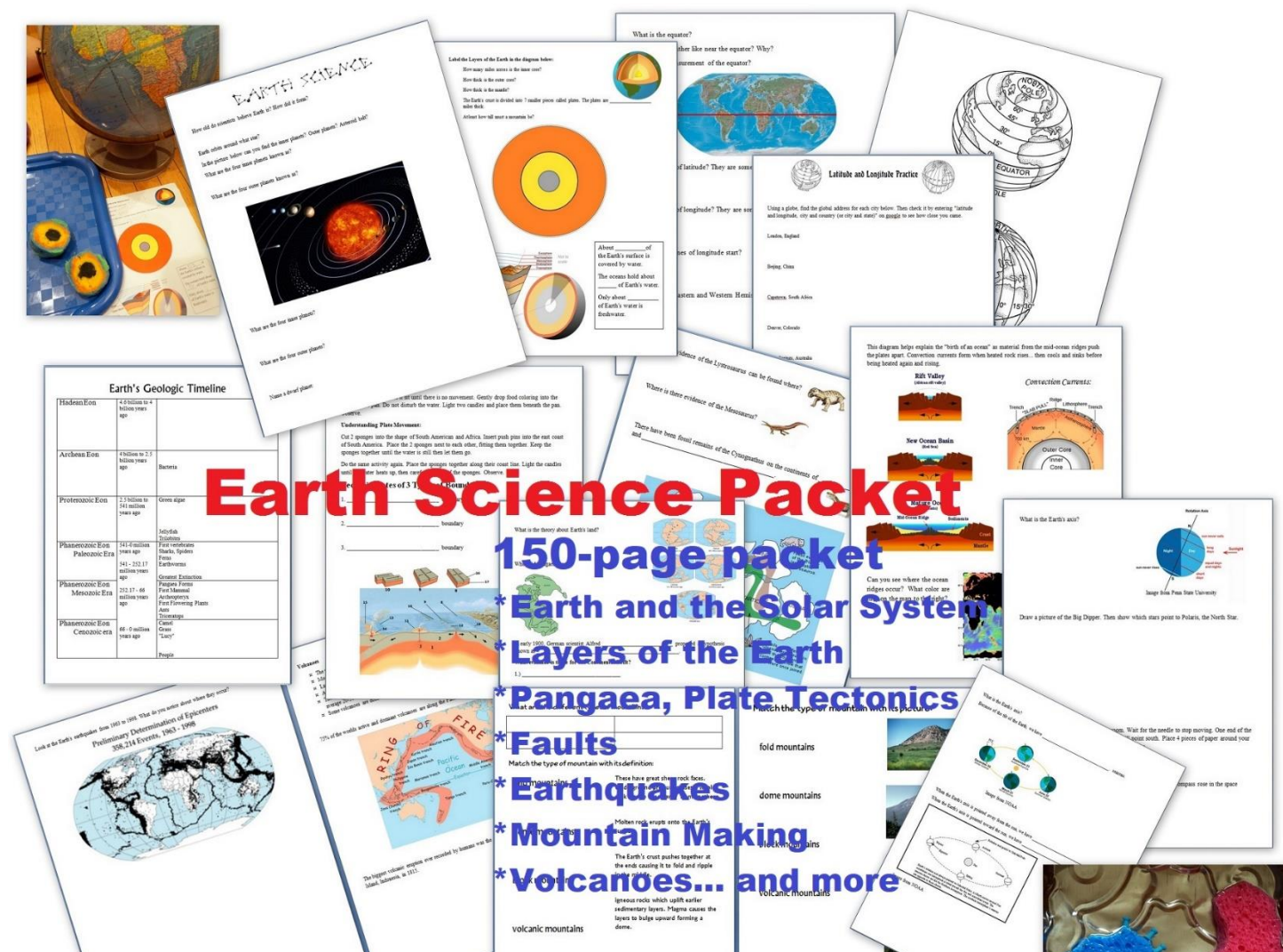


**Our packets are pdf downloads.**



# You might also be interested in these packets:

## Earth Science Packet (150 pages)



### Layers of the Earth Interactive Notebook Pages

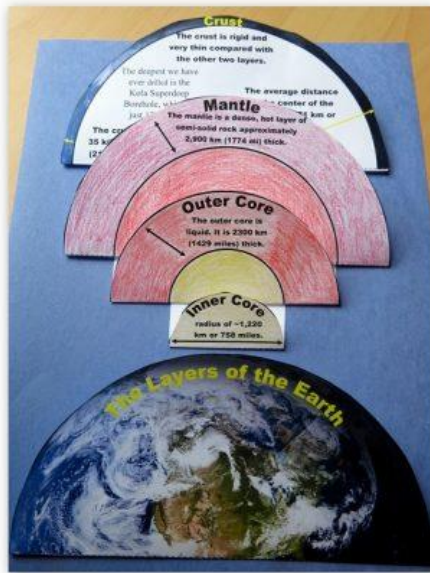
### Types of Volcanoes Interactive Notebook Pages



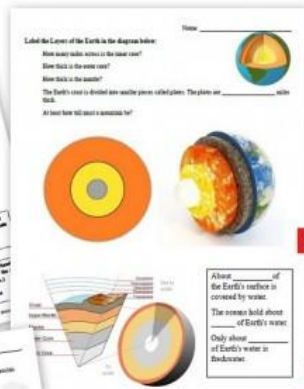
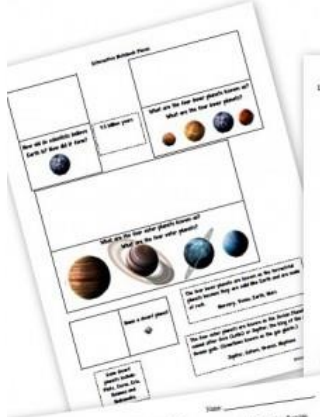


# Earth Science Packet (more pictures of what's included...)

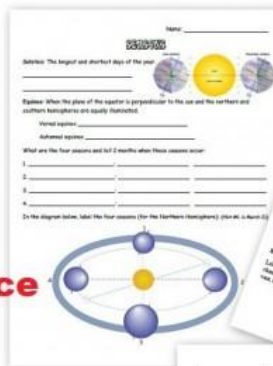
## Layers of the Earth - Interactive Notebook Activity



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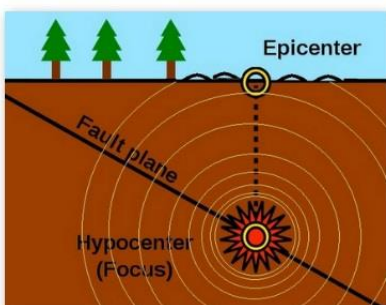


## Earth Science Packet Worksheets Lapbook Pages



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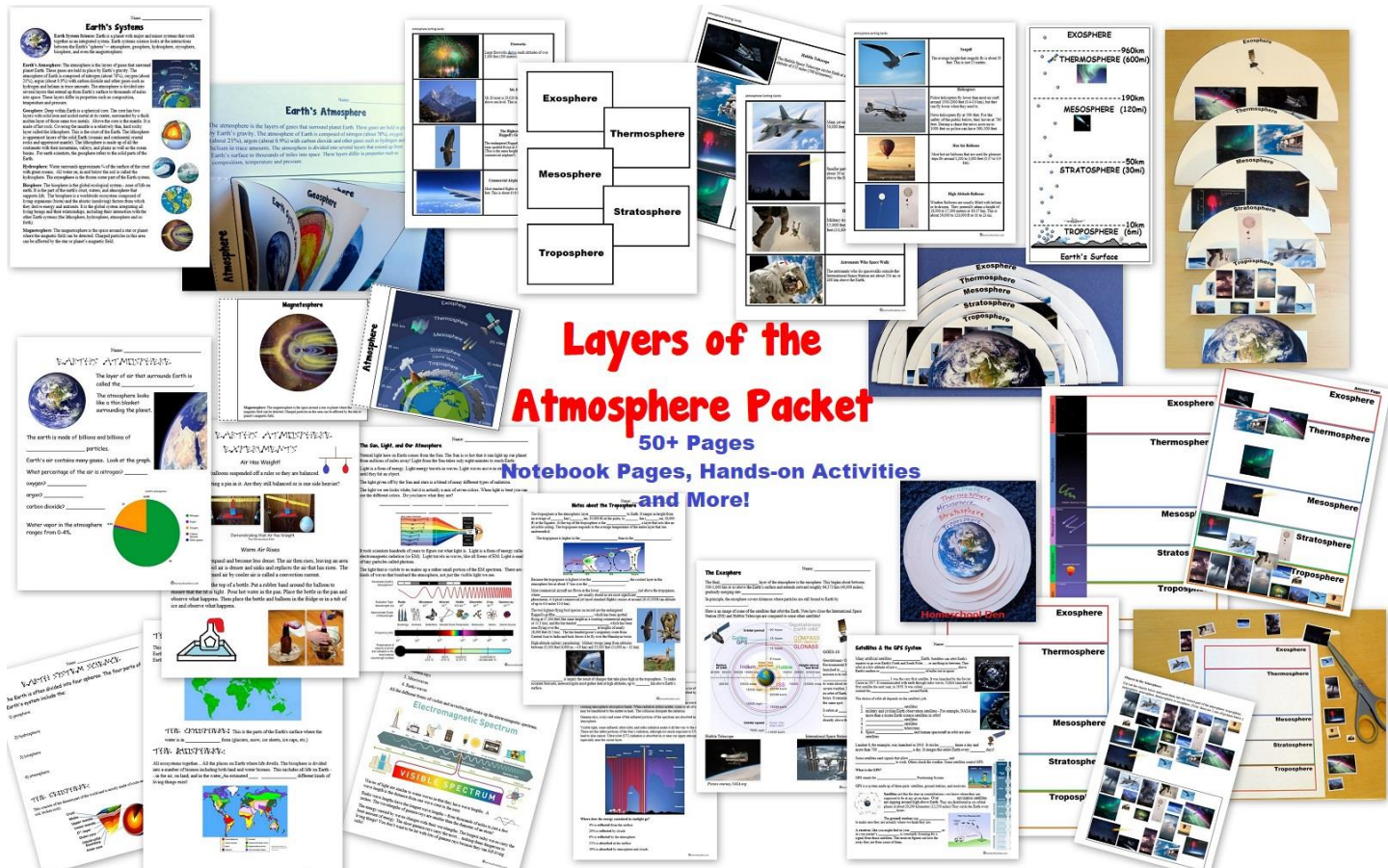
## Earth Science: Learning about Earthquake Vibrations



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# Layers of the Atmosphere Packet



## Earth's Atmosphere Packet, 50+ pages



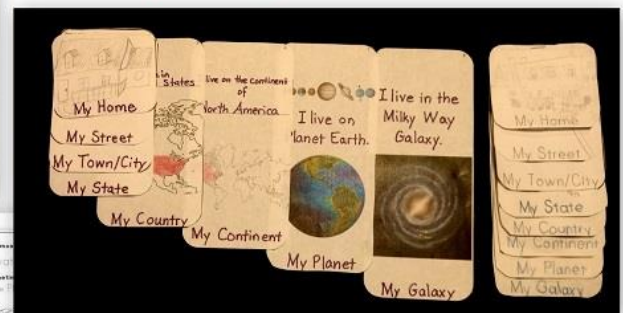


**Where I Live Activity:** This packet contains a **booklet** and an **interactive notebook activity** to help kids understand **where they live** — from our Milky Way Galaxy right down to their city/town, street and home!

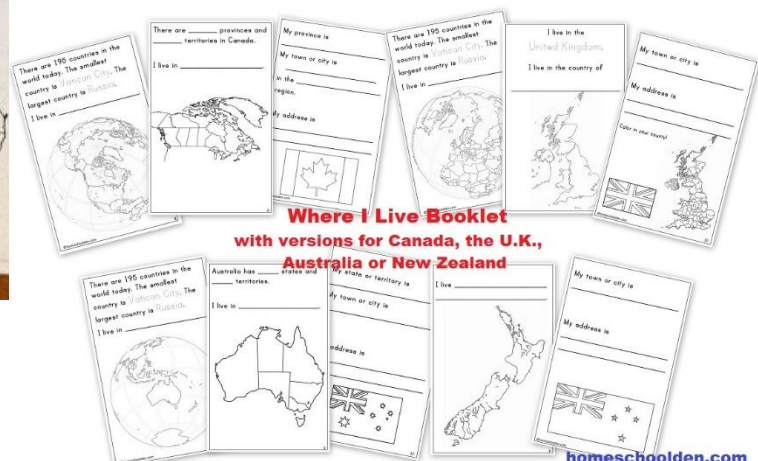
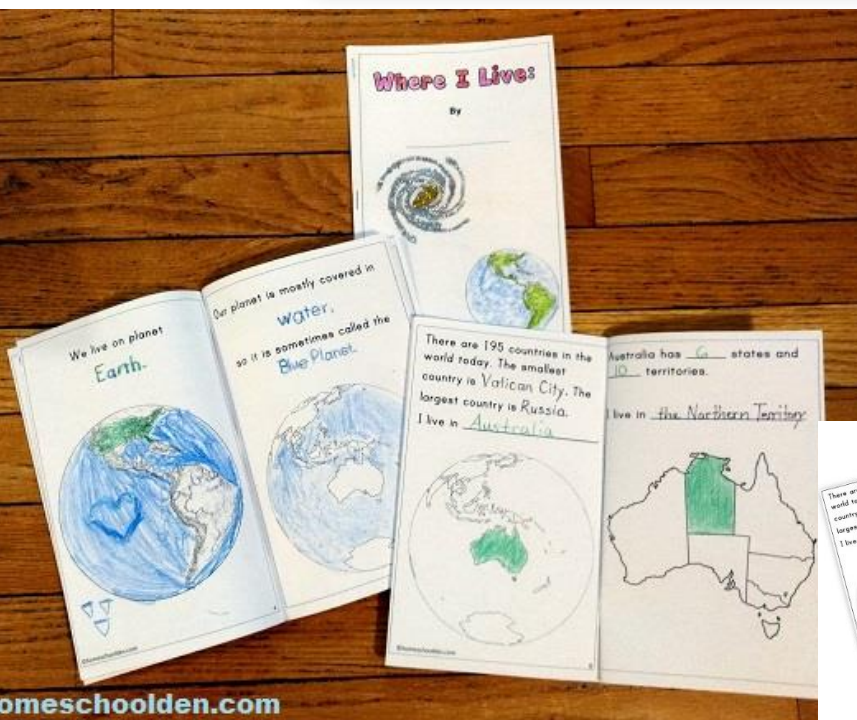


## Where I Live!

**My galaxy, solar system,  
planet, continent, country,  
state, town, and home!**

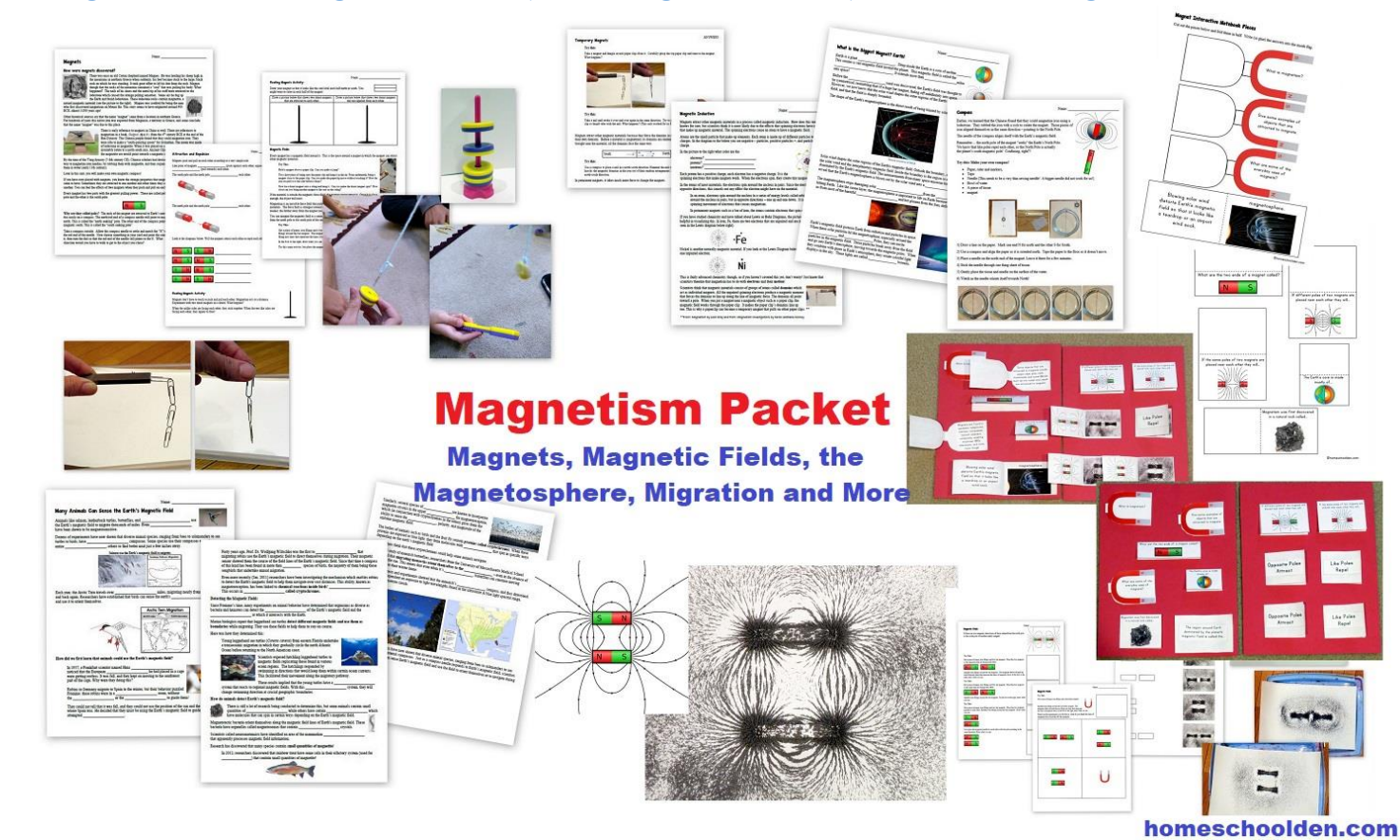


**Booklet  
and  
Interactive Notebook Activity**

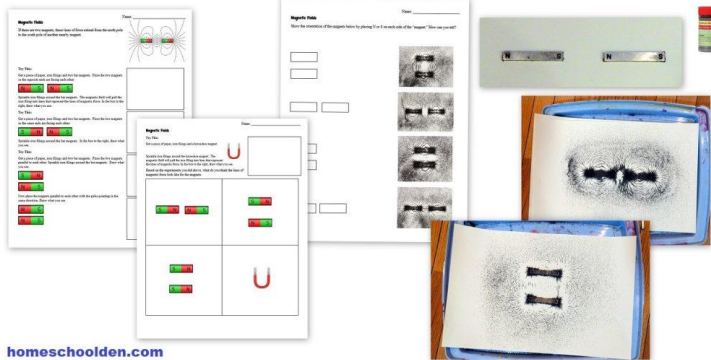




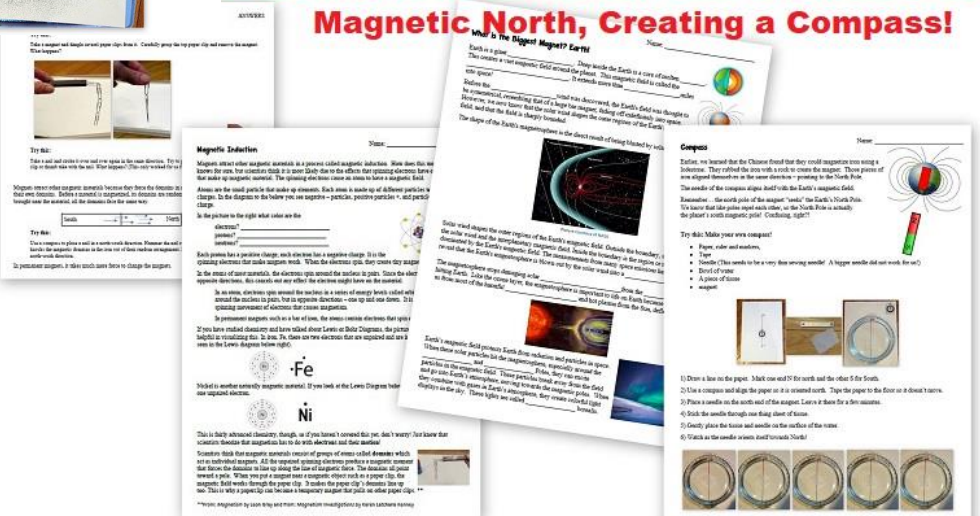
# Magnet Packet: Magnetic Fields, The Magnetosphere, and Animal Migration



## Magnet Unit: Learning about Magnetic Fields!



## Unit: Magnetic Induction, The Magnetosphere, Magnetic North, Creating a Compass!

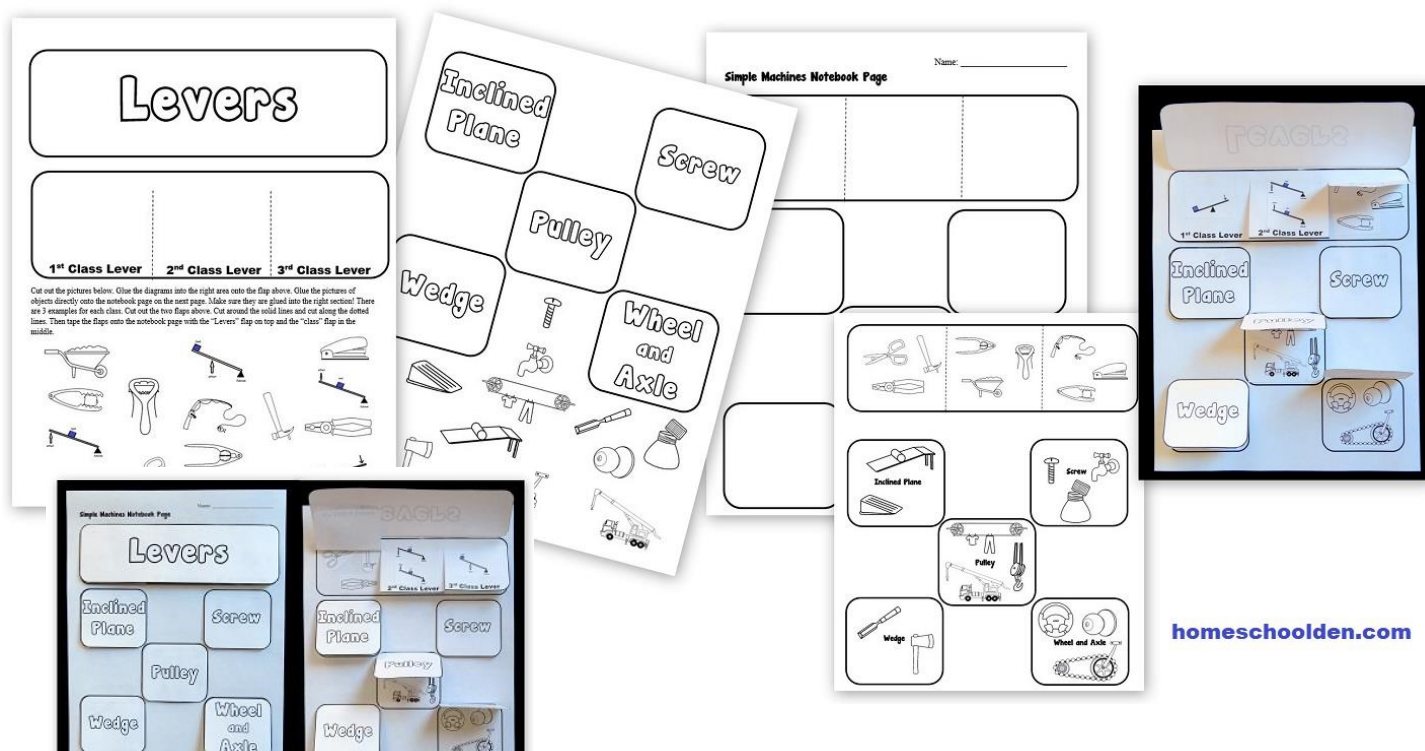




# Simple Machines Packet (30 pages)

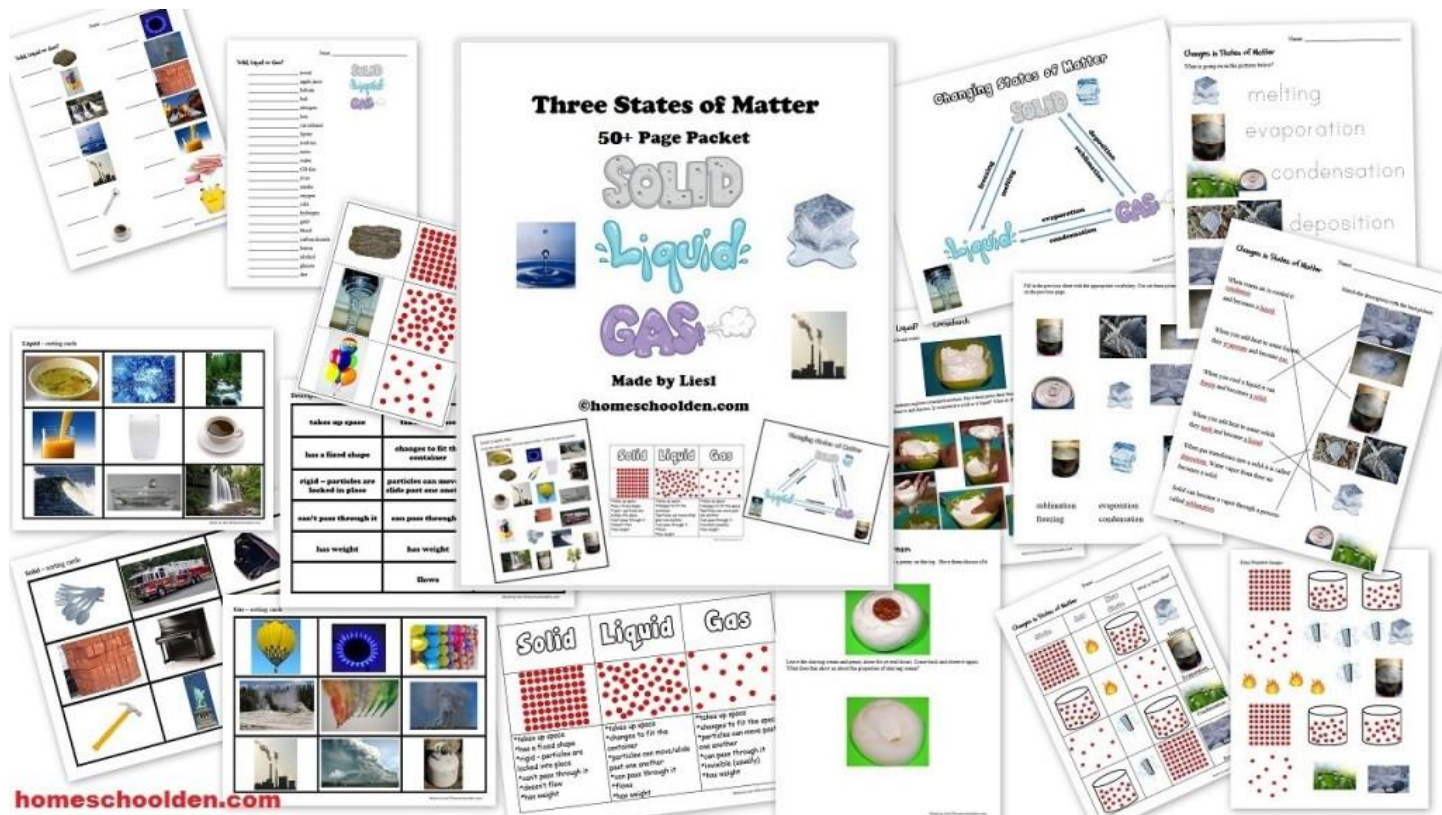


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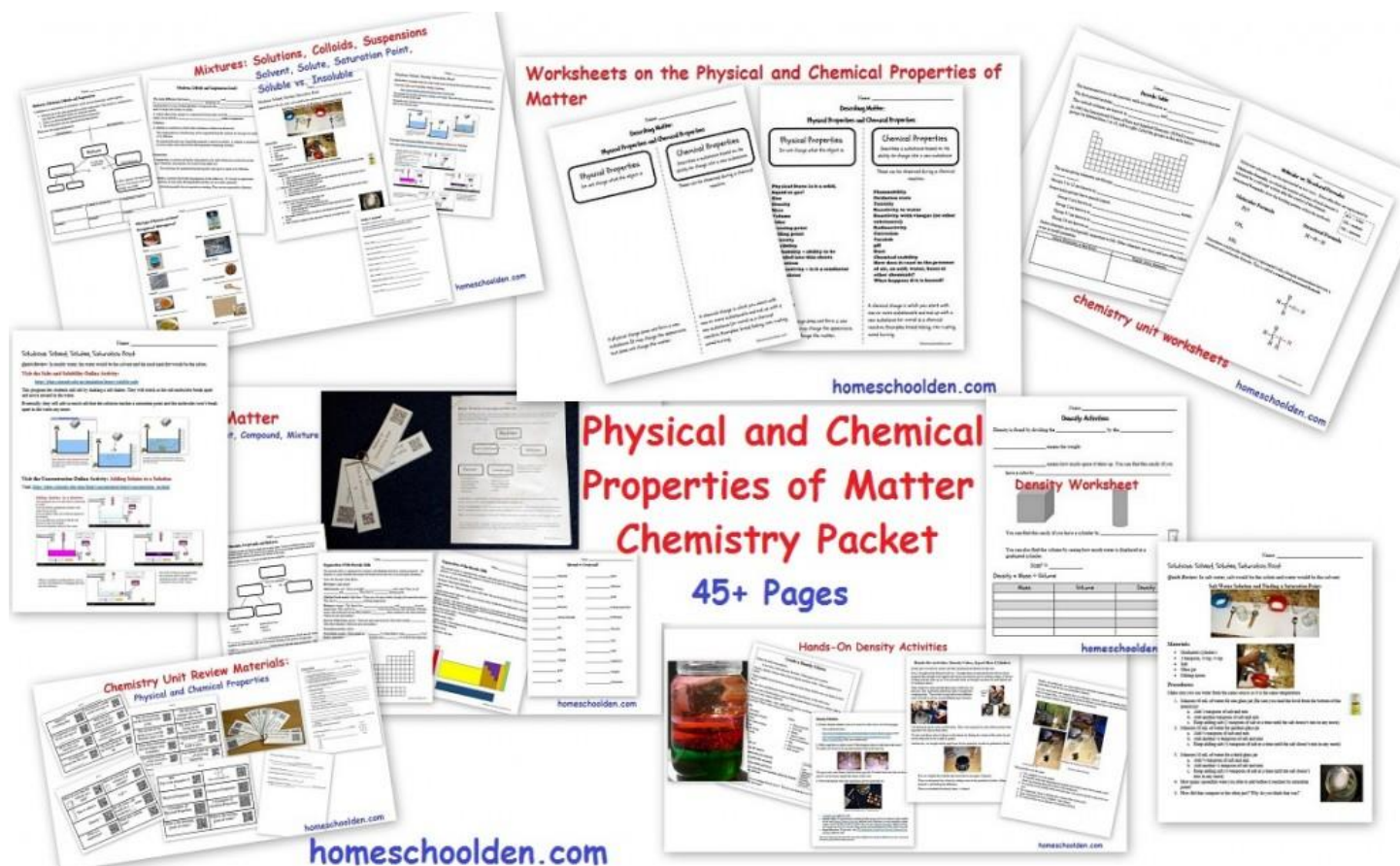




# States of Matter



# Physical and Chemical Properties of Matter

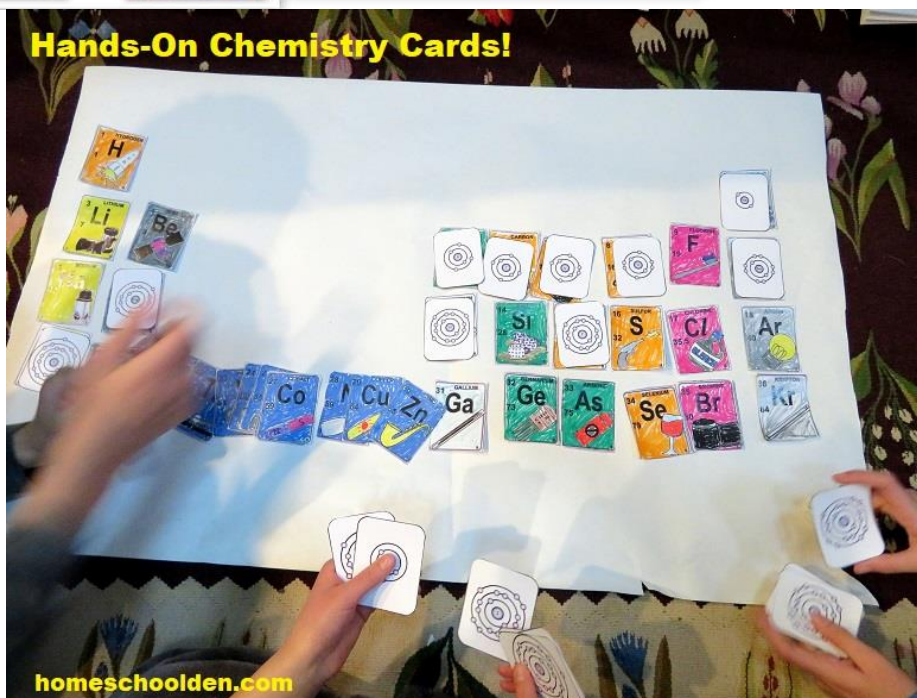




# **Chemistry Packet** Learn about the periodic table, the elements & their groups, valence electrons, Bohr Diagrams, Lewis Diagrams and more!

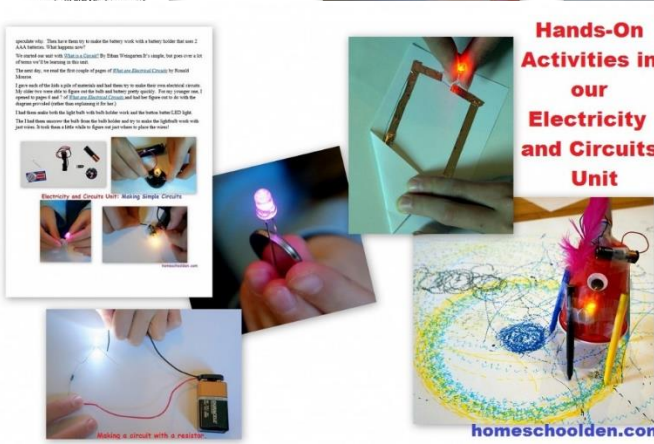
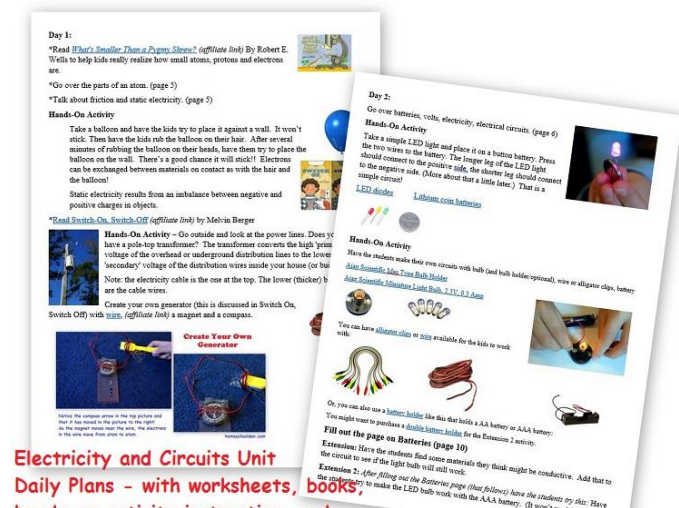
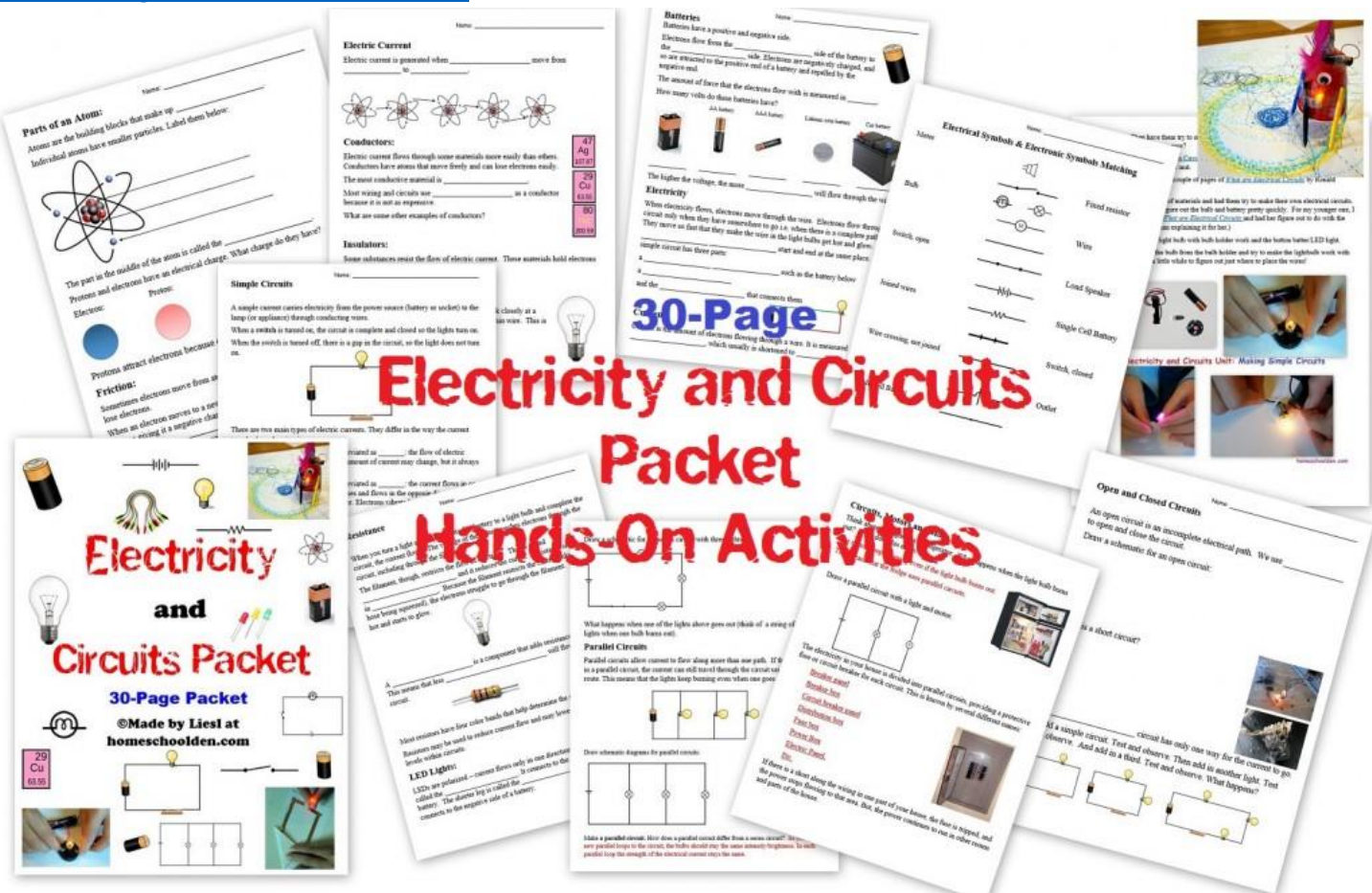


## **Hands-On Chemistry Cards!**





# Electricity and Circuits Packet



Electricity and Circuits Unit  
Daily Plans - with worksheets, books,  
hands-on activity instruction, and  
materials needed

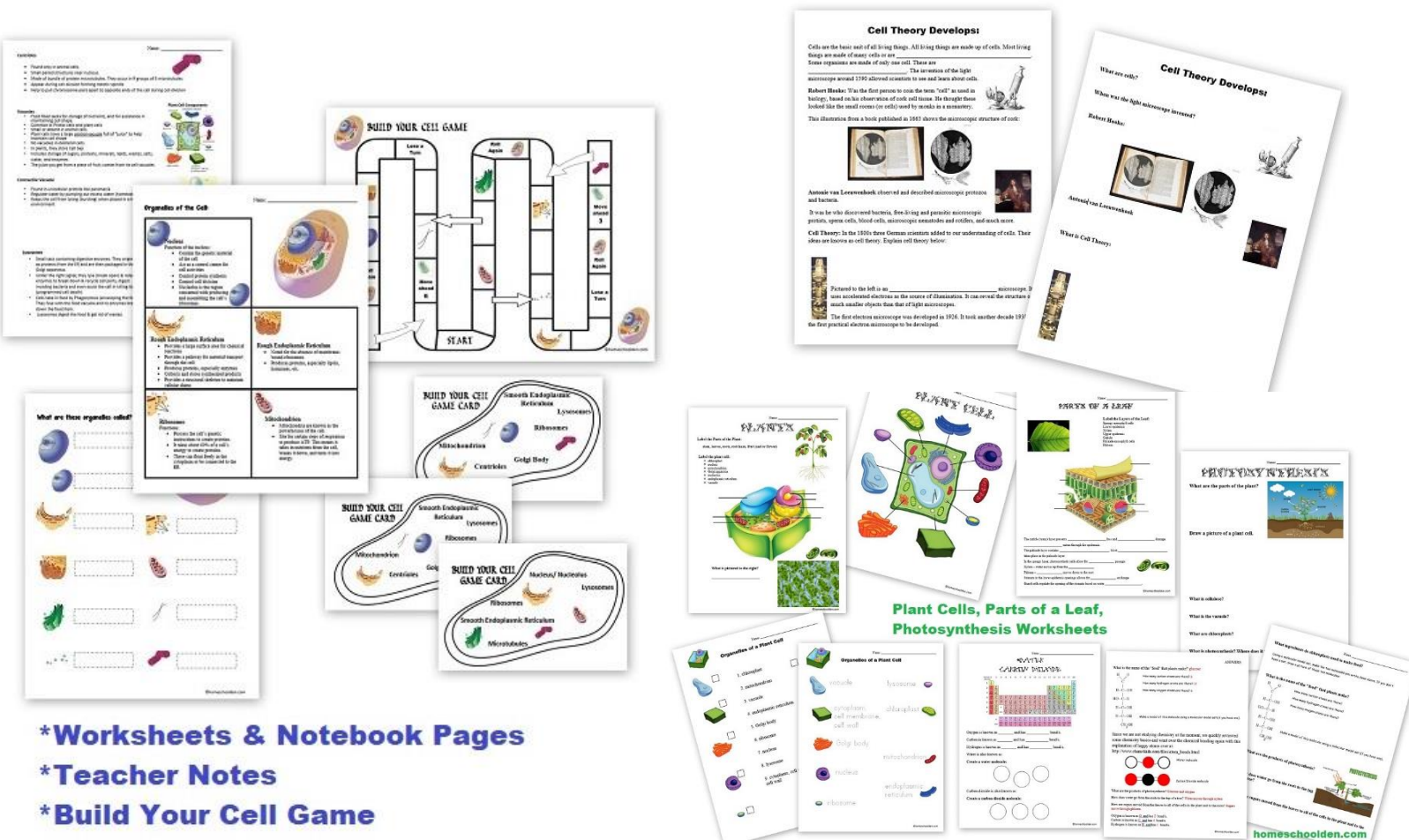
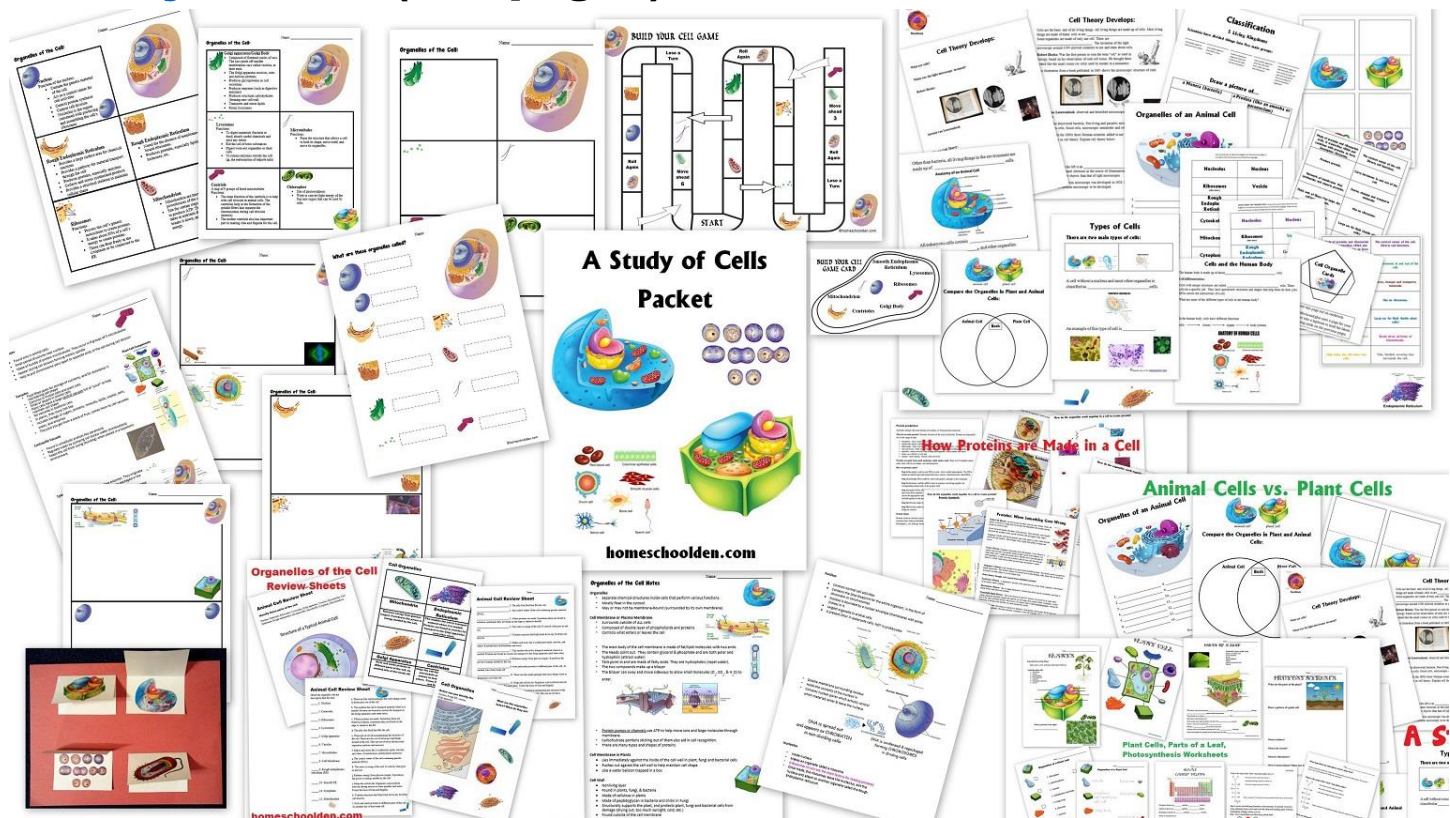
Hands-On  
Activities in  
our  
Electricity  
and Circuits  
Unit

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# A Study of Cells (100 pages)



\*Worksheets & Notebook Pages

\*Teacher Notes

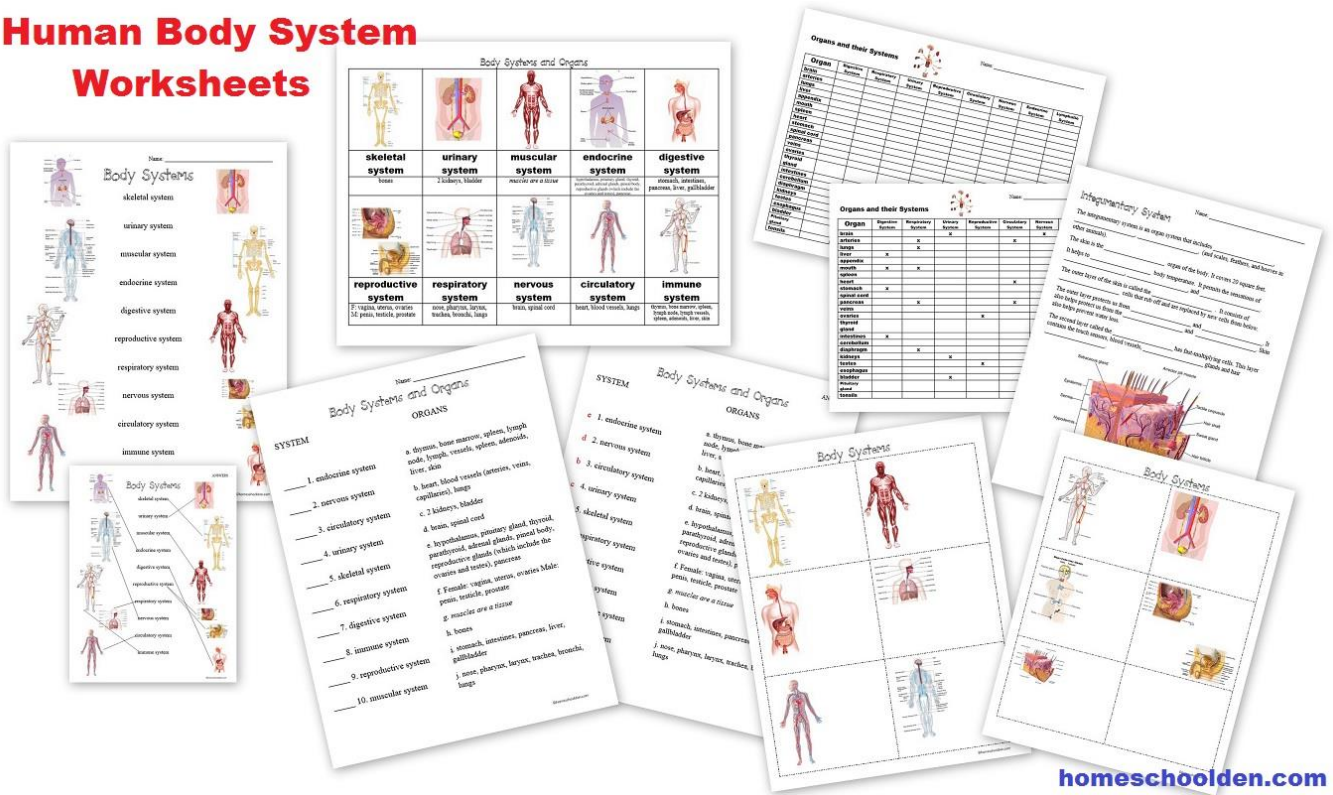
\*Build Your Cell Game

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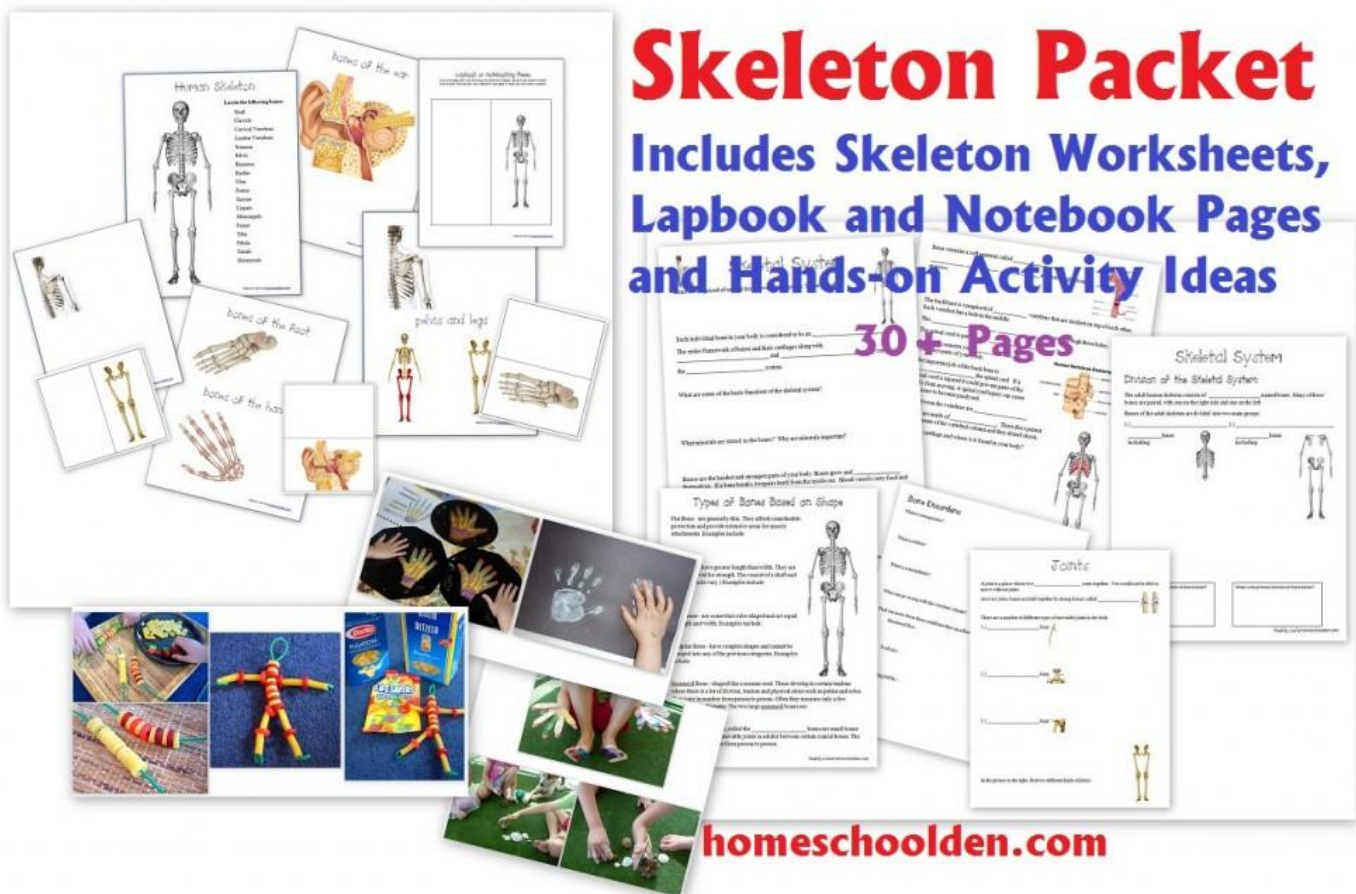


# Human Body Systems (25 pages)

## Human Body System Worksheets

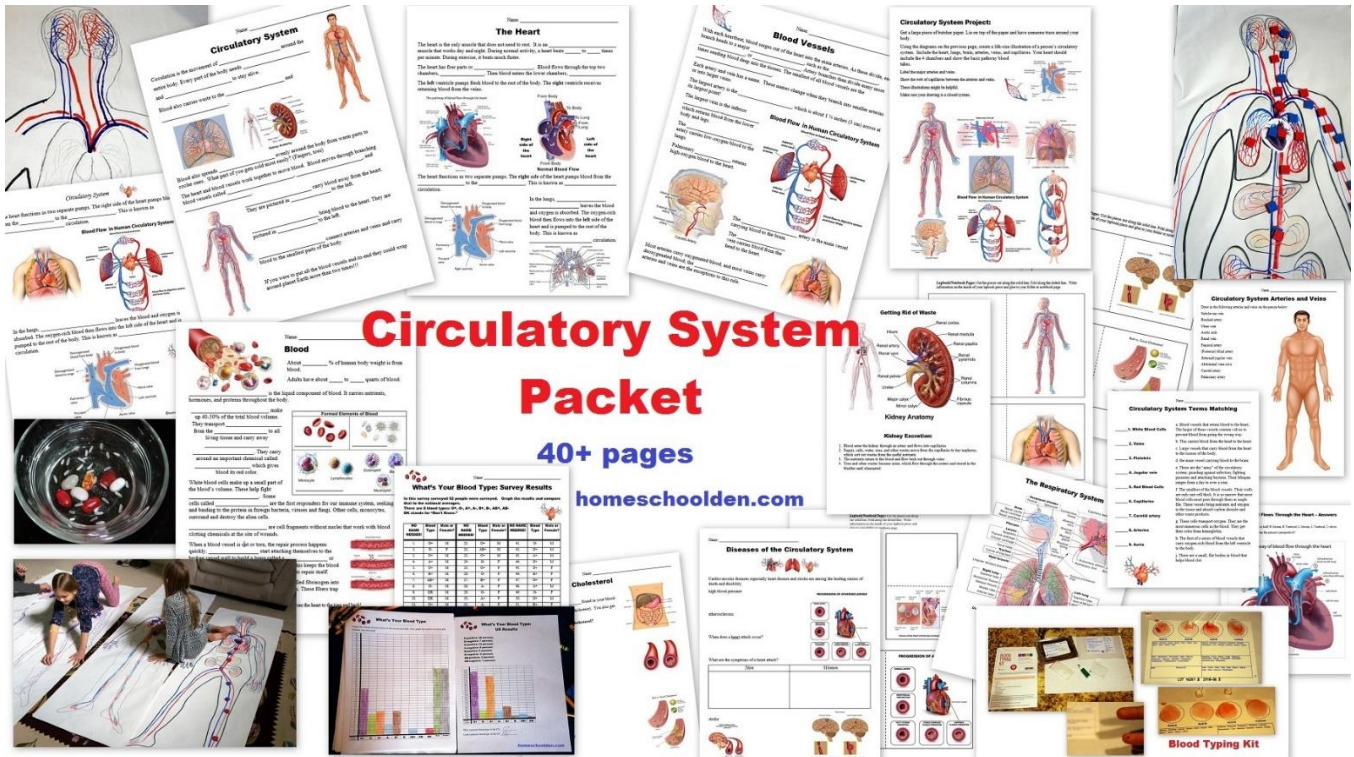


## Skeletal System



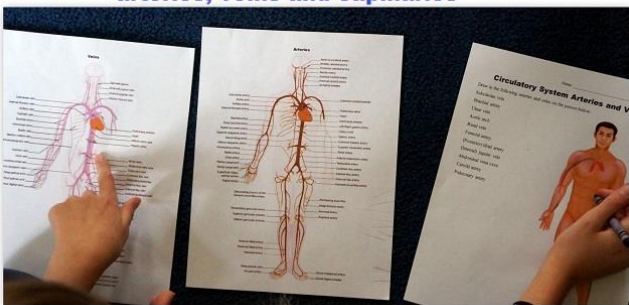


# Circulatory Packet (40 pages)



## Circulatory System

Learning about the blood vessels  
arteries, veins and capillaries



homeschoo

**Blood**

About        % of human body weight is from blood.

Adults have about        to        quarts of blood.

It is the liquid component of blood. It carries nutrients, hormones, and proteins throughout the body.

make up 40-50% of the total blood volume. They transport        from the        to all living tissue and carry away       . They carry around an important chemical called        which gives blood its red color.

White blood cells make up a small part of the blood's volume. These help fight       . Some cells called        are the first responders for our immune system, seeking out and binding to the protein in foreign bacteria, viruses and fungi. Other cells, monocytes, surround and destroy the alien cells.

**Formed Elements of Blood**

- Red blood cells
- White blood cells
- Platelets
- Stem cells
- Macrophages
- Lymphocytes
- Neutrophils
- Eosinophils
- Basophils

What is Blood Made of?



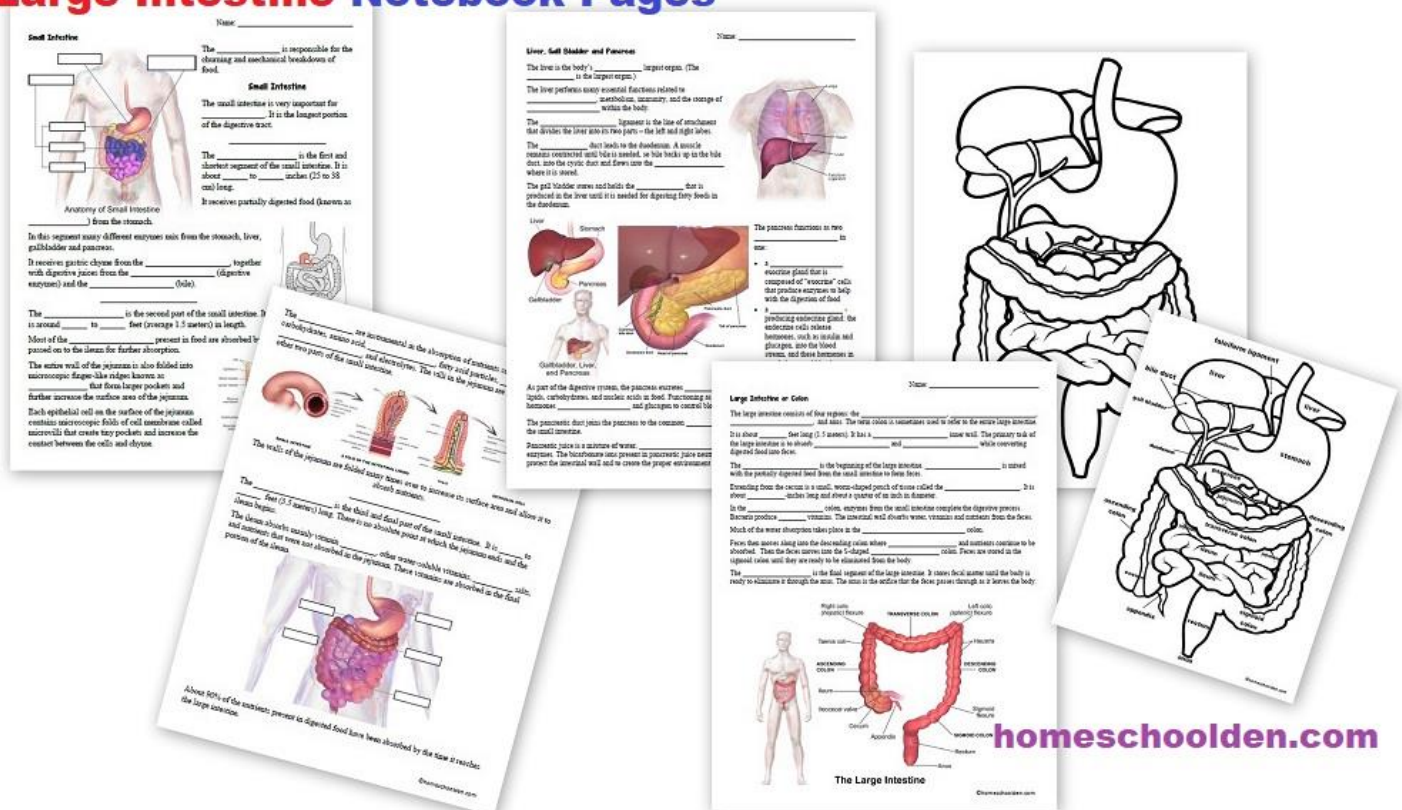
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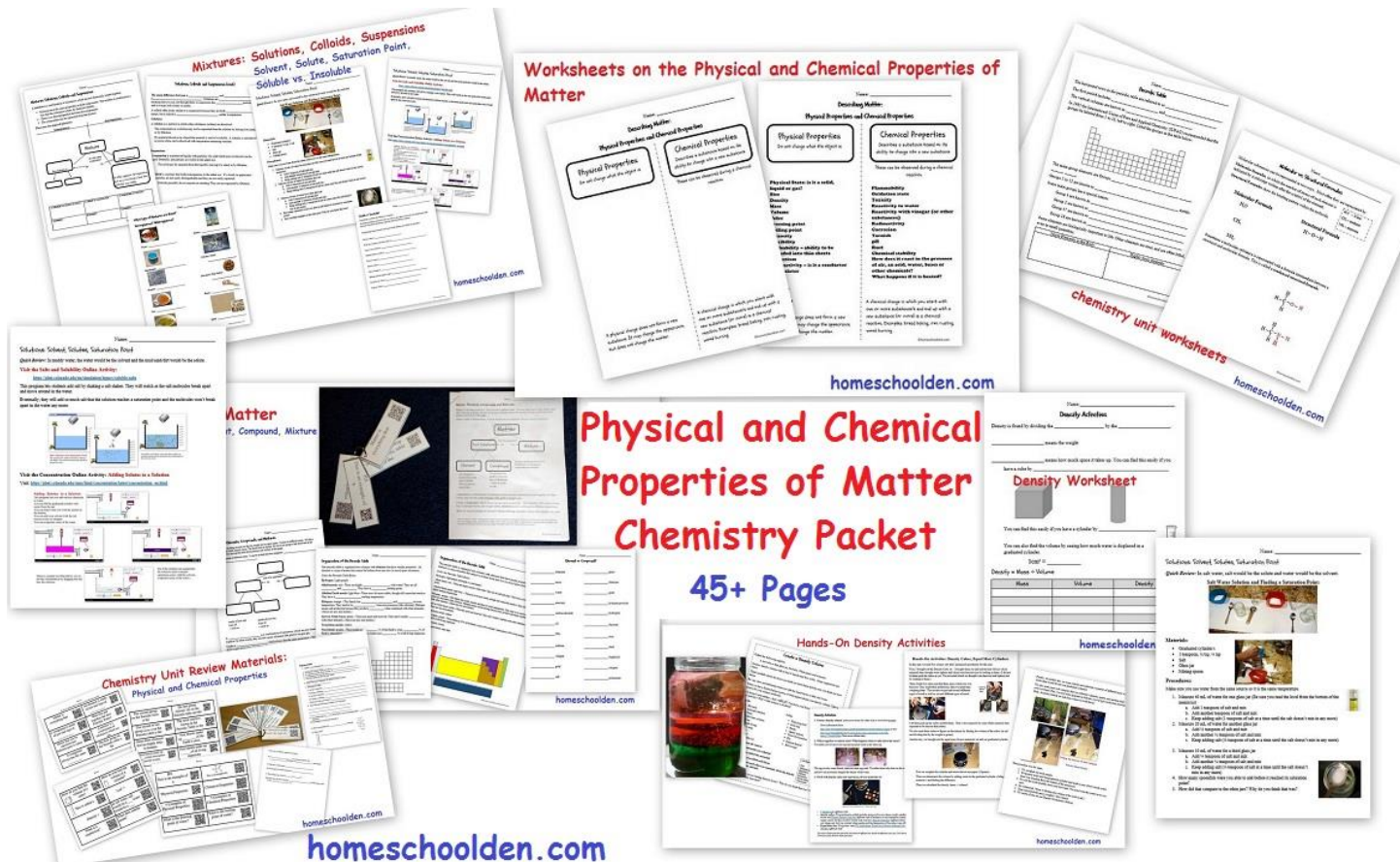
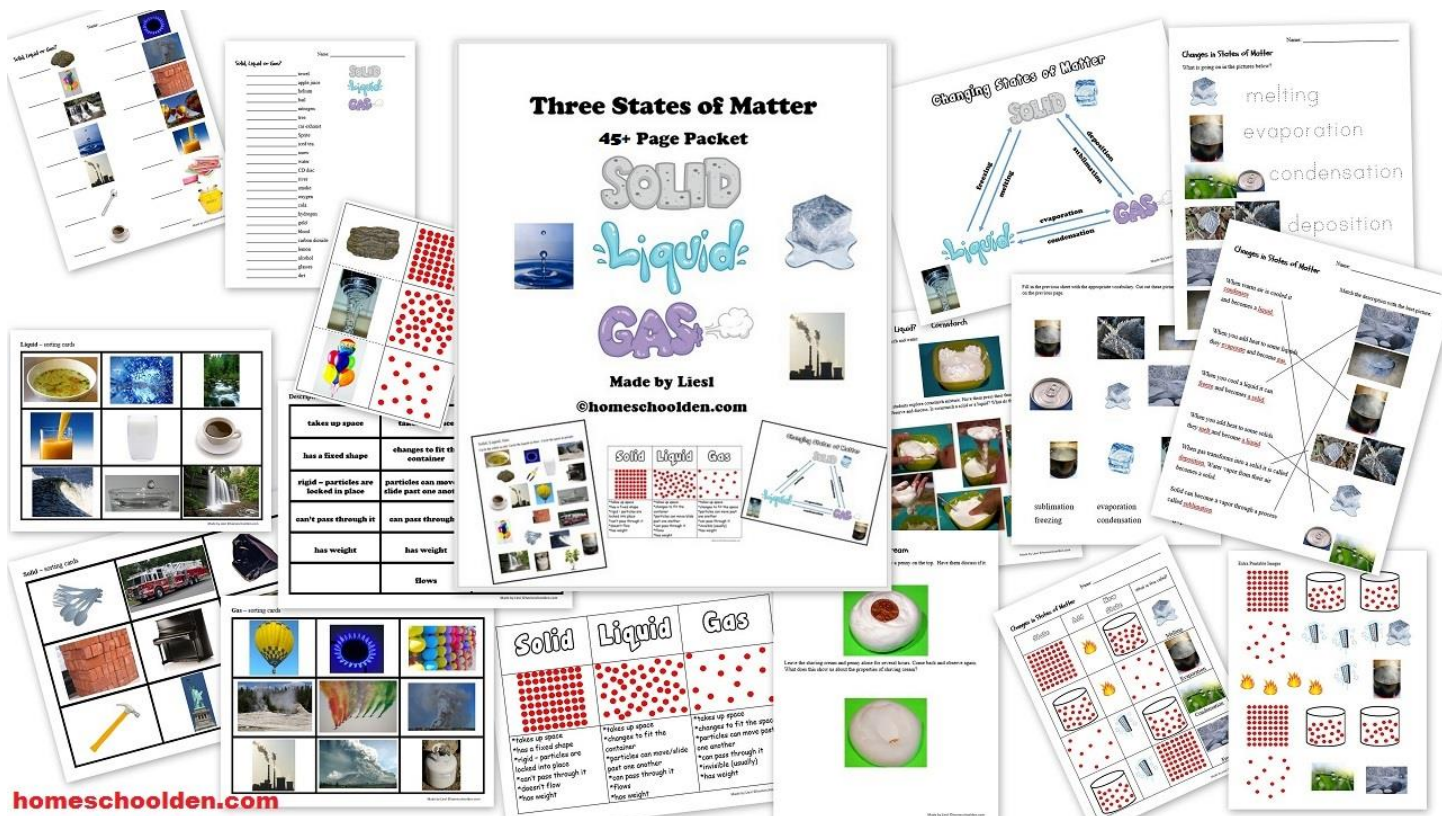
# Digestive System Packet (75+ pages)



## Small Intestine, Liver, Gall Bladder & Pancreas, Large Intestine Notebook Pages

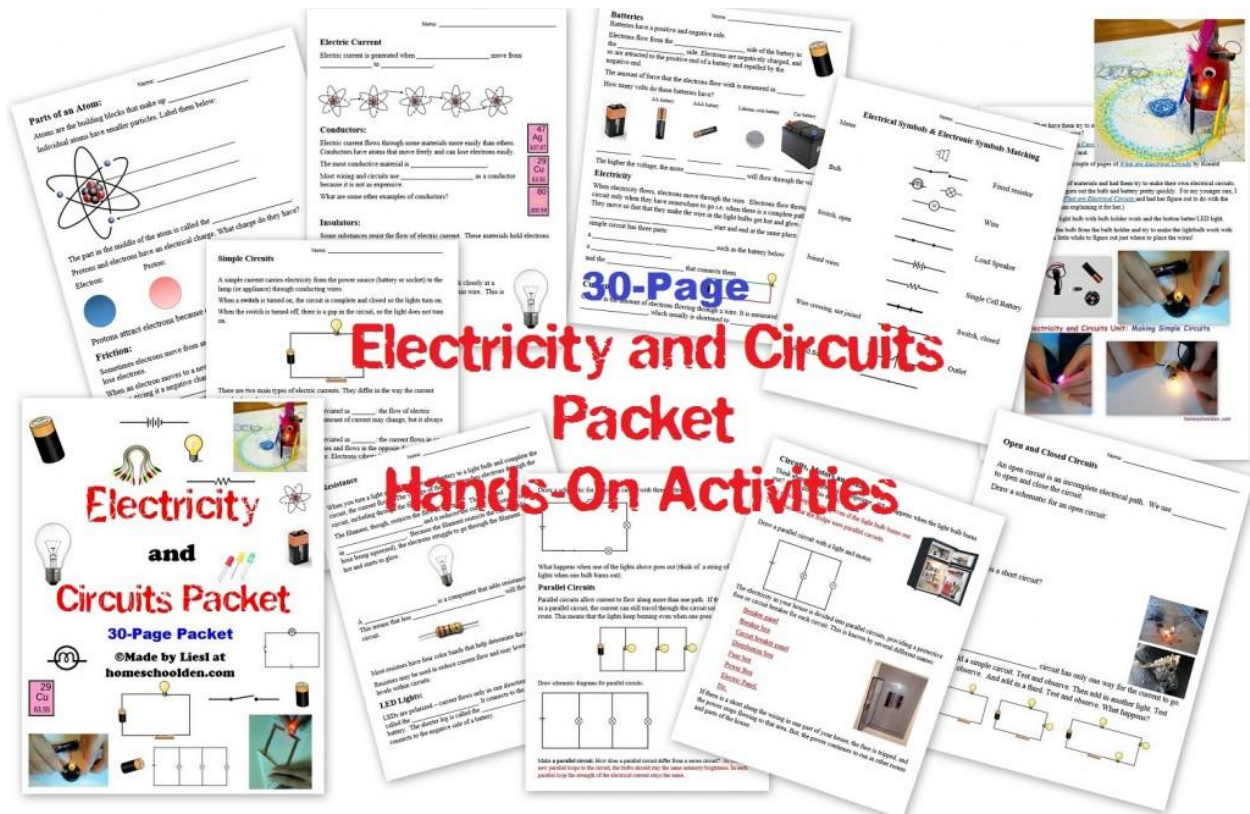








# STEM: Electricity and Circuits Unit (30 pages)



## Electricity and Circuits Packet

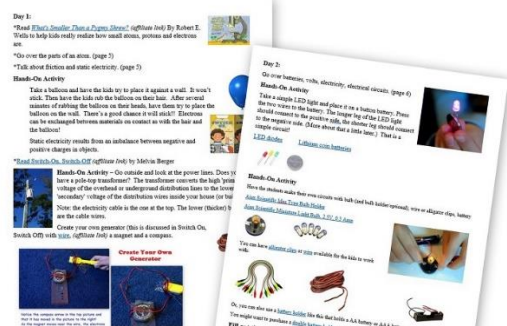
30-Page Packet

©Made by Liesl at homeschoolden.com

### Topics in this 30-page Unit

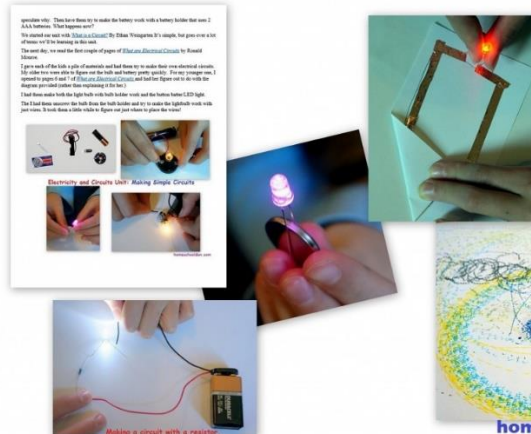
The parts of an atom  
Electric currents  
Conductors and insulators  
Parts of a light bulb  
Batteries  
Volts, amps, ohms  
Electrical circuits: Power source, load, conductor  
Simple Circuits  
Direct and Alternating Current (DC and AC)  
Resistance, Resistors and How they work.  
Anode, cathode  
Electrical Symbols  
Open and closed circuits  
Short circuits  
How to draw basic electrical schematics  
Series circuits  
Parallel circuits  
Motors  
Circuit breakers and the power grid

Here is a small sampling of the worksheets in the Electricity and Circuits Unit.



Electricity and Circuits Unit  
Daily Plans - with worksheets, books, hands-on activity instruction, and materials needed

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### Hands-On Activities in our Electricity and Circuits Unit



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# Big Animal BUNDLE



The **Big Animal BUNDLE** includes 5 packets. 1) Animal Unit, 2) World Animals Packet, 3) Rainforest Packet, 4) Life Cycles Packet, 5) Winter Packet.

You can scroll down below to see more pictures or click on the “Quick Preview” links below.

## Quick Previews

- Animal Packet [Quick Preview](#)
- World Animal Packet [Quick Preview](#)
- Rainforest Packet [Quick Preview](#)
- Life Cycle Packet [Quick Preview](#)
- Winter Packet and Hibernation Unit [Quick Preview](#)

One Mum from the UK said: We got the animal bundle a few weeks back. An AMAZING resource! Perfect for a combined geography project. Especially love how you can adapt these packs to suit your learning style.

The **Animal Unit** is 100+ pages. It covers basic animal classification, animal characteristics, body coverings: feathers, fur, scales or skin, vertebrate groups, invertebrate groups, herbivores vs. carnivores, domesticated vs. wild animals, animals and their tracks, nocturnal vs diurnal animals, animal homes and shelters and more!

The **World Animal Packet** is 75+ pages. It covers animals of the 7 continents. There is a new section all about African animals of the savanna.

The **Rainforest Packet** is 50+ pages. Here’s the table of contents for this packet:

- Amazon Rainforest Facts – Notebook pages and answers pp. 3-4



- Amazon Rainforest Biodiversity and Deforestation pp. 5-6
- Map Work –South America – Brazil pp. 7-8
- Amazon River Notebook Page and answers pp. 10-11
- Average Rainfall in Temperate vs. Tropical Climates (Activity) pp. 12-13
- Amazonian Animals Montessori 3-Part Cards pp. 14-18
- Amazonian Animals Matching Page and answer sheet pp. 19-20
- Animals of the Amazon Blank Research Cards pp. 21-31
- Amazon Animal Fun Fact Tracing Pages pp. 33-35
- Insects of the Amazon pp. 36-37
- Insects of the Amazon, Montessori 3-Part Cards pp. 38-39
- Insects of the Amazon Matching Page and Answer Sheet 40-41
- Insects of the Amazon blank research cards pp. 42-44
- Layers of the Rainforest Activities pp. 45-58

The **Life Cycles Packet** is 50+ pages. It helps kids become familiar with the different stages in the life cycles of the chicken, sea turtle, frog, mosquito, butterfly, dragonfly, bee, mouse, and ladybug.

The **Winter Packet** is 100+ Pages. It also includes the **Hibernation Unit**. The first part covers Growing Crystals, Months/ Seasons, Earth's Axis and the Seasons, Arctic vs. Antarctica, Polar Animals, Penguins, Seals, Whales, about a dozen PreK Activity Pages. The Hibernation Unit covers: why animals hibernate, terms such as torpor, brumation, estivation, diapause, endotherms vs. ectotherms. Plus, it covers where animals spend the winter and the dangers of hibernation. It includes various activities such as notebook pages, interactive notebook/lapbook pieces, matching and tracing pages.

These packets can be purchased here at the [Big Animal BUNDLE](#) page or in [Our Store](#).



More pictures of what is included in this Bundle:

## 1) Animal Unit (100+ pages)

**Animal Unit**  
**100+ Page Packet**

**Feathers, Fur, Scales, Skin**  
**Animal Characteristics**  
**Types of Animals**  
**Vertebrate Groups**  
**Invertebrate Groups**  
**Domesticated vs. Wild Animals**  
**Animals and their Tracks**  
**Nocturnal vs. Diurnal Animals**

**Classification of Animals**

**Animal Classification Activity**

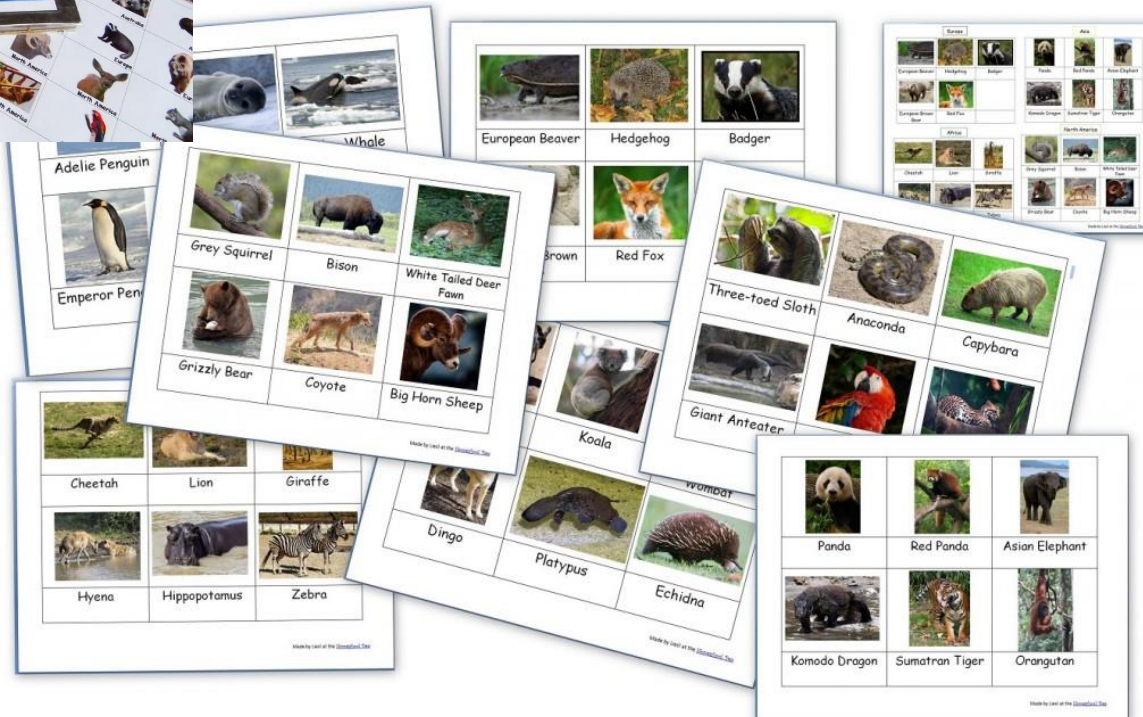
**homeschoolden.com**



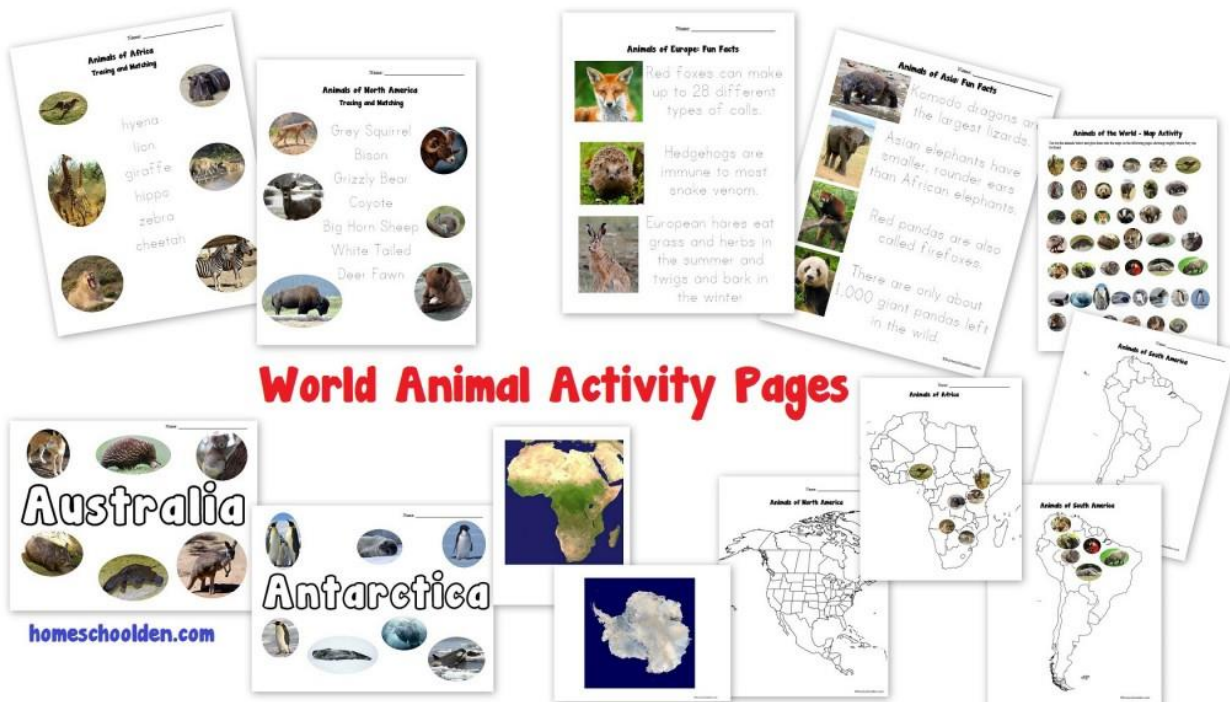




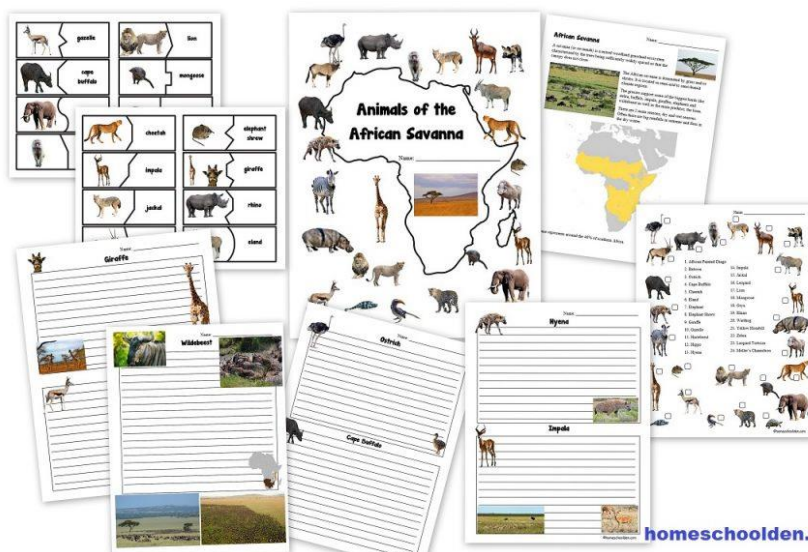
## 2) World Animal Packet – Animals around the world – from the 7 Continents (75+ pages)







## World Animal Activity Pages





### 3) Rainforest Unit (50+ pages)

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## Amazon Rainforest Packet

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## Rainforest Insects

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Rainforest Insects

The rainforest is where the greatest abundance of species of insects can be found. Insects are almost everywhere because \_\_\_\_\_.

Many insect species only live on a few acres range which makes them vulnerable to \_\_\_\_\_.

The Amazon rainforest may house as many as \_\_\_\_\_ species of insects, although only a tiny fraction of this number has been described by scientists. Some scientists estimate that \_\_\_\_\_ % of the animal biomass of the Amazon Basin is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.

One tree may house more than \_\_\_\_\_ different species of beetles!

There are \_\_\_\_\_ species of 'mammals' in the rainforest compared to \_\_\_\_\_ in the 30,000 worldbirds.

**Titans Beetles** (Pictured right) Is the largest of all beetles. It can grow to be more than \_\_\_\_\_ inches. It can fly, but it can't get into the air from the ground. It has to climb trees and launch itself into the air.













**Goliath Bird-eating Spider** Goliath is the largest spider in the world. It is one of the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Golden Bird-eating Spider** Golden Bird-eating Spider is the \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Insects of the Rainforest

- ☐ Goliath Bird-Eating Spider
- ☐ Tropical Skimmer Dragonfly
- ☐ Jewel Beetle
- ☐ Army ants
- ☐ Titan Beetle
- ☐ Scorpion
- ☐ Archaeoprosopa meander butterfly
- ☐ Mosquitoes
- ☐ Leaf Cutter ants

 Scorpion	 Goliath Bird-Eating Spider	 Titan Beetle
 Archaeoprosopa meander butterfly	 Tropical Skimmer Dragonfly	 Bugs and Insects
 Macramyx suturalis	 Mosquitoes	 Leaf Cutter Ant
 Army Ants	 Titan Beetle	 Bugs and Insects

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## Animals of the Amazon

 Sloth	 Capybara	 Yellow-Banded Poison Dart Frog
 Kinkajou	 Amazonian	 Jaguar
 Howler Monkey	 Caiman	 Caecilian
 Toucan	 Emerald Tree Boa	 Iguana
 Golden Lizard	 Sloth	 Capybara

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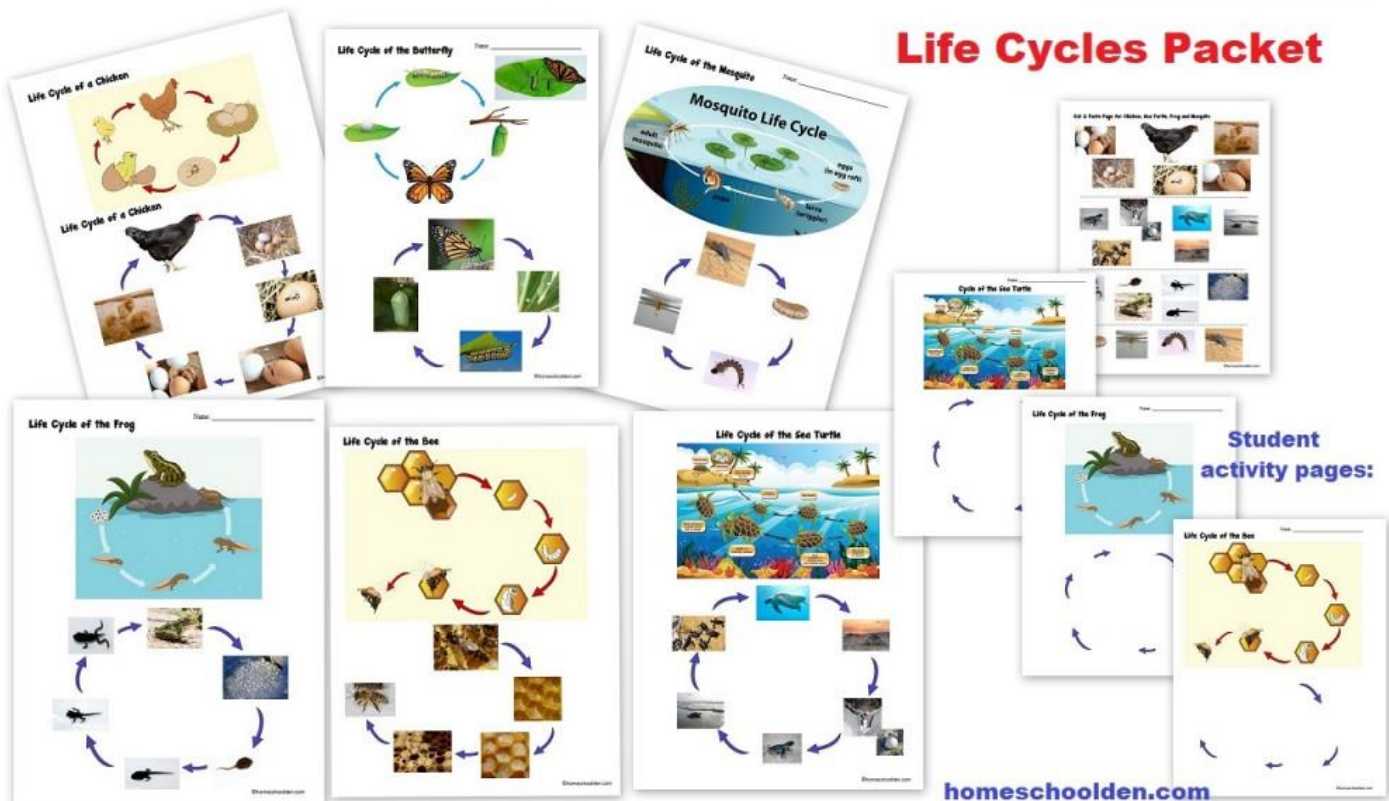
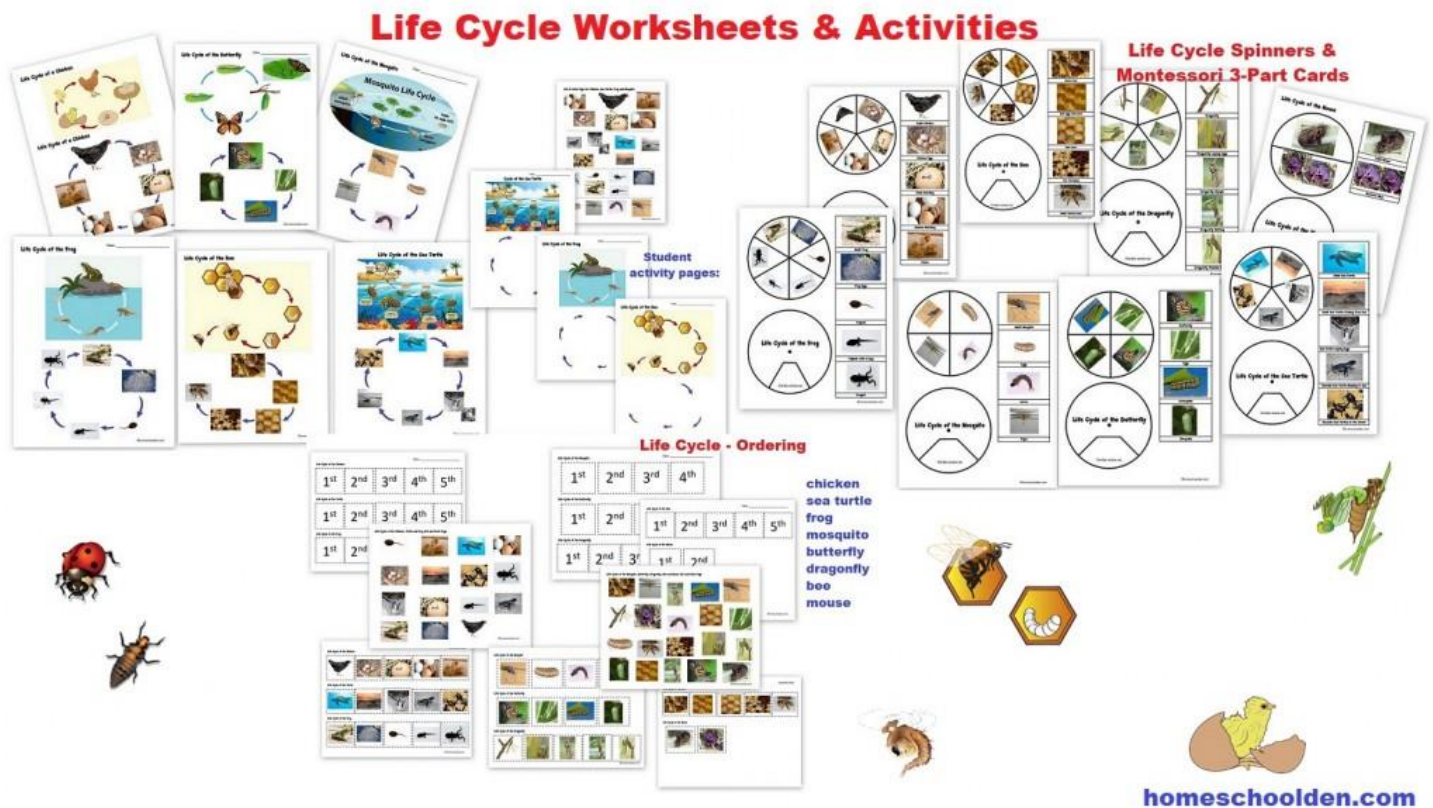
Trees in the Rainforest grow to be almost twice as tall as trees in a temperate forest.





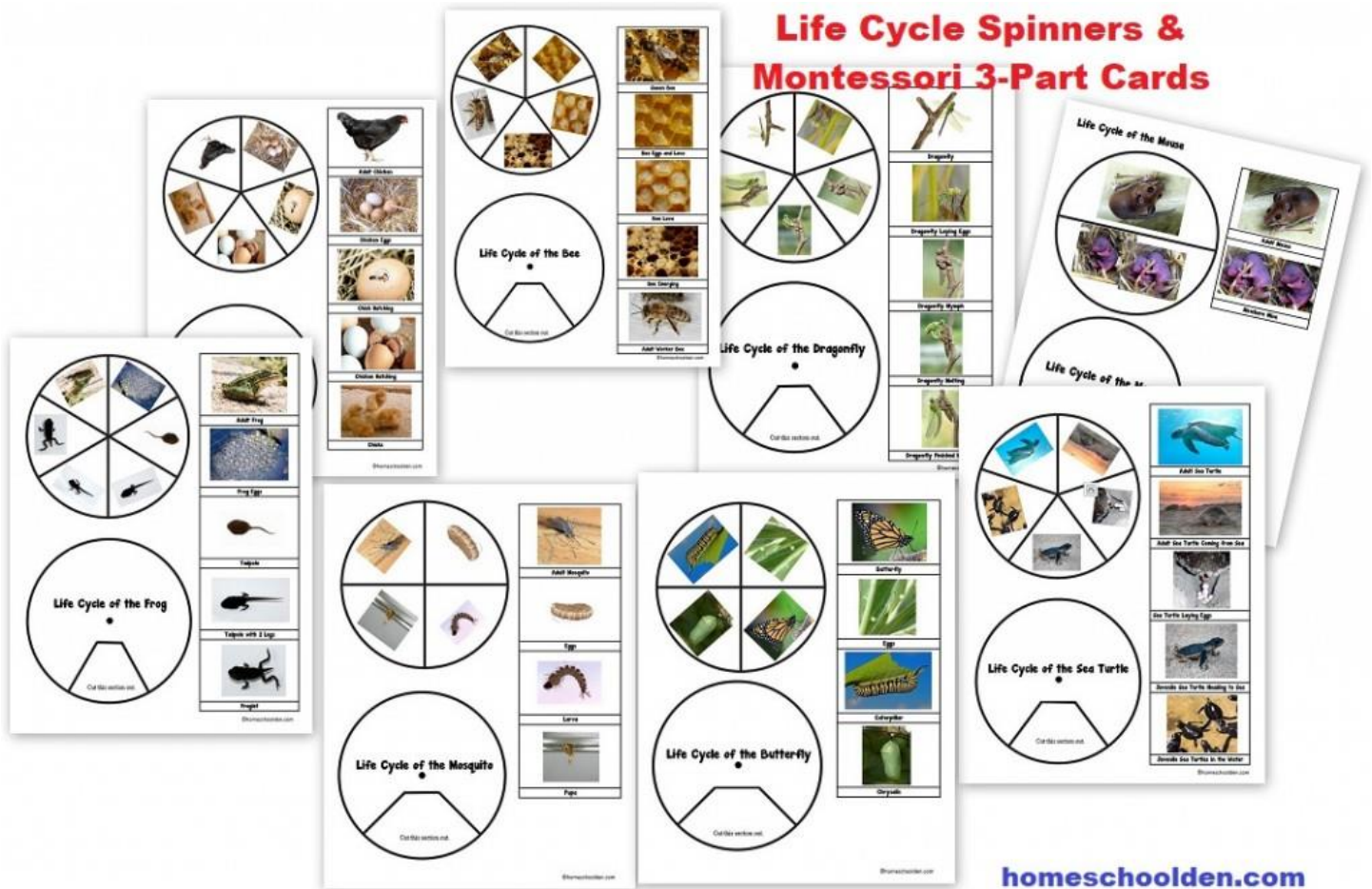
## 4) Life Cycles Worksheets and Activities (50+ pages)

This 50+ page Life Cycles Packet helps kids become familiar with the different stages in the life cycles of the chicken, sea turtle, frog, mosquito, butterfly, dragonfly, bee, mouse, and ladybug.



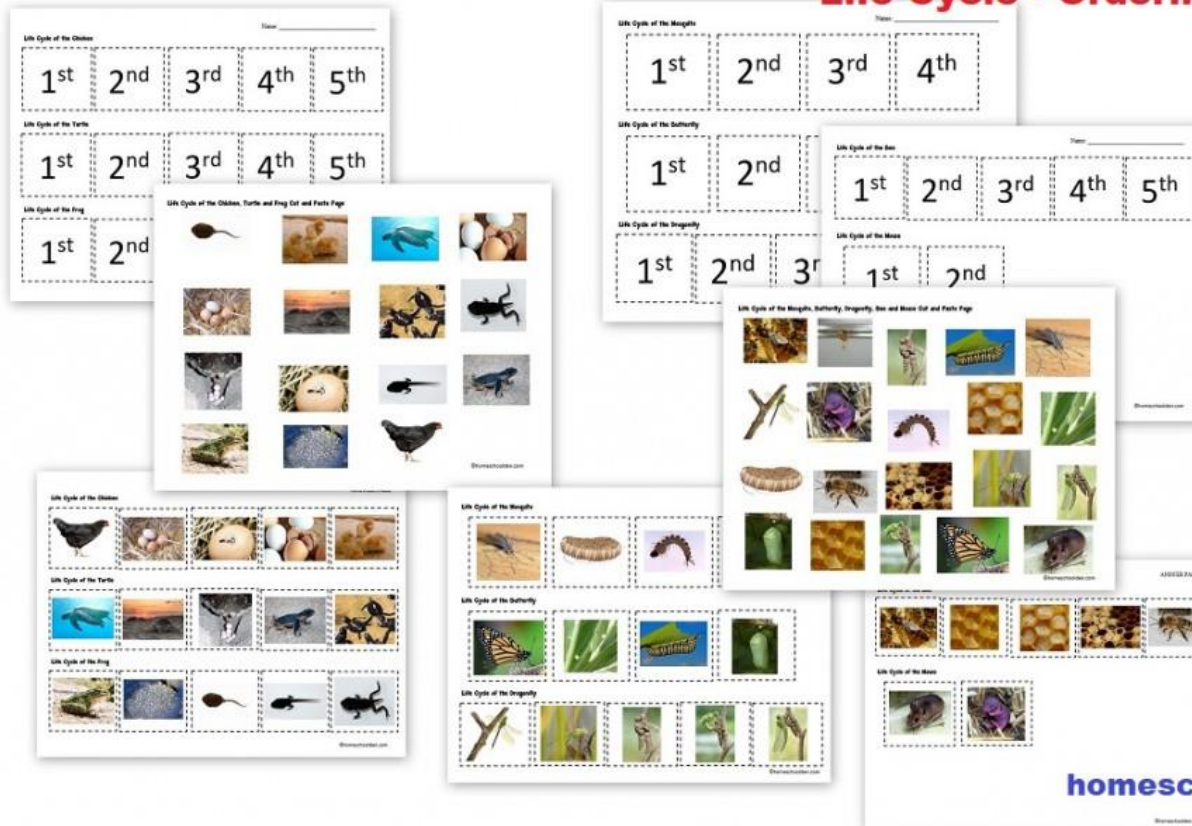


## Life Cycle Spinners & Montessori 3-Part Cards



[homeschoolden.com](http://homeschoolden.com)

## Life Cycle - Ordering

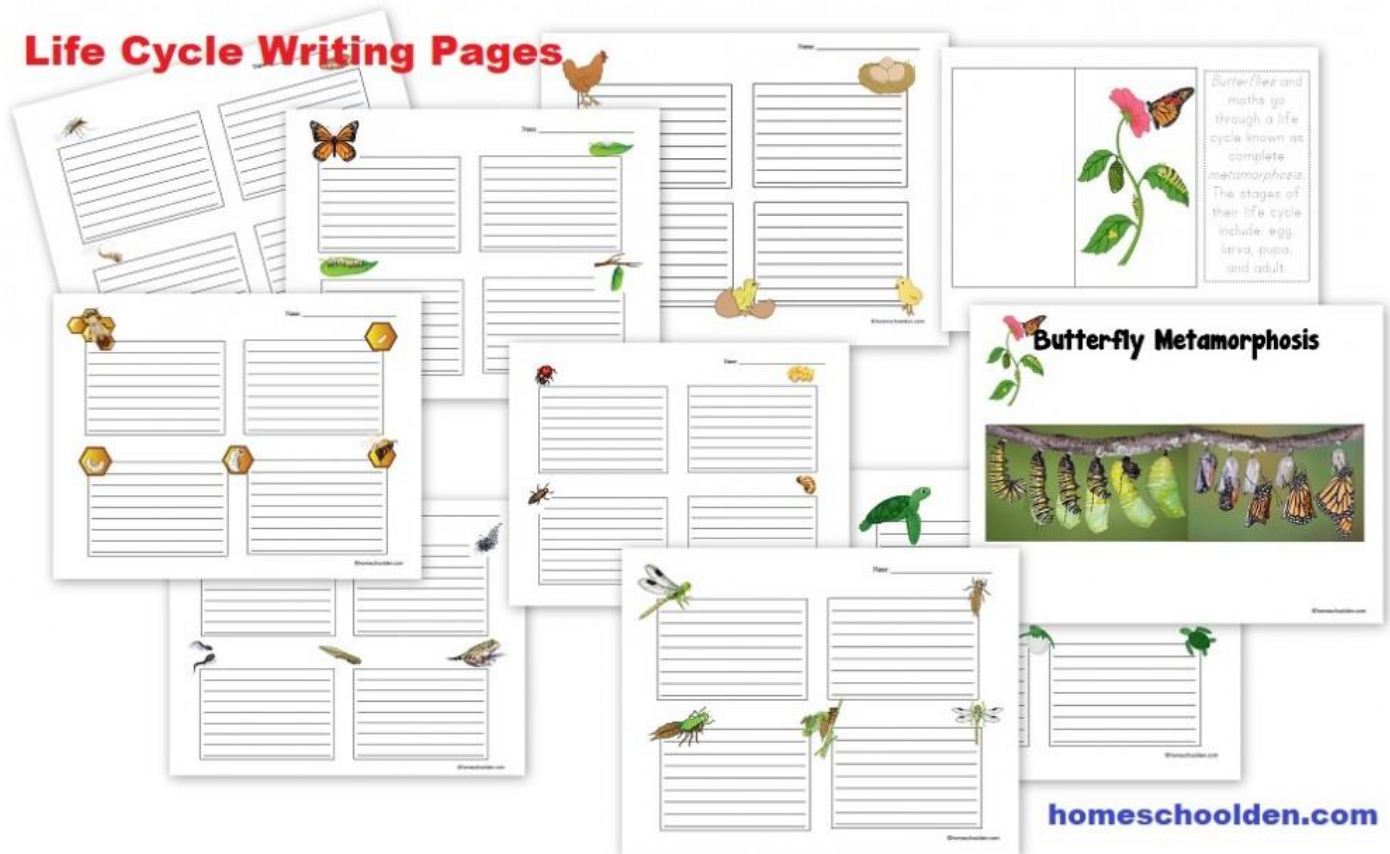


chicken  
sea turtle  
frog  
mosquito  
butterfly  
dragonfly  
bee  
mouse

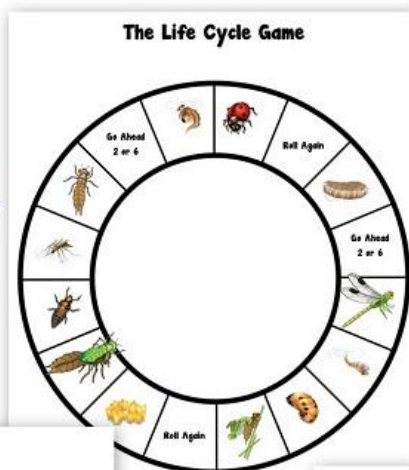
[homeschoolden.com](http://homeschoolden.com)



## Life Cycle Writing Pages



**Life Cycle Game**  
Be the first player  
to fill your life  
cycle card!



Mosquito Player Card



Dragonfly Player Card



Ladybug Player Card



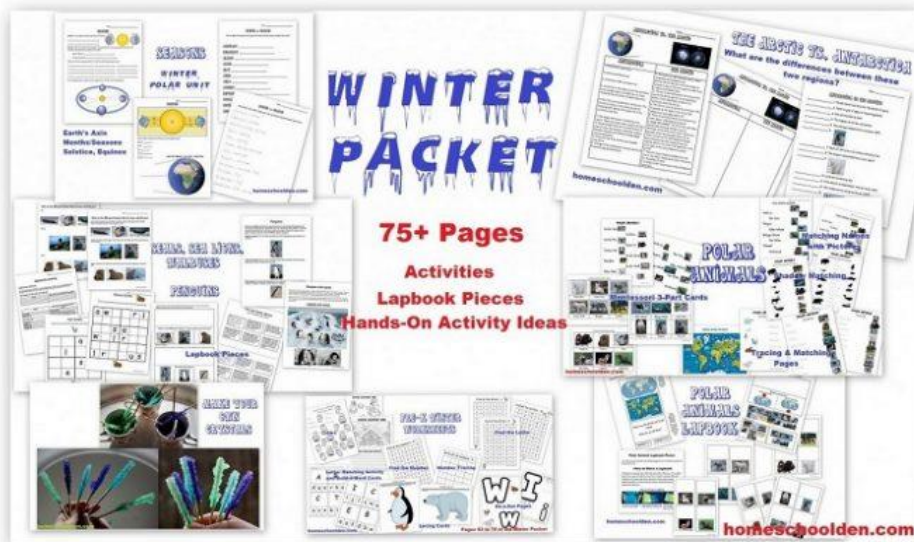
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Hibernation Unit (100+ pages)

5) Winter Packet and



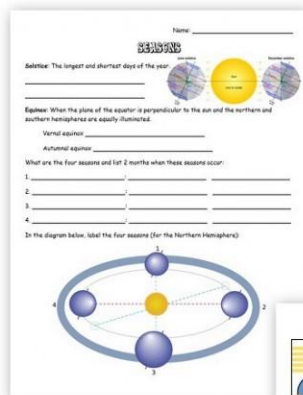
The **Winter Packet** is now 100+ pages because it has been updated to include the **Hibernation Unit**.



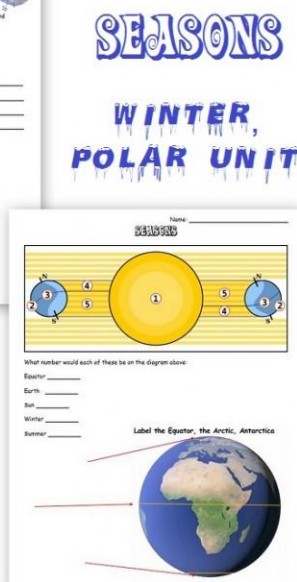
### What is included in the Winter Packet?

- \* Earth's axis and how/why the tilt of the Earth creates the different seasons
- \* major differences between the Arctic and Antarctica
- \* Polar Animals
- \* The differences between seals, sea lions, and walruses
- \* Hands-on activity ideas about whales & Lapbook pieces
- \* Hibernation Unit

**Hibernation Topics Include:** why animals hibernate, terms such as torpor, brumation, estivation, diapause, endotherms vs. ectotherms. Plus, it covers where animals spend the winter and the dangers of hibernation.



**Earth's Axis  
Months/Seasons  
Solstice, Equinox**



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# THE ARCTIC VS. ANTARCTICA

What are the differences between these two regions?

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANTARCTICA VS. THE ARCTIC




ANTARCTICA	THE ARCTIC
1. Antarctica is a continent.	1. The Arctic is a semi-enclosed ocean, almost completely surrounded by land.
2. Land surrounded by sea.	During much of the year, the Arctic Ocean is covered in sea ice that can exceed six feet thick.
3. Antarctica is 98% covered in ice.	2. Sea surrounded by land.
4. Antarctica is the highest of all the continents at an average height of 2,300m (or 1.4 miles). Temperatures are colder at higher elevations.	3. The sun is continually above the horizon from around the March equinox to the September equinox. From September to March it is continually below the horizon.
5. Plant life is not as plentiful in Antarctica. The Antarctic has only moss, algae, and a few flowering plant species. Only about 1% of the continent is ice free.	4. The Arctic is not as cold as the Antarctic. This is because of the water in the Arctic (The temperature never goes below -47°).
6. The largest land animal in Antarctica is an insect! There are a great many animals that feed in the sea though some come onto the land for part or most of their lives: penguins, seals (Fur, leopard, Weddell), elephant and orcas (killer whales), birds such as albatrosses.	5. There is more plant life on the tundra of the Arctic (about 1,700 species of plants).
7. Antarctica has never had any native people living there.	6. Large land animals: The Arctic has many large land animals including reindeer, musk ox, lemmings, arctic hares, arctic terns, snowy owls, squirrels, arctic foxes and polar bears. As the Arctic is a part of the land masses of Europe, North America and Asia, these animals can migrate south in the winter and head back to the north again in the more productive summer months.
8. Average winter temperature: has such as low as minus 135 degrees Fahrenheit.	7. There are many indigenous people who have lived in the Arctic. People have lived in the Arctic for thousands of years.
	8. Average winter temperature: minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit.




NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANTARCTICA VS. THE ARCTIC




NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANTARCTICA OR THE ARCTIC?

- People have lived here for thousands of years.
- Home to just 3 types of flowering plants.
- Sea surrounded by land.
- The highest of all the continents.
- The average temperature is around -40°F.
- 
- Much of this area is an ocean covered by ice.
- The largest land animal here is an insect!
- 
- Land surrounded by sea.
- From March to September, the sun never sets!
- The temperature can go as low as -135°F.
- 

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# POLAR ANIMALS

### POLAR ANIMALS

Arctic Tern

Caribou

Arctic Fox

Musk ox

Snowy owl

Arctic Hare

Reindeer

Arctic Wolf

Polar Bear

### Matching Names with Pictures

Walrus

Sea Lion

Penguin

Killer Whale

Beluga Whale

Sea Otter

Weasel

Wolverine

### Shadow Matching

Arctic Tern

Caribou

Arctic Fox

Snowy owl

Reindeer

Arctic Wolf

Polar Bear

### Tracing & Matching Pages

Penguin

Walrus

Weasel

Arctic Fox

Polar Bear

Killer Whale

Beluga Whale

Sea Lion



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## Hibernation Unit

[illegible]

## Where Do Animals Hibernate?

# Where Do Animals Hibernate?


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Where Do Animals Hibernate?

A warm, safe place for animals to hibernate is called a hibernaculum. The plural is hibernacula.

### Types of hibernacula

#### Barrows




Some animals dig winter homes with rooms for sleeping or storing food. They hide the entrances under rocks, trees or bushes.

Many animals dig their barrows deep below the frostline – the deepest point in the ground which soil freezes.

They will often line their barrows with grass, dry leaves, moss and animal fur for warmth.




Some examples of animals that use barrows:

- Ground squirrels
- Woodchucks (groundhogs)
- Mice
- Chipmunks



Here is a hard dormouse in a common dormouse (*Microtus olearius*) during hibernation.

#### Under dirt, leaves, logs, stones or bark

Above: Little flying squirrel under bark. Ground hares hibernating under a tree. The Great Eastern Shrew (*Condalia americana*) hibernating in dead wood. Right: Barrows. Small animals hibernating in dead wood.




Many creatures find their way under dirt, leaf litter, in rotting logs, and beneath bark and moss. When snow falls, they lie on their stored food behind a wind screen.

Wood frogs and box turtles crawl under rocks, logs or piles of leaves.

Sloths – many animals congregate together. They crawl deep underground and rest up with thousands of other sloths.

Leafhoppers find a place to hibernate in the spaces of tree bark. Some cluster around the windows of houses. Others several thousand cluster together in one spot.

#### Caves and crevices, abandoned mines, storm sewers & cellars


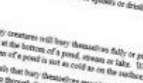
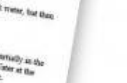




Caves provide the kind of protection, safe shelter that bats need.

Thousands of brown bats will huddle in caves or caves in the U.S. can support bats. Bats must be the same temperature and humidity to support bats. Only 5% of bats' bodies take the same temperature as the air around them. They heat rate drops from 600 times a minute to less than 20 times a minute.

Brown bats may wake during the winter and may eat insects or spiders or drink water, but then they quickly return back to sleep.

#### Underwater mud






Many creatures will bury themselves fully or partially in the bottom of a pond or stream or lake. Some of the animals that bury themselves in mud are:

- Clayfish – bury themselves in the mud at the bottom of a pond.
- Turtles – a number of turtles also bury themselves in mud for warmth in winter.

#### Relief trees

The tropical cloud forest is a better tree or log or in an old log in the forest floor (if it is 12 feet below the ground).




#### Black bears – some scientists say that they are not true hibernators because they do not remain asleep on warm winter days. Also, their body temperature does not drop below the level of a black bear coming in from the snow. https://www.bear.org/bear-hibernate.aspx

Other animals that come down include:

- Grizzly bear
- Sloths
- Raccoons
- Alligators – Many alligators sleep in muddy dens. They create "grave holes" with their snouts and claws to clear out space and appear to breathe. Some will dig into the shallow water a ceiling above the river floor.

#### Dead trees

Many woodchucks groundhog hibernates. In cold areas, it might dig in the forest floor (if it is 12 feet below the ground).



The image displays three educational projects created by children, all centered on the topic of animal hibernation. The projects are laid out on a wooden surface.

- Left Project:** A worksheet titled "Where Do Animals Hibernates?". It includes a drawing of a groundhog in a burrow and a photograph of a groundhog in a burrow. The text on the worksheet includes "Where do animals hibernate?", "Types of hibernation", and "Where do animals hibernate?".
- Middle Project:** A poster titled "Where do Animals Spend the Winter?". It features six cards, each with a title and a photograph of an animal hibernating:
  - "Some hibernate in dens." (with a photo of a raccoon in a den)
  - "Some hibernate in burrows." (with a photo of a mole in a burrow)
  - "Some spend the winter on or under the mud." (with a photo of a turtle in mud)
  - "Some hibernate in caves." (with a photo of a bat in a cave)
  - "Some spend the winter under leaves, rocks." (with a photo of a chipmunk under leaves)
  - "Some hibernate in caves." (with a photo of a bat in a cave)
- Right Project:** A worksheet titled "Where do animals hibernate?". It includes a drawing of a bear and a photograph of a bear in a cave. The text on the worksheet includes "Where do animals hibernate?", "Types of hibernation", and "Where do animals hibernate?".

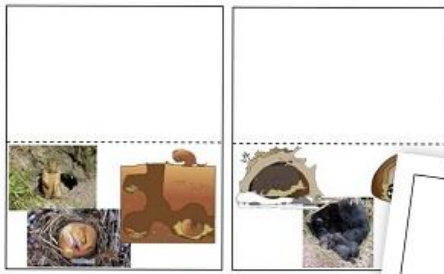


# Where do animals hibernate:

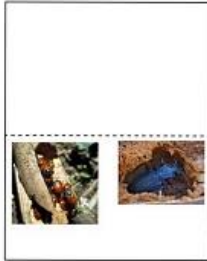
interactive notebook activity

matching page

tracing pages



Where do Animals Spend the Winter?



Some hibernate in burrows.

Some spend the winter on...

Some animals hibernate in groups.

Where Do They Hibernates?

Woodchucks, ground squirrels, mice and others hibernate in burrows.

Bears, skunks, raccoons and others spend the winter in dens.

Bats hibernate in dark caves.

Some

in

Some

enter

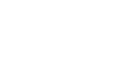
lives

Where Do They Hibernates? (Cont.)

Some animals like snails, ladybugs, turtles and frogs spend the winter under rocks, logs, leaves, or bark.

Some animals like crayfish, snapping turtles, and other types of frogs, spend the winter on or under the mud.

Where Do They Hibernates?



1. in a burrow

2. in a den

3. under cover (under logs, rocks, leaves, bark, etc.)

4. on or in the mud (under water)

5. in dark caves

6. in groups

7. in a burrow

8. in a den

9. under cover (under logs, rocks, leaves, bark, etc.)

10. on or in the mud (under water)

11. in dark caves

12. in groups

13. in a burrow

14. in a den

15. under cover (under logs, rocks, leaves, bark, etc.)

16. on or in the mud (under water)

17. in dark caves

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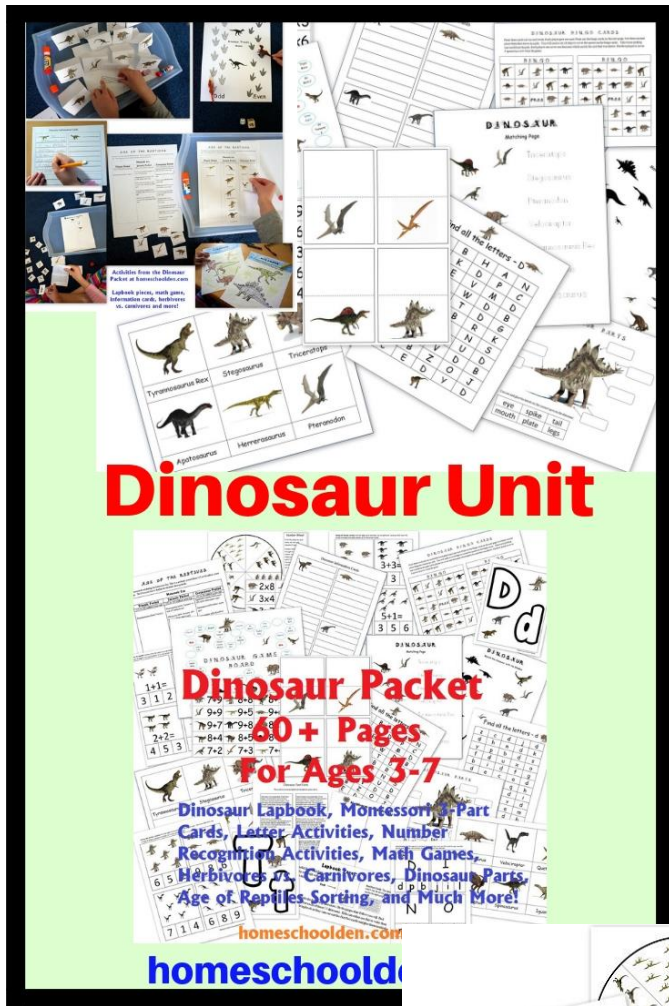
234. in groups

235. in a burrow

236. in a den

237. under cover (under logs, rocks, leaves, bark, etc.)





**Dinosaur Unit**































**Dinosaur Packet**  
**60+ Pages**  
**For Ages 3-7**

Dinosaur Lapbook, Montessori 3-Part Cards, Letter Activities, Number Recognition Activities, Math Games, Herbivores vs. Carnivores, Dinosaur Parts, Age of Reptiles Sorting, and Much More!

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homeschool

**DINOSAUR GRID GAME**

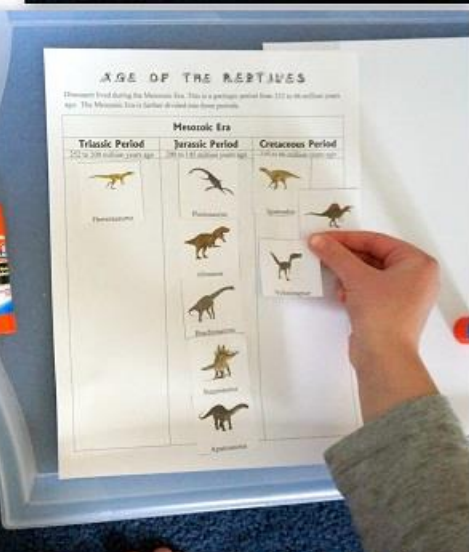


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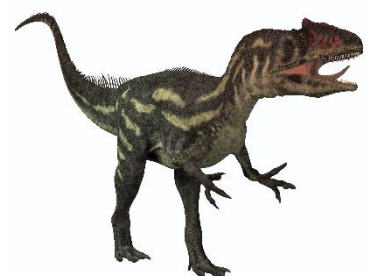
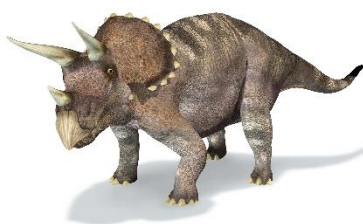
homeschoolden.com





**Activities from the Dinosaur Packet at [homeschoolden.com](http://homeschoolden.com)**

**Lapbook pieces, math game, information cards, herbivores vs. carnivores and more!**





# Biology BUNDLE of 3

We also have a **Biology BUNDLE of 3**: 1) Biology Unit (Biomes, habitats, food chains/webs, feeding relationships) 2) Scientific Classification & Taxonomy Packet 3) Ocean Unit & Layers of the Ocean/Ocean Zone Activities

- [Biology Packet Quick Preview](#)
- [Scientific Classification and Taxonomy Quick Preview](#)
- [Ocean Packet Quick Preview](#)

After our family did the Animal Unit, we went on to study the biosphere. We talked about the different biomes, animal feeding relationships and more.

## Biology Unit: Biomes, habitats, ecosystem, biological interactions (symbiosis, mutualism, amensalism, etc.), feeding relationships (70 pages)

**Biology Unit:**  
**This 70-page packet covers the biosphere:**  
**Biomes, Ecosystems, Habitats, Food Chain/Food Webs, Feeding Relationships, Energy Pyramid, Biological Interactions: symbiosis, mutualism, amensalism, etc.**

**The Biosphere Levels of Organization**

Individual, Population, Community, Ecosystem, Biome

**Climate Zones**

Polar Zone, Temperate Zone, Tropical Zone

**Food Chains**

Energy flows from the sun to producers (plants) and then to consumers (animals).

**Energy Pyramid**

Energy flows from the sun to producers (plants) and then to consumers (animals).

**Biological Interactions**

Symbiosis, Mutualism, Amensalism, etc.

**Biomes and their Abiotic Factors**

Biome	Abiotic Factors
Tropical Savanna	High temperature, high rainfall
Temperate Deciduous Forest	High temperature, moderate rainfall
Desert	Low temperature, low rainfall
Chaparral	High temperature, low rainfall
Arctic and Alpine Tundra	Low temperature, low rainfall

**Feeding Relationships**

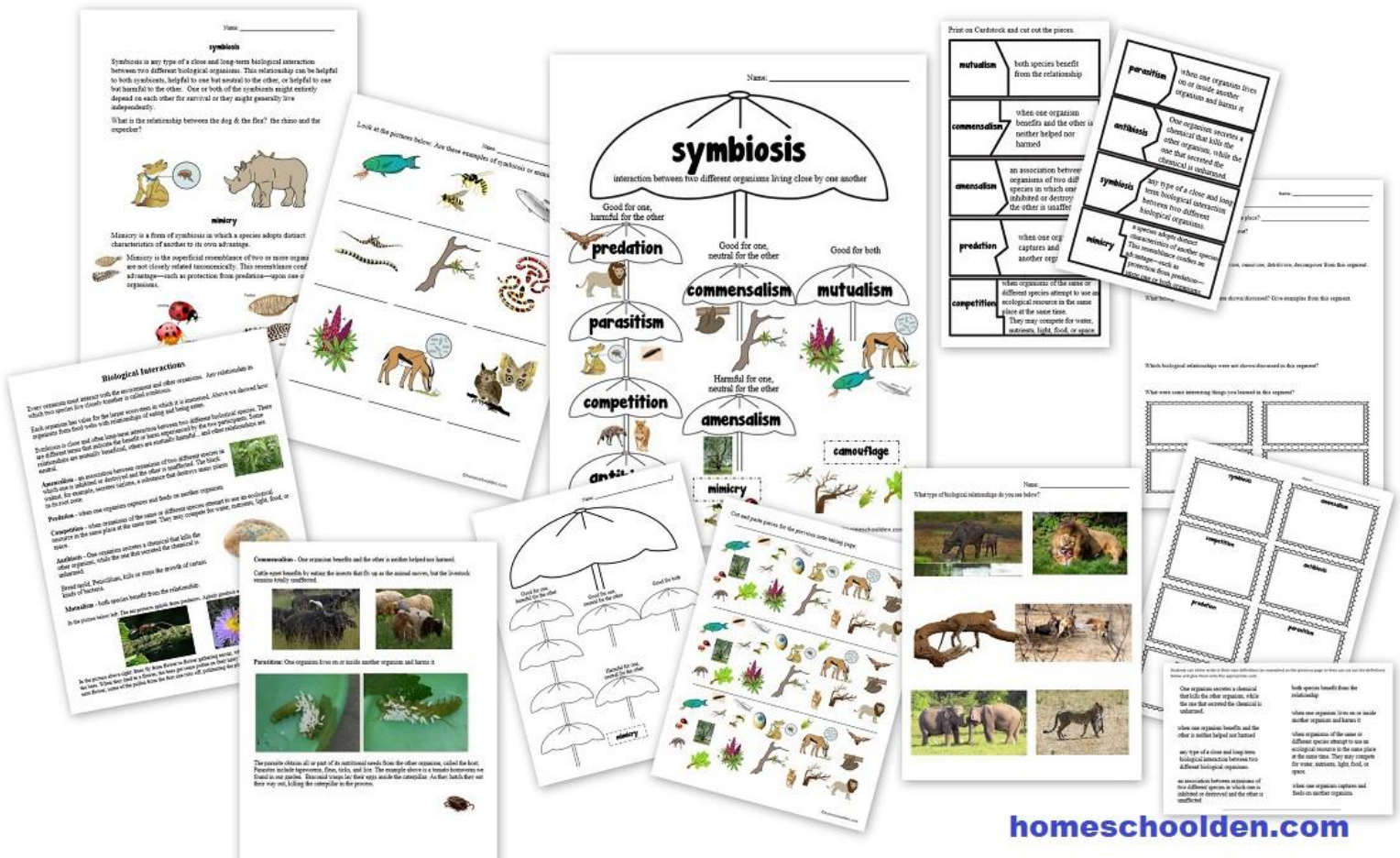
Feeding Relationship	Example
herbivore	grasshopper, rabbit, deer
carnivore	lion, eagle, hawk
omnivore	human, bear, raccoon
detritivore	earthworm, millipede, beetle
decomposer	fungus, bacteria, mold

**Biome Matching**

Biome	Characteristics
Grassland	Open, flat area with grasses and scattered trees
Temperate Deciduous Forest	Forest with trees that lose their leaves in autumn
Desert	Hot, dry area with sparse vegetation
Chaparral	Shrubland with dense, evergreen shrubs
Arctic and Alpine Tundra	Cold, flat area with low-lying vegetation

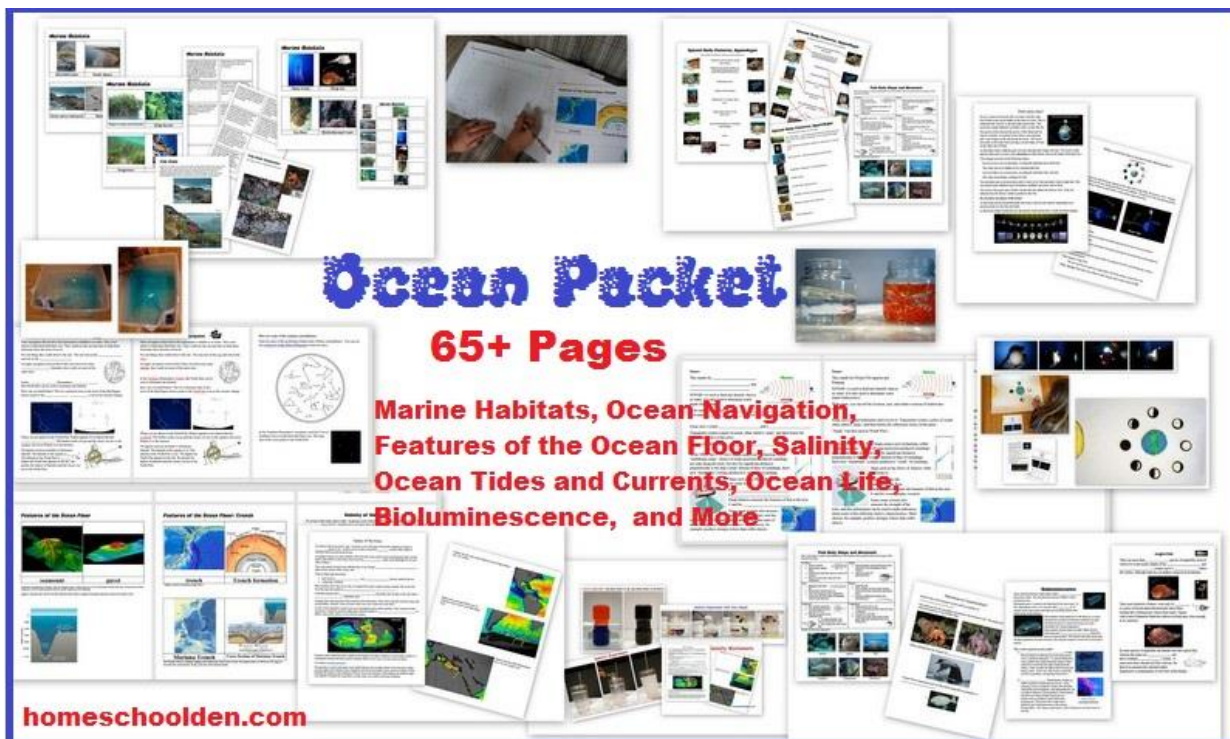


# Biology Unit (continued):

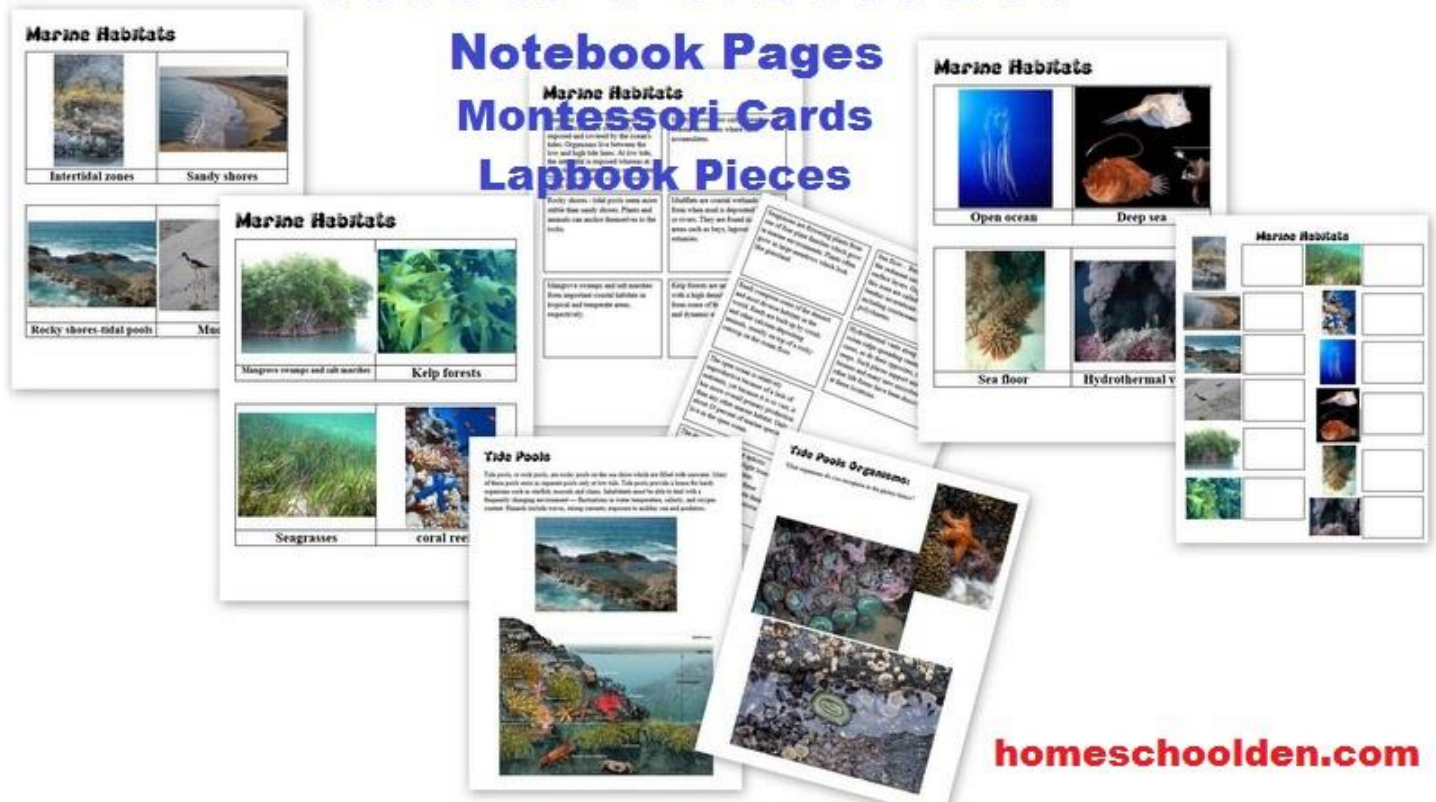




## Ocean Unit – Layers of the Ocean/Ocean Zone



## Marine Habitats









# Fish: Special Body Features

## Special Body Features, Appendages

Find examples of each below. Some can be used more than once.

- venomous dorsal spines along their backs
  - Acropora
- barbel (These look like whiskers, but are feeling and tasting organs near the mouth. They help the fish find food.)
  - European Eel
- bioluminescence
  - Peledfish
- strange mouth shapes
  - Crust jelly
- "fishing lure" to attract their prey
  - Wolf Jawfish (aka Wolf Jawfish)
- sharp spines all over for protection
  - Copperhead butterflyfish
- arms and tentacles for catching and holding
  - Octopus
- claws
  - Squid
- electricity
  - Electric eel

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## Fish Body Shape and Movement

Fish's body shape is a result of specialization in its environment. There is great diversity in the shapes of fish and their body parts.

Fastest	Slippery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fastest of all fish</li> <li>Streamlined, torpedo shape</li> <li>Powerful tails help them chase prey and avoid predators</li> <li>Many live in the open ocean and swim continuously</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When threatened, these fish fill their bodies with water or air, becoming too big to swallow</li> <li>Some have spines for added protection</li> </ul>
Flat	Ribbon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elongated, arrow-like</li> <li>These hunters ambush their prey</li> <li>They first motionless until a smaller fish swims near, then they lunge with lightning speed to seize their prey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Snake-like fish</li> <li>Slow swimmers, but move easily through rocks and crevices, under rocks and around plants</li> <li>Secretive, hiding from predators and ambushing prey</li> </ul>
Depressed	Compressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flat, pancake-shaped fish</li> <li>Use camouflage instead of speed for survival</li> <li>Flap fins up and down and swim like a bird</li> <li>To escape predators, they burrow into the sand or mud</li> <li>Many change the color of their skin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flattened from side to side</li> <li>When viewed from the front, these fish seem to disappear</li> <li>Common on coral reefs</li> <li>Compressed bodies allow them to make quick, sharp turns and dart in and out of hiding places</li> </ul>

Identify the fish body shape below:

barbels,  
spines,  
bioluminescence,  
claws,  
etc.

homeschoolden.com

## Fish Body Shape & Movement

## Bioluminescence

Many midwater fish have light organs called photophores that produce light. This biological production of light is called bioluminescence.

Bioluminescence is common and important in the open ocean. In fact, (depending on how you count it) nearly 90% of animals in the open waters emit light (not including animals that dwell on the ocean bottom).

Most animals on this planet live in the deep sea, so some scientists have pointed out that more creatures use light (bioluminescence) to communicate than use sound (including A. ...).

Some animals have bioluminescent organs which house in black pouches. The bacteria emit light all the time, but these organisms can open and closing, allowing the creature to control how much light is emitted.

Why would organisms produce light?

- Many predators in midwater have upward-pointing eyes to search for silhouettes. To protect themselves, some creatures have light-producing organs on their undersides to match the dim light coming from the surface. Many can dim the light as they descend into deeper waters. In this way, they become somewhat invisible to predators viewing them from below.
- Bright flashes of light can startle a predator causing them to hesitate. Some organisms (such as ctenophores, shrimp, tube-dwelling scudfish, and ctenophores, and siphonophores) will use light to distract or divert predators. Some animals will shoot out clouds of light which acts as a smoke screen so predators cannot follow the escaping prey. The picture above right shows defensive open bioluminescence in the shrimp, *Parapandalus*. The vampire squid emits a cloud of luminous secretions.

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1) to hide

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3) Some organisms may emit light as a warning to stay away.

4) Some organisms use lighted body parts to lure and attract prey.

Right: The bioluminescent lure of the barbeled dragonfish, *Eurytemora pacifica*. Dragonfish image courtesy of [www.nmfs.gov](http://www.nmfs.gov). Below: anglerfish.

5) Many creatures have specific light patterns, specific to a certain sex. Anglerfish and lantern fish are both thought to produce light to attract a mate.

In the Bathypelagic Zone (Midnight Zone), bioluminescence is as prevalent as in the Mesopelagic Zone (Twilight Zone), however in the complete darkness of this zone, there is no need for counterillumination.

Bioluminescence can be found in many organisms:

- Dinoflagellates (marine plankton) and radiolarians (protozoa - zooplankton)
- Various jellyfish
- Cnidarians (corals, anemones, etc.)
- Annelids (worms)
- Mollusks (such as gastropods)
- Cephalopods - Squid have at least 70 luminous genes
- Echinoderms (such as brittle stars, sea stars, sea cucumbers)
- Fish - one family of sharks (lantern shark) and in 42 families of bony fish
  - Anglerfish, Pterichthys, Lantern fish, Hatchet fish, Dragon fish

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3) Some organisms may emit light as a warning to stay away.

4) Some organisms use lighted body parts to lure and attract prey.

Right: The bioluminescent lure of the barbeled dragonfish, *Eurytemora pacifica*. Dragonfish image courtesy of [www.nmfs.gov](http://www.nmfs.gov). Below: anglerfish.

5) Many creatures have specific light patterns, specific to a certain sex. Anglerfish and lantern fish are both thought to produce light to attract a mate.

In the Bathypelagic Zone (Midnight Zone), bioluminescence is as prevalent as in the Mesopelagic Zone (Twilight Zone), however in the complete darkness of this zone, there is no need for counterillumination.

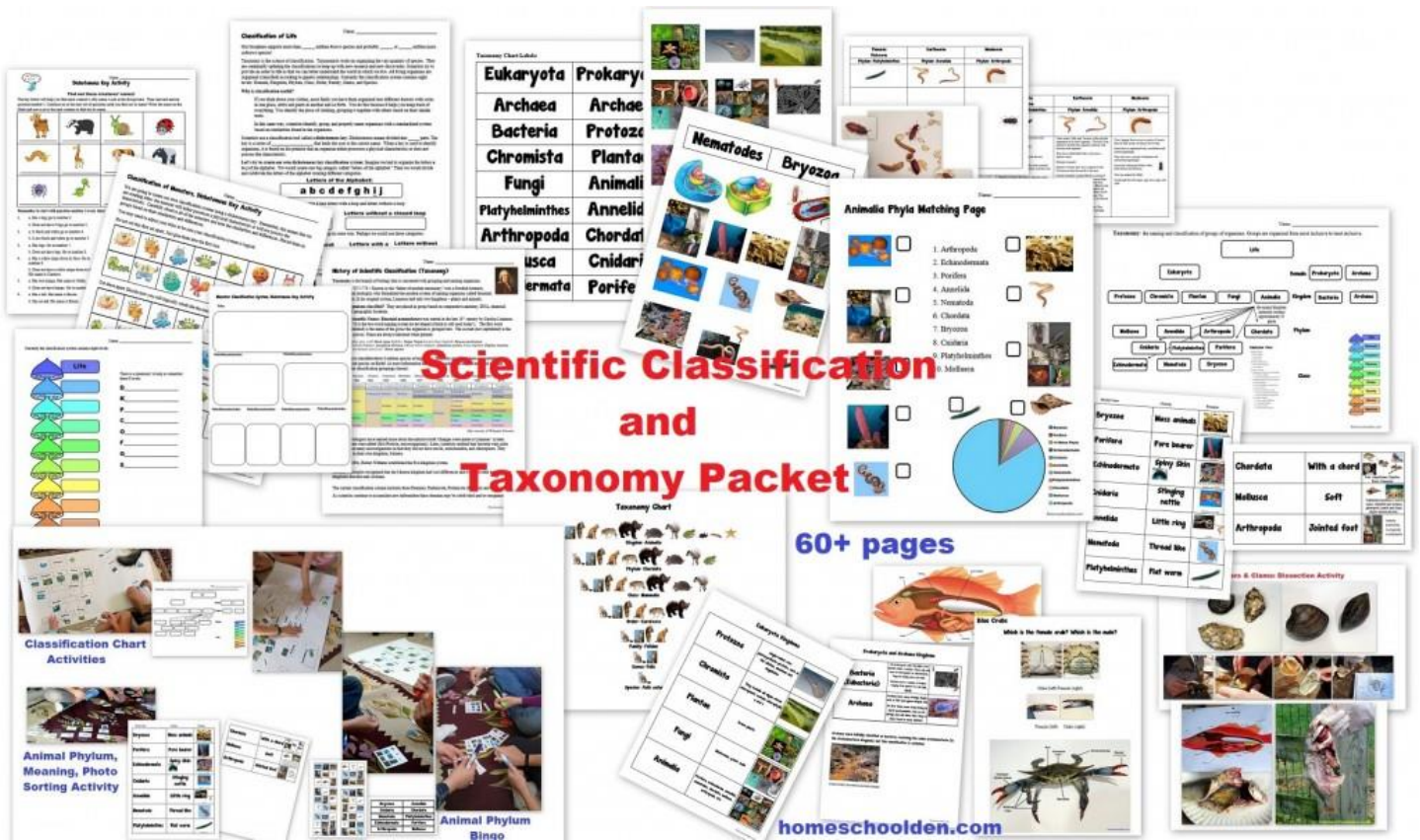
Bioluminescence can be found in many organisms:

- Dinoflagellates (marine plankton) and radiolarians (protozoa - zooplankton)
- Various jellyfish
- Cnidarians (corals, anemones, etc.)
- Annelids (worms)
- Mollusks (such as gastropods)
- Cephalopods - Squid have at least 70 luminous genes
- Echinoderms (such as brittle stars, sea stars, sea cucumbers)
- Fish - one family of sharks (lantern shark) and in 42 families of bony fish
  - Anglerfish, Pterichthys, Lantern fish, Hatchet fish, Dragon fish

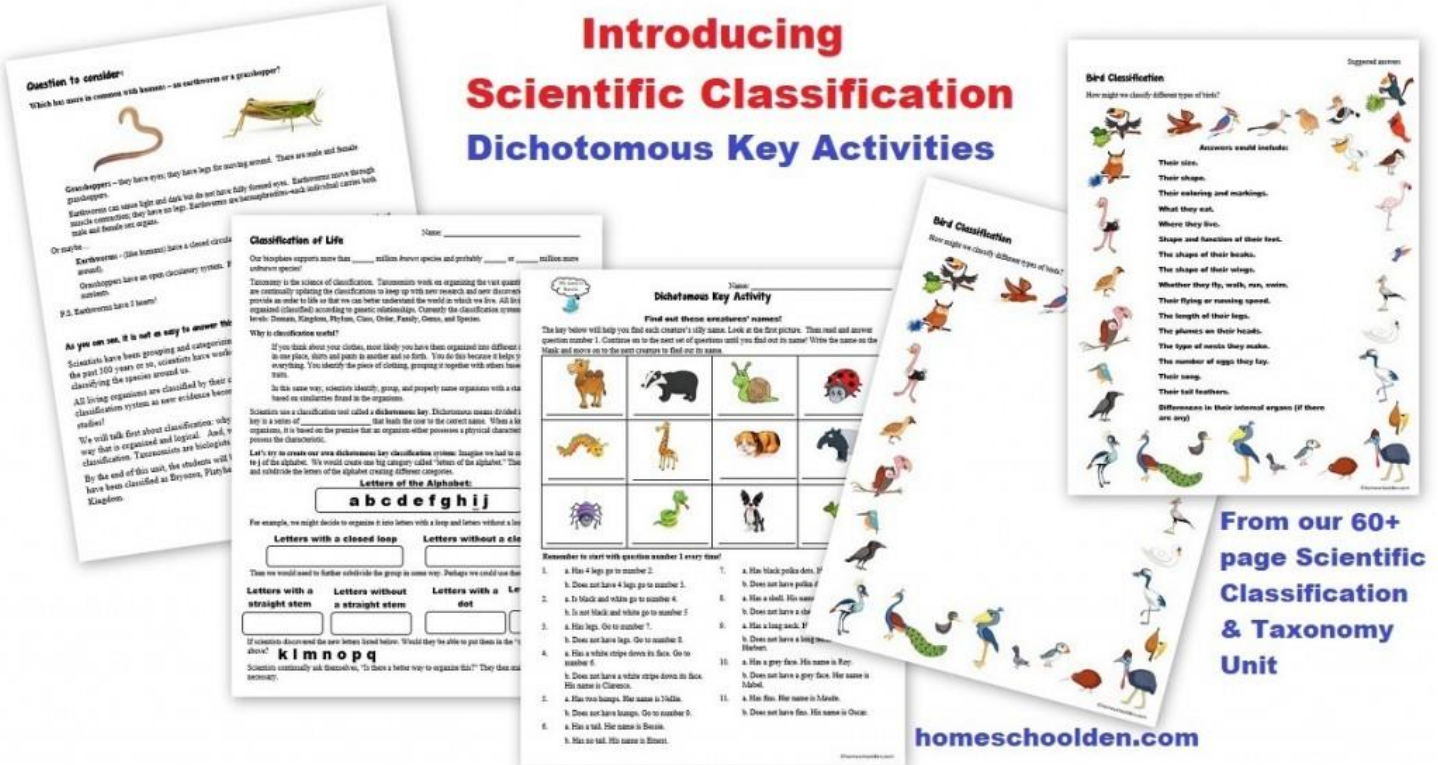
homeschoolden.com



# Scientific Classification and Taxonomy Packet



## Introducing Scientific Classification Dichotomous Key Activities

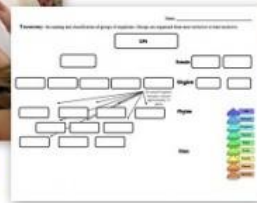




# Taxonomy & Scientific Classification Unit



**Classification Chart  
Activities**



**Animal Phylum,  
Meaning, Photo  
Sorting Activity**

Phylum	Meaning	Example
Bryozoa	Mass animals	
Porifera	Pore bearer	
Echinodermata	Spiny Skin	
Cnidaria	Stinging nettle	
Annelida	Little ring	
Nematoda	Thread like	
Platyhelminthes	Flat worm	

Chordata	With a chord	
Mollusca	Soft	
Arthropoda	Jointed foot	



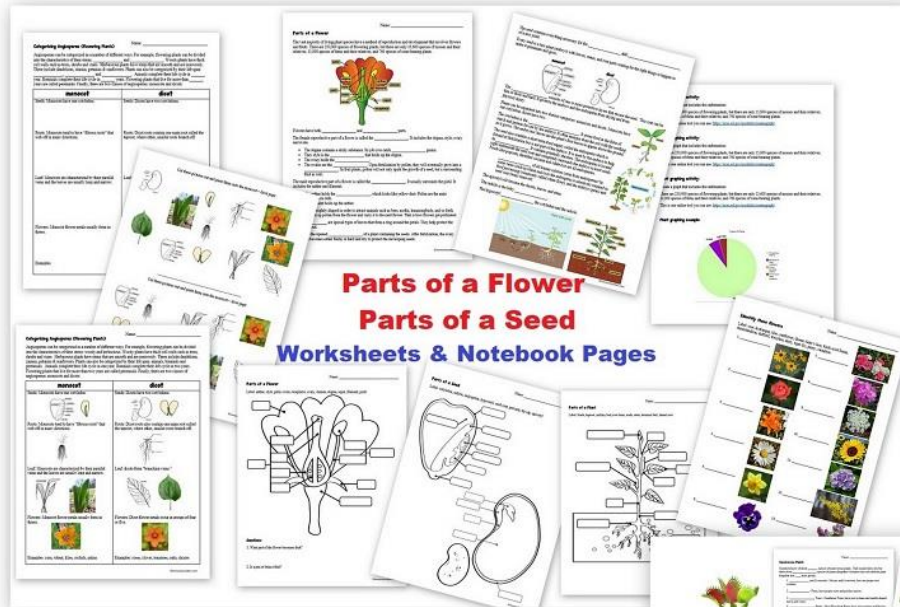
Bryozoa	Annelida
Cnidaria	Chordata
Nematoda	Platyhelminthes
Echinodermata	Porifera
Arthropoda	Mollusca



**Animal Phylum  
Bingo**



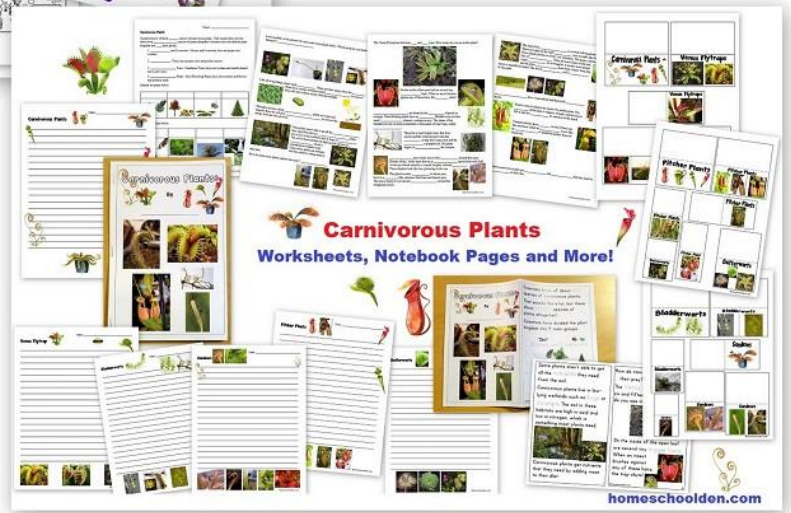
# Botany Packet (Growing Unit!)



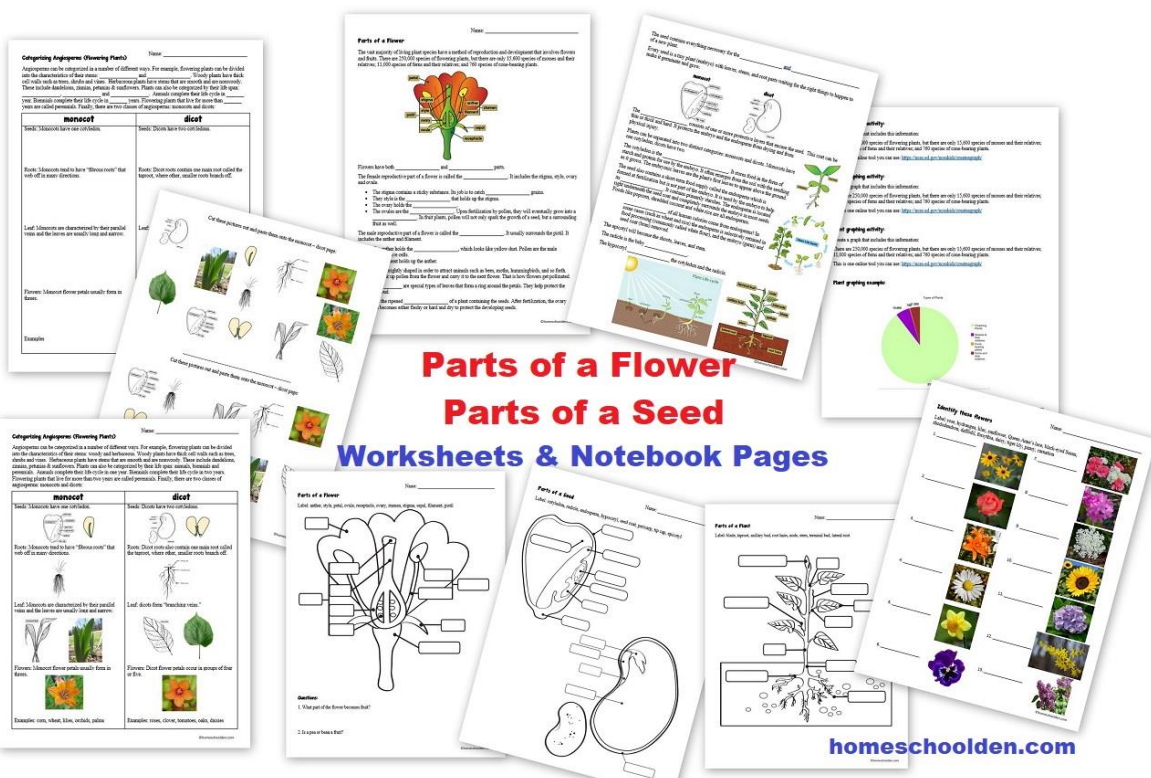
## Botany Unit

- \*Parts of a Flower
- \*Parts of a Seed
- \*Carnivorous Plants

### Parts of a Flower Parts of a Seed Worksheets & Notebook Pages



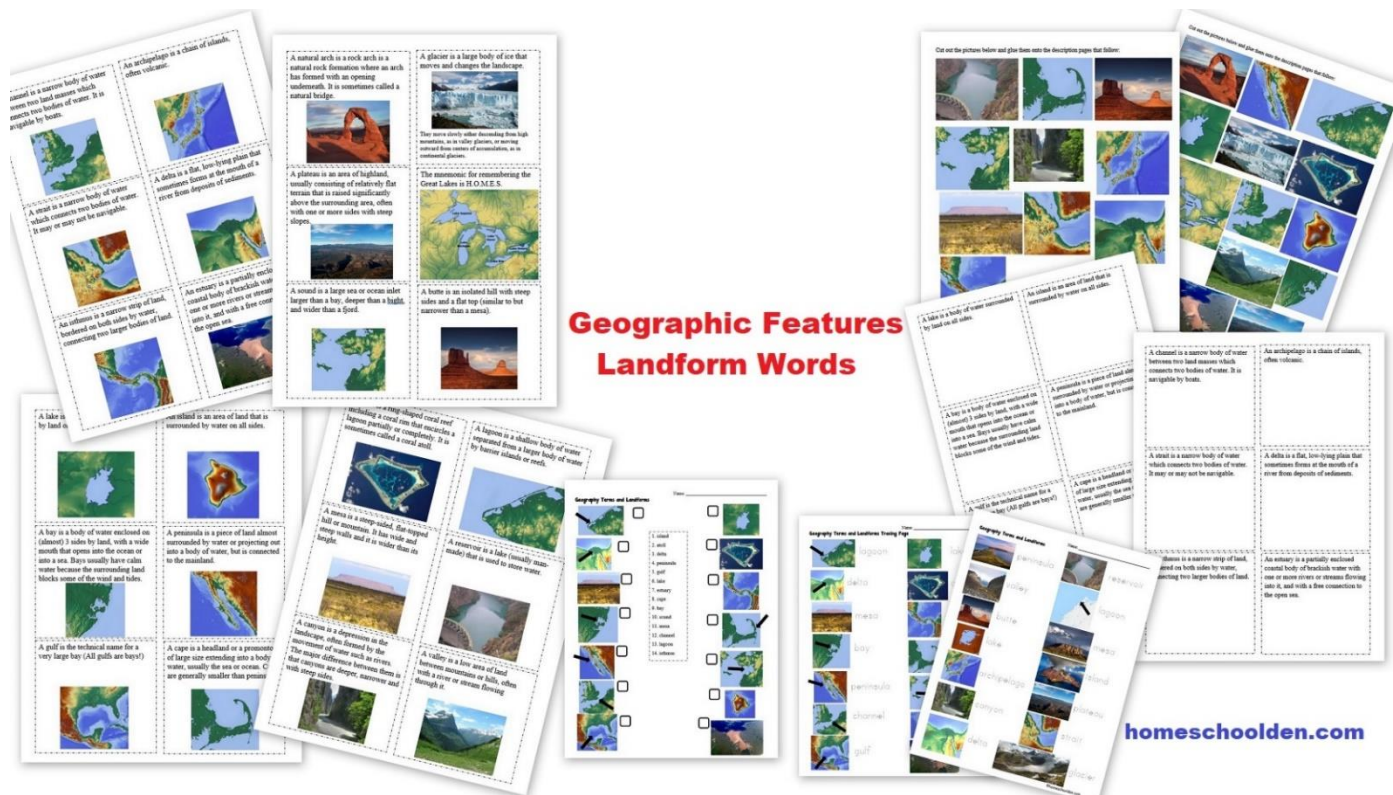
### Carnivorous Plants Worksheets, Notebook Pages and More!



### Parts of a Flower Parts of a Seed Worksheets & Notebook Pages



**World Facts Packet** Do your kids know the 4 largest countries? Which countries have the most people? The longest river? This packet covers basic world and U.S. facts. Plus, it covers geographic features, landforms, world landmarks, topographic maps, and more! This packet also includes geographic features, landform words, deserts of the world, topographic maps and more!

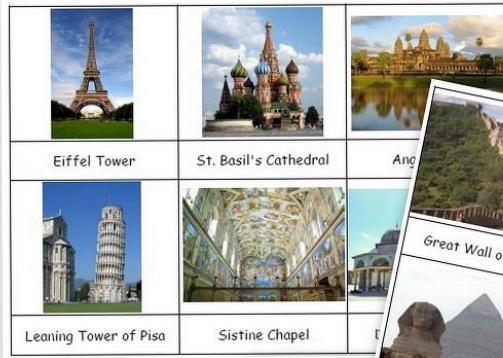
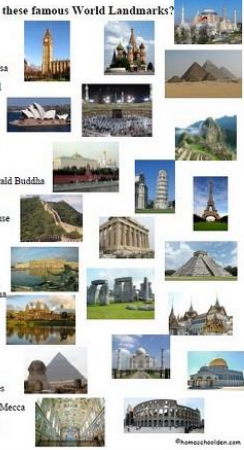




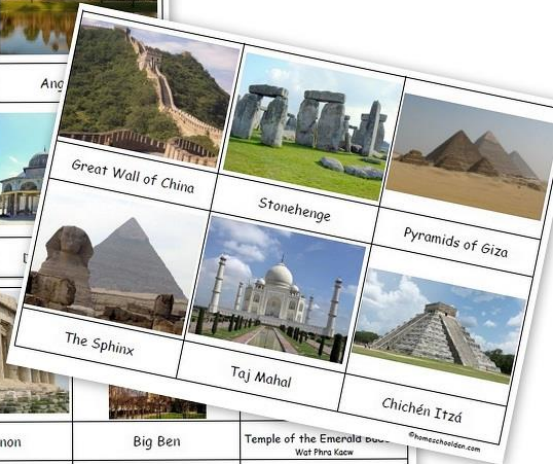
## World Facts Packet (cont.)

Can you identify these famous World Landmarks?

1. Eiffel Tower
2. Pyramids of Giza
3. Leaning tower of Pisa
4. St. Basil's Cathedral
5. Angkor Wat
6. Sistine Chapel
7. Dome of the Rock
8. Big Ben
9. Temple of the Emerald Buddha
10. Machu Picchu
11. Sydney Opera House
12. Parthenon
13. Colosseum
14. Taj Mahal
15. Great Wall of China
16. Stonehenge
17. Sphinx
18. Chichén Itzá
19. Hagia Sophia
20. Palace of Versailles
21. Masjid al-Haram, Mecca
22. Moscow Kremlin



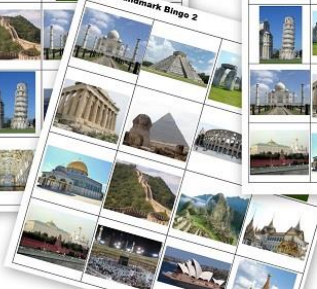
## Famous World Landmarks



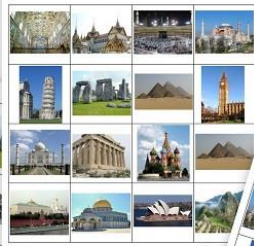
World Landmark Bingo 1



World Landmark Bingo 2



World Landmark Bingo 3

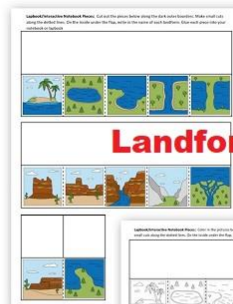


World Landmark Bingo 4

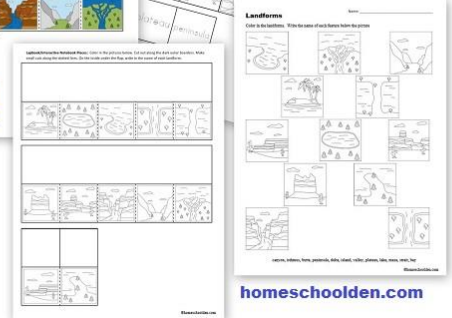


8 Bingo Cards

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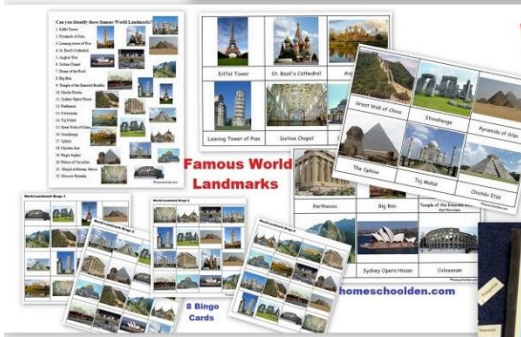
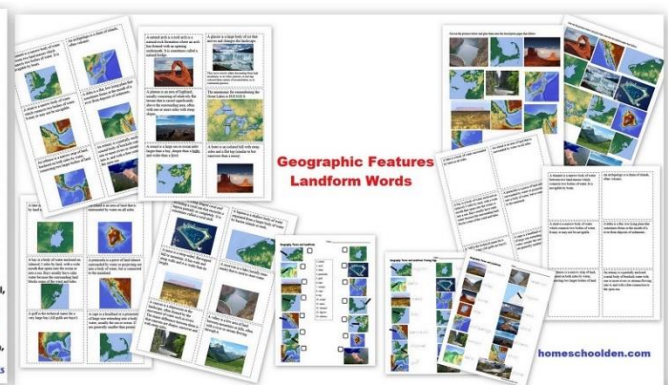


## Landform Activities



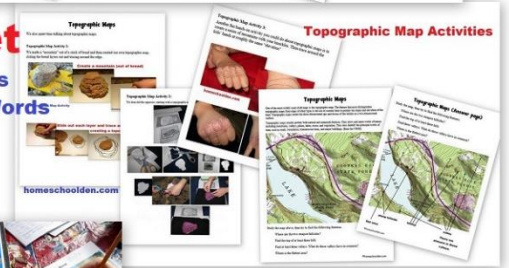
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## World Facts Packet

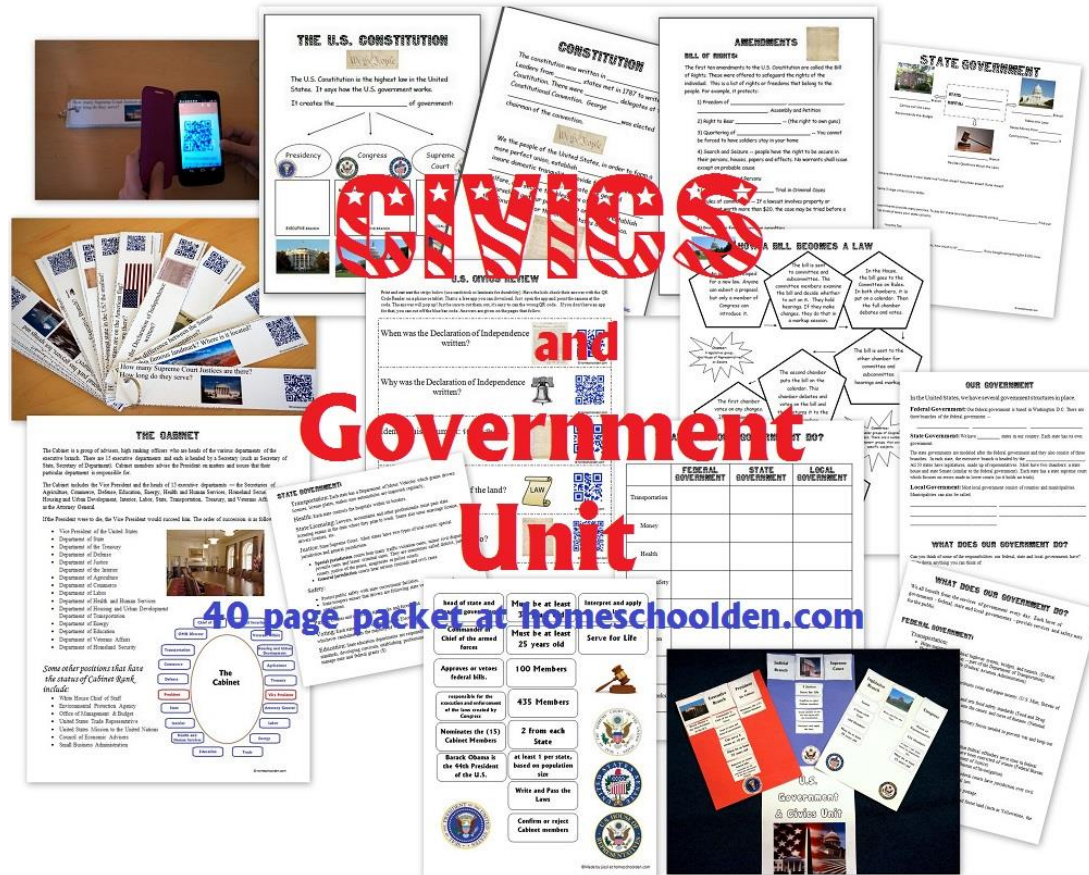
- +World Fact Pages, USA Fact Pages
- +Geographic Features, Landform Words
- +World Landmarks
- +Deserts of the World
- +Topographic Map Activities



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# Civics and Government Packet



## Government Unit

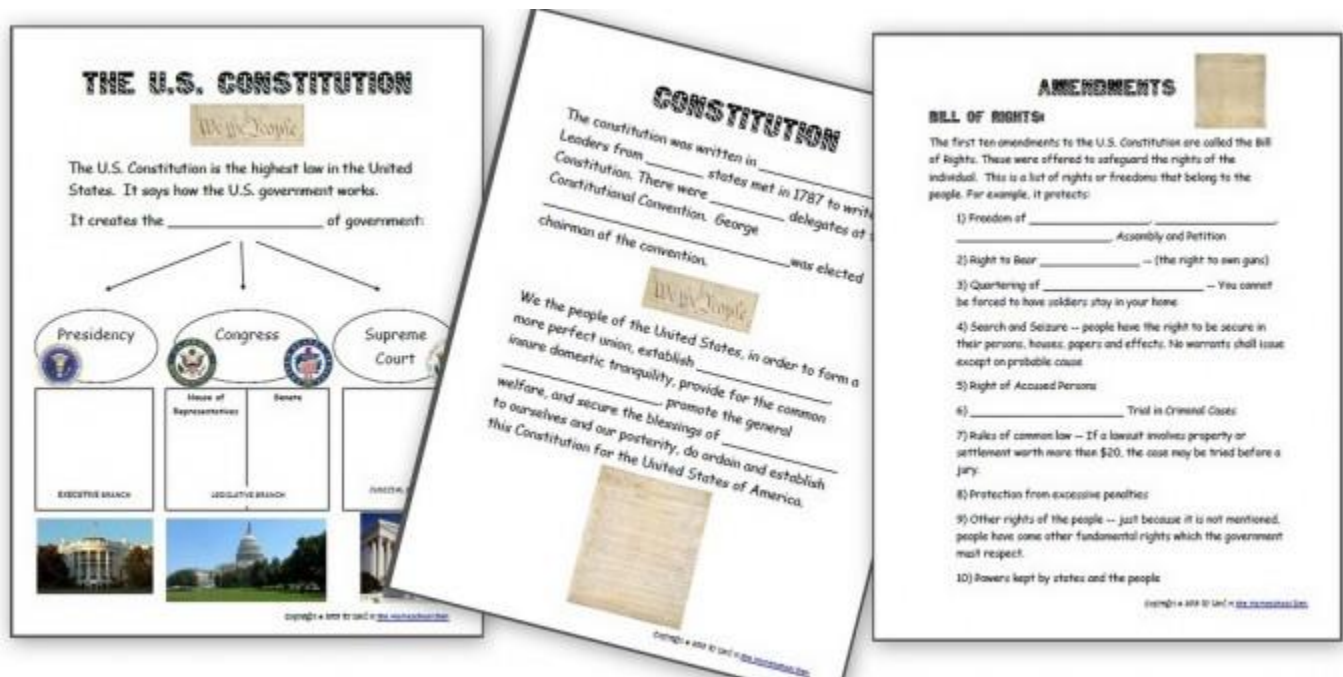
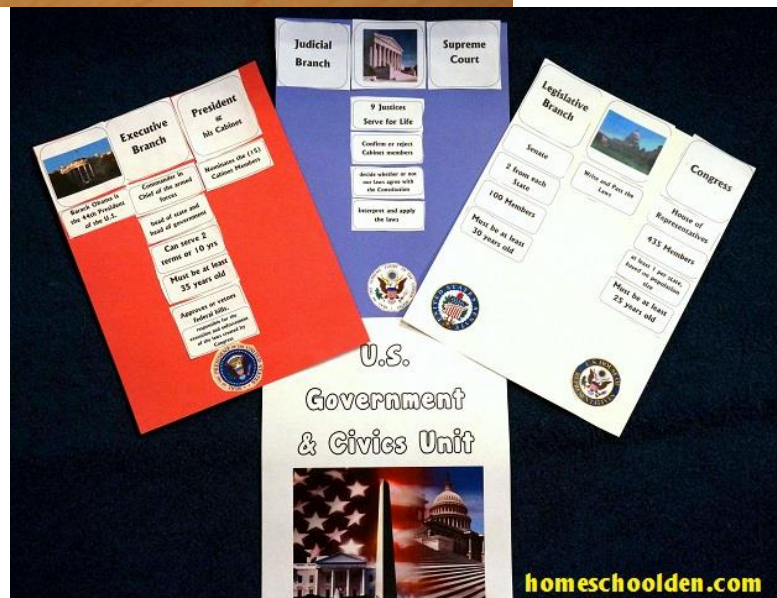
40 page packet at [homeschoolden.com](http://homeschoolden.com)



## Civic Review Questions

[homeschoolden.com](http://homeschoolden.com)



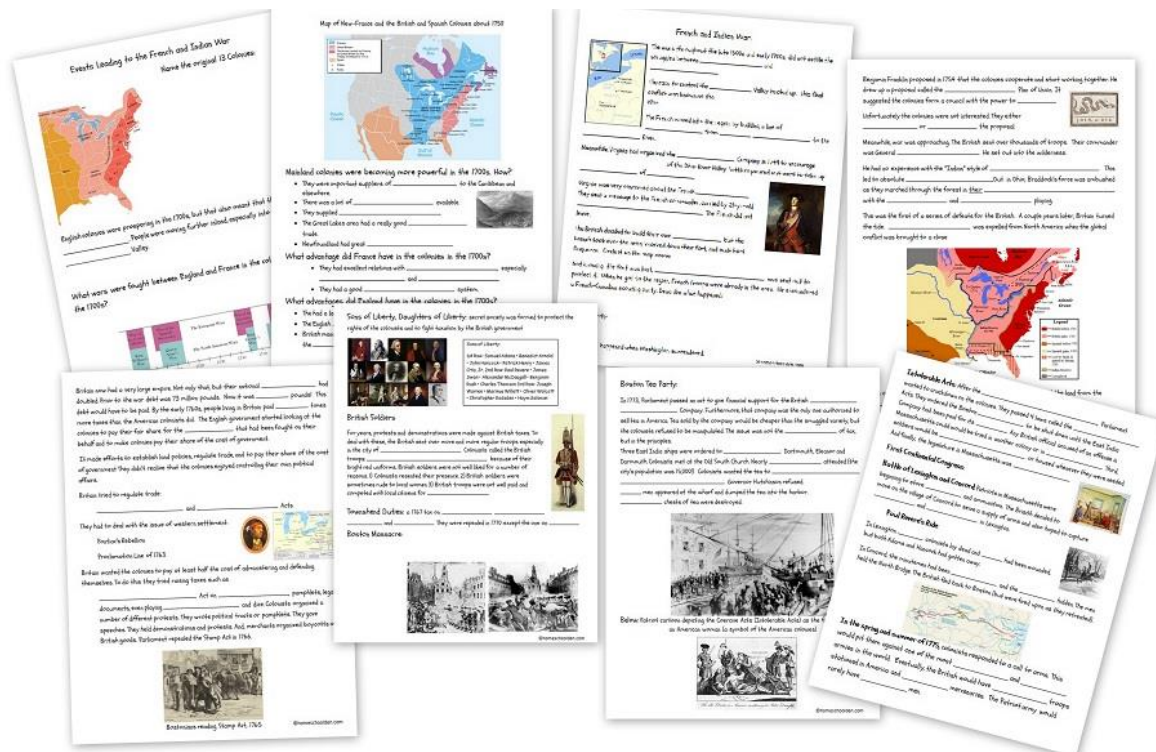




# Causes and Events Leading to the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

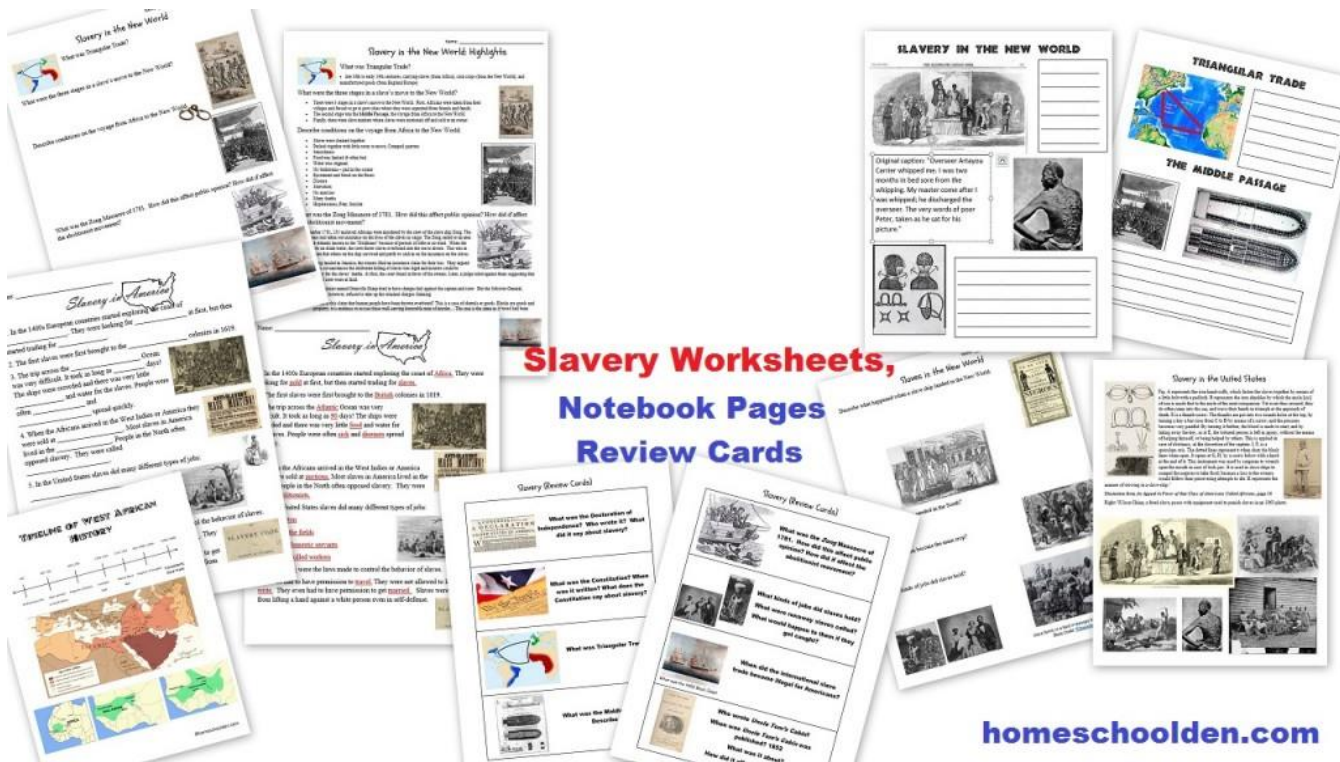
# 30-Page Packet

**Made by Liesl at**  
**homeschoolgolden.com**





## Slavery and the Civil War









# Oregon Trail Packet

The image displays a collection of educational resources for the Oregon Trail, including:

- Worksheets:** Pages with numbered questions about the trail's start, pioneers, wagon travel, and challenges. Examples include:
  - 1. The Oregon Trail started in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2. People used \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ to pull their wagons.
  - 3. A pioneer is someone who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4. What are some reasons a family might take the Oregon Trail?
  - 5. List as many things as you can that people needed to bring with them as they traveled on the Oregon Trail.
- Lapbook:** A circular project with multiple flaps containing information and images. Flaps include:
  - What kind of supplies did settlers carry with them on the Oregon Trail?** (List: Food, Water, Tools, etc.)
  - Which Native American Tribes might the pioneers encounter on their way West?** (List: Shoshone, Paiute, etc.)
  - How long was the Oregon Trail?** (About 2,000 miles)
  - Where did the Oregon Trail begin?** (Independence, Missouri)
  - How many people came to California?** (About 300,000 people)
  - When and where did the California Gold Rush begin?** (January 24, 1848, Sutter's Mill)
- Notebook Pages:** Pages with text and illustrations, such as:
  - The Oregon Trail:** A page with a large illustration of a wagon and text about the trail's popularity.
  - Oregon Trail Answers:** A page providing answers to the worksheet questions.
  - California Goldfields:** A page with a map of California showing gold fields and text about the gold rush.

The central text reads: **Oregon Trail Notebook Pages and Lapbook**

The source **homeschoolden.com** is visible at the bottom of the page.

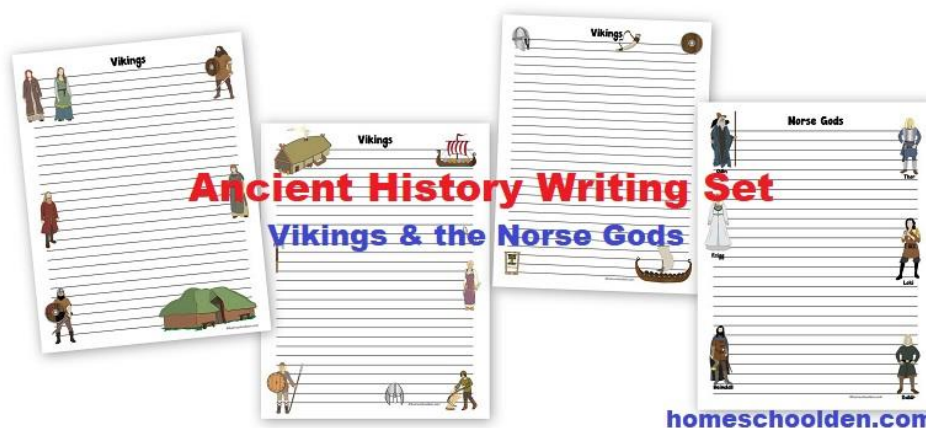
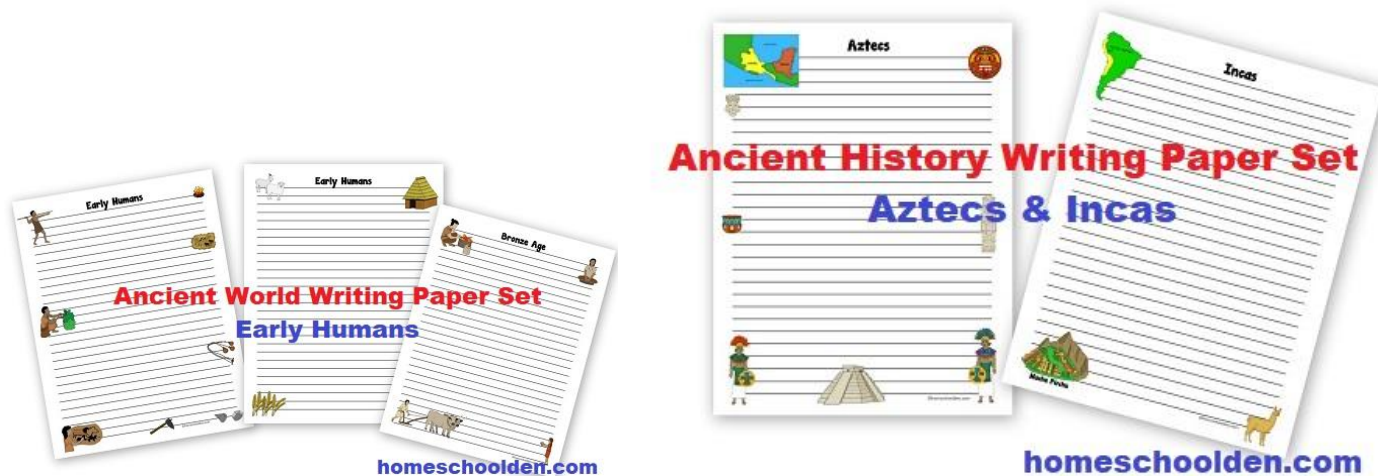
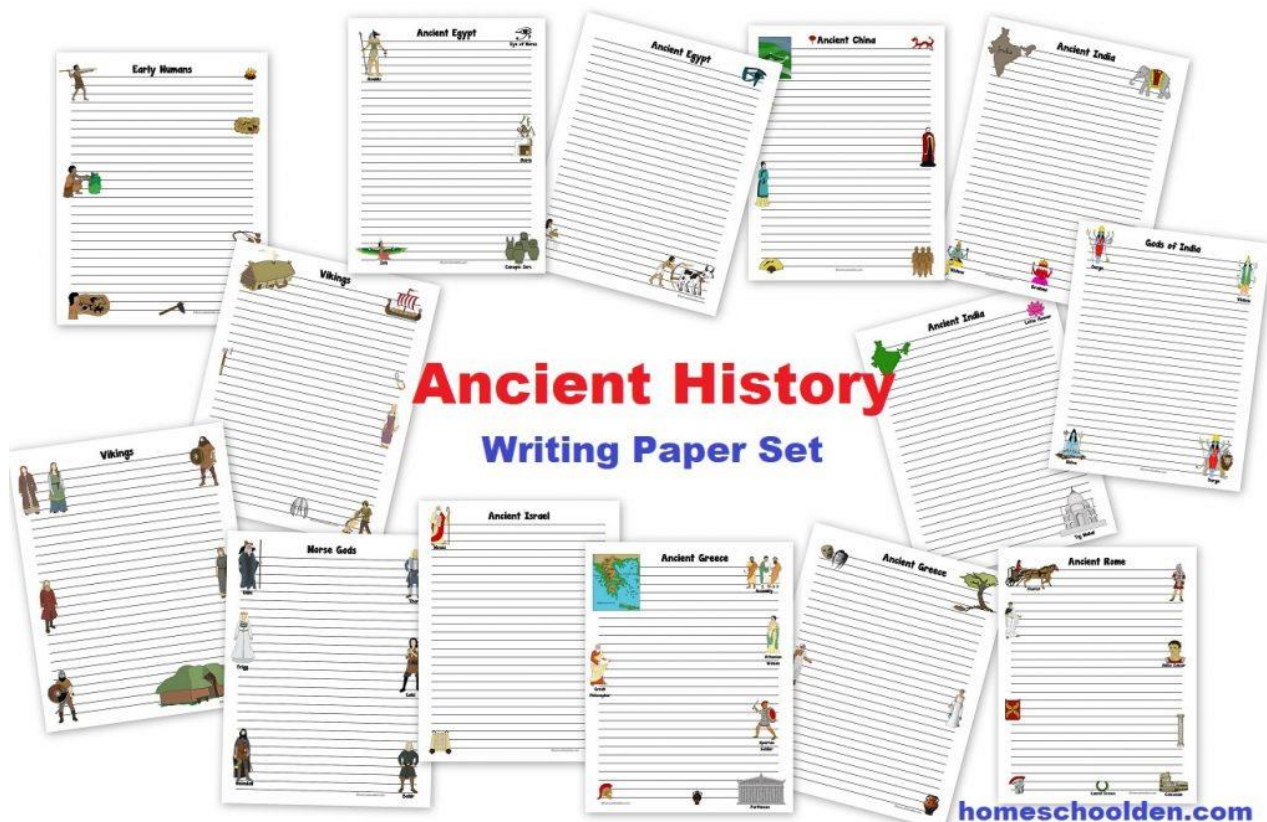


## Age of Exploration

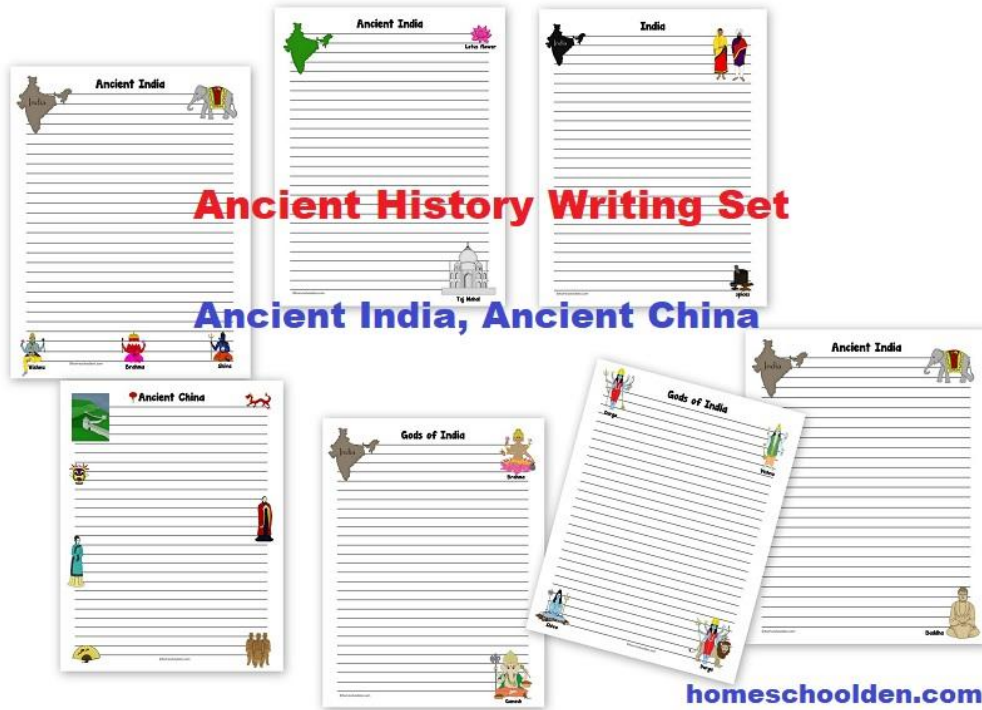
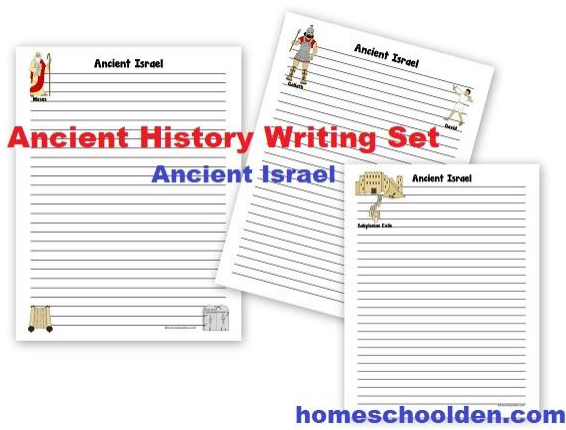
**homeschoolden.com**



# Ancient History Writing Paper

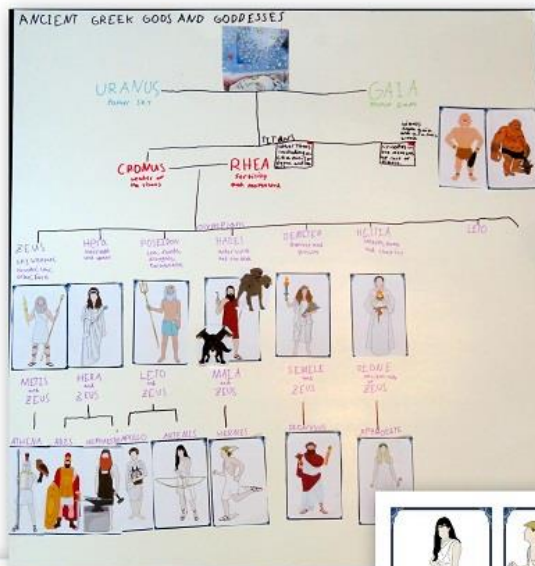








# Ancient Greek Gods and Goddesses Activity Packet



**GREEK GODS  
FAMILY  
TREE  
PROJECT  
CARDS**





# ANCIENT GREEK GODS AND GODDESSES ACTIVITIES



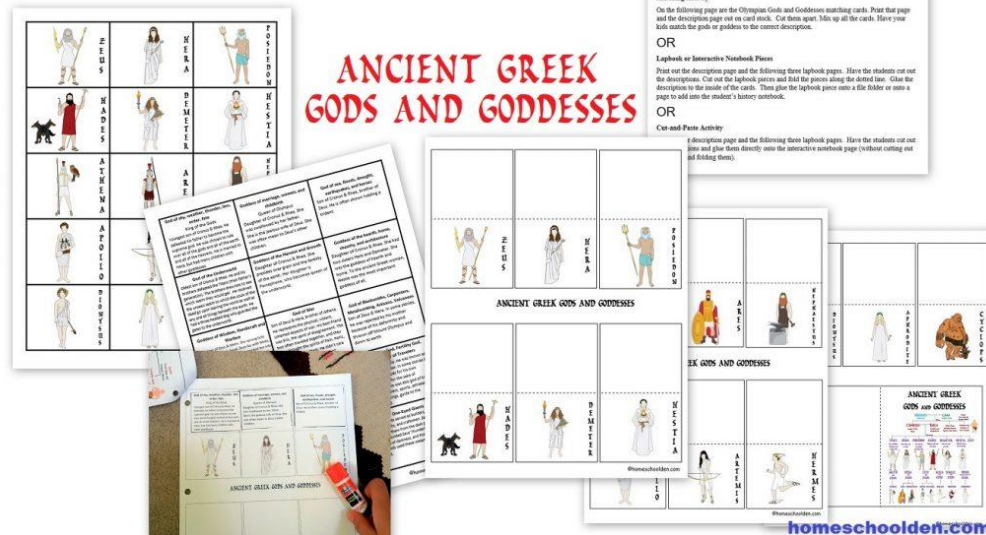
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## ANCIENT GREEK GODS GODDESSES Notebook Pages



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## ANCIENT GREEK GODS AND GODDESSES



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# Feudalism Packet

## Middle Ages Unit

### Feudalism Activities

# Feudalism



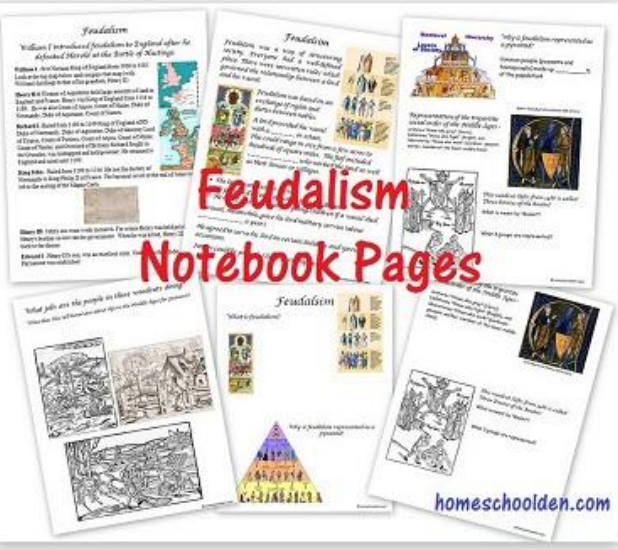
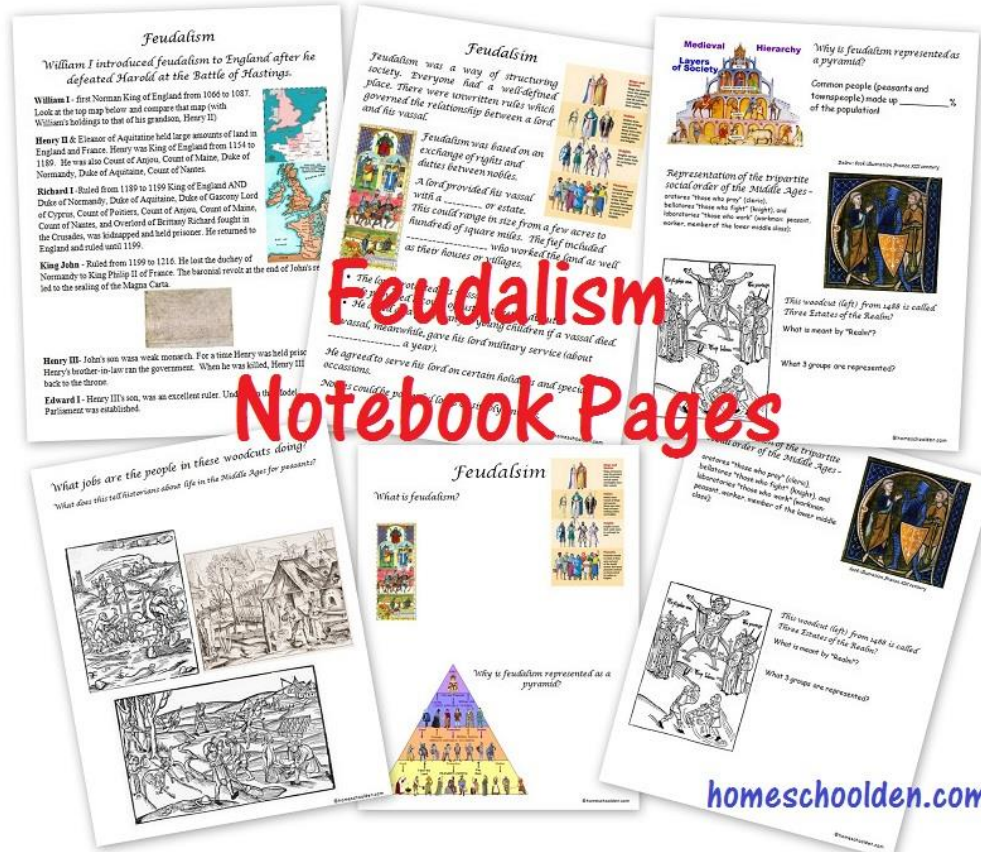
## Feudalism Simulation Activity

Draw cards and see what your fate is.

Will you survive the Middle Ages?!!!



The "king" sat at the top of the hill in his castle. If you drew certain cards you had run up the hill to serve the king. To the right, peasants are "working" hard in the fields.

[illegible]

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# European History Packet

**1500-1750**

**Renaissance**

**Reformation**

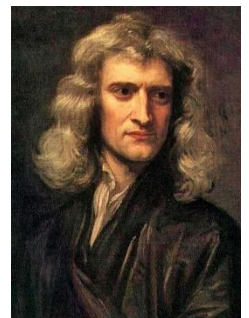
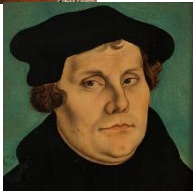
**English Reformation**

**Henry VIII and his Wives**

**Age of Absolutism**

**Scientific Revolution**

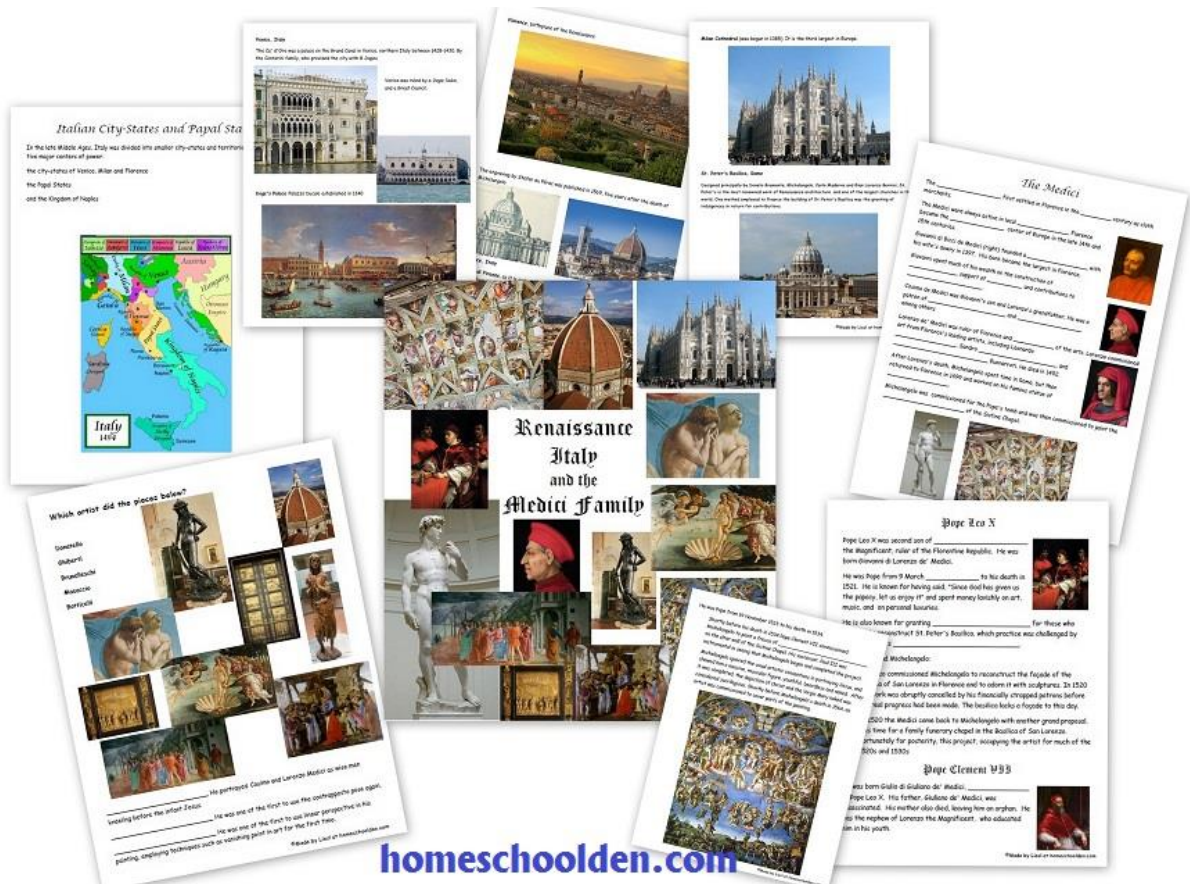
**Enlightenment**



**This packet includes worksheets, interactive notebook pieces, games (for learning about many of the people of this period) and more!**

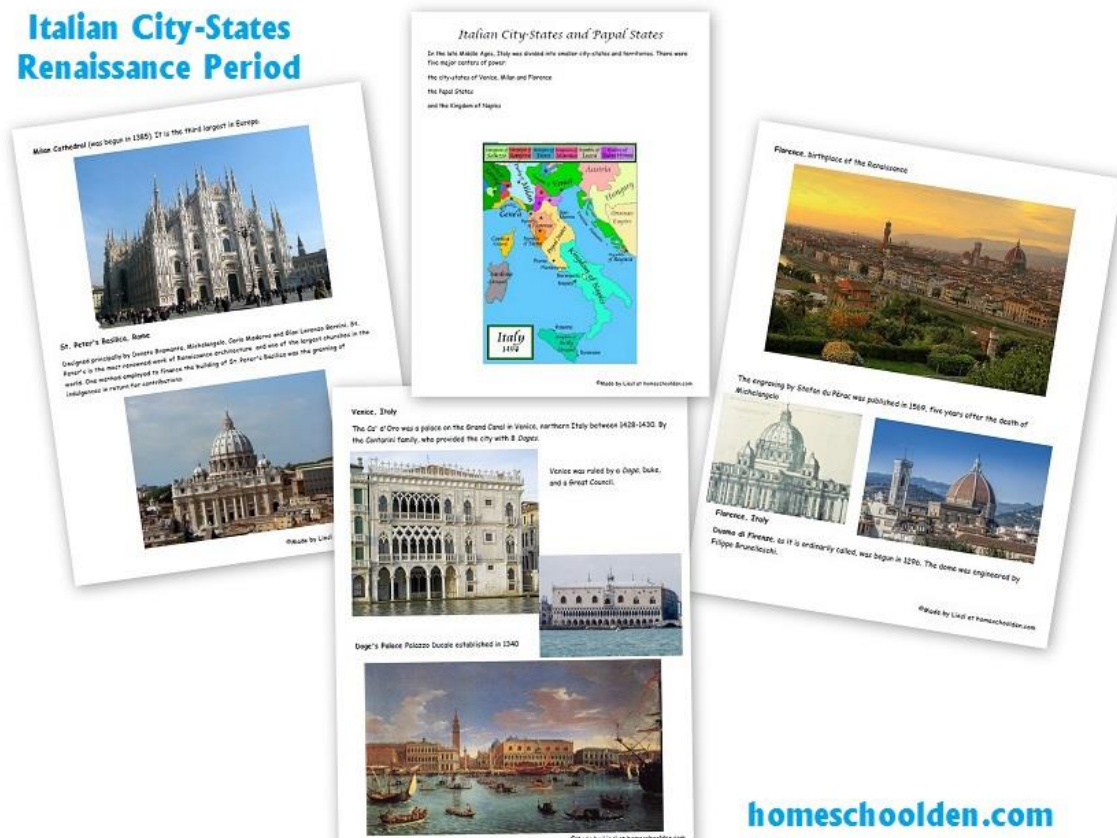


# Includes the Renaissance & Reformation, Absolute Monarchs, Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment



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## Italian City-States Renaissance Period



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# The Medici - Patrons of the Arts

## The Medici

The \_\_\_\_\_ first settled in Florence in the \_\_\_\_\_ century as cloth merchants.

The Medici were always active in local \_\_\_\_\_ Florence became the \_\_\_\_\_ center of Europe in the late 14th and 15th centuries.

Giovanni di Bicci de Medici (right) founded a \_\_\_\_\_ with his wife's dowry in 1397. His bank became the largest in Florence. Giovanni spent much of his wealth on the construction of \_\_\_\_\_ support of \_\_\_\_\_ and contributions to \_\_\_\_\_

Cosimo de Medici was Giovanni's son and Lorenzo's grandfather. He was a patron of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ among others

Lorenzo de' Medici was ruler of Florence and \_\_\_\_\_ of the arts. Lorenzo commissioned art from Florence's leading artists, including Leonardo \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Sandro \_\_\_\_\_ Buonarroti. He died in 1492.

After Lorenzo's death, Michelangelo spent time in Rome, but then returned to Florence in 1499 and worked on his famous statue of \_\_\_\_\_

Michelangelo was \_\_\_\_\_ commissioned for the Pope's tomb and was then commissioned to paint the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Sistine Chapel.



Which artist did the pieces below?

Donatello  
Ghiberti  
Brunelleschi  
Masaccio  
Botticelli



He portrayed Cosimo and Lorenzo Medici as wise men kneeling before the infant Jesus.

He was one of the first to use the contrapposto pose again.

He was one of the first to use linear perspective in his painting, employing techniques such as vanishing point in art for the first time.

### Renaissance

**Patrons**

Medici & Pope Sixtus IV (1471-1484) - Patron of the Medici and the Vatican, patron of the Medici and the Vatican, patron of the Medici and the Vatican.

**Artists**

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) - Italian Renaissance polymath, painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, cartographer, botanist, and man of letters.

Michelangelo (1475-1564) - Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, and architect. He worked in the Vatican and in the Medici family.

Raphael (1483-1520) - Italian Renaissance painter, architect, and poet. He worked in the Vatican and in the Medici family.

Donatello (c. 1386-1466) - Italian Renaissance sculptor. He worked in the Medici family.

Brunelleschi (1377-1446) - Italian Renaissance architect, engineer, and painter. He worked in the Medici family.

Masaccio (c. 1401-1428) - Italian Renaissance painter. He worked in the Medici family.

Botticelli (c. 1464-1510) - Italian Renaissance painter. He worked in the Medici family.

### Renaissance in Italy

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) - Italian Renaissance polymath, painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, cartographer, botanist, and man of letters.

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### Donatello and Brunelleschi

Donatello (c. 1386-1466) - Italian Renaissance sculptor. He worked in the Medici family.

Brunelleschi (1377-1446) - Italian Renaissance architect, engineer, and painter. He worked in the Medici family.

### Botticelli and Michelangelo

Botticelli (c. 1464-1510) - Italian Renaissance painter. He worked in the Medici family.

Michelangelo (1475-1564) - Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, and architect. He worked in the Vatican and in the Medici family.

## Renaissance Artists and their Patrons

### Pope Julius II was the patron of which great artists?

Michelangelo and Raphael

### Michelangelo and Raphael

Michelangelo (1475-1564) - Italian Renaissance sculptor, painter, and architect. He worked in the Vatican and in the Medici family.

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### Raphael

Raphael (1483-1520) - Italian Renaissance painter, architect, and poet. He worked in the Vatican and in the Medici family.

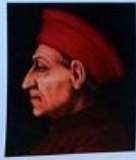
### Donatello and Brunelleschi

Donatello (c. 1386-1466) - Italian Renaissance sculptor. He worked in the Medici family.

Brunelleschi (1377-1446) - Italian Renaissance architect, engineer, and painter. He worked in the Medici family.



Cosimo de' Medici was the patron  
of which great artists?



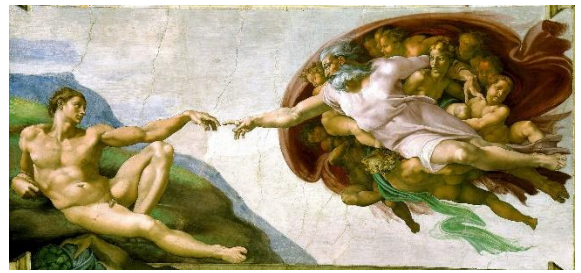
Lorenzo de' Medici was the patron  
of which great artists?



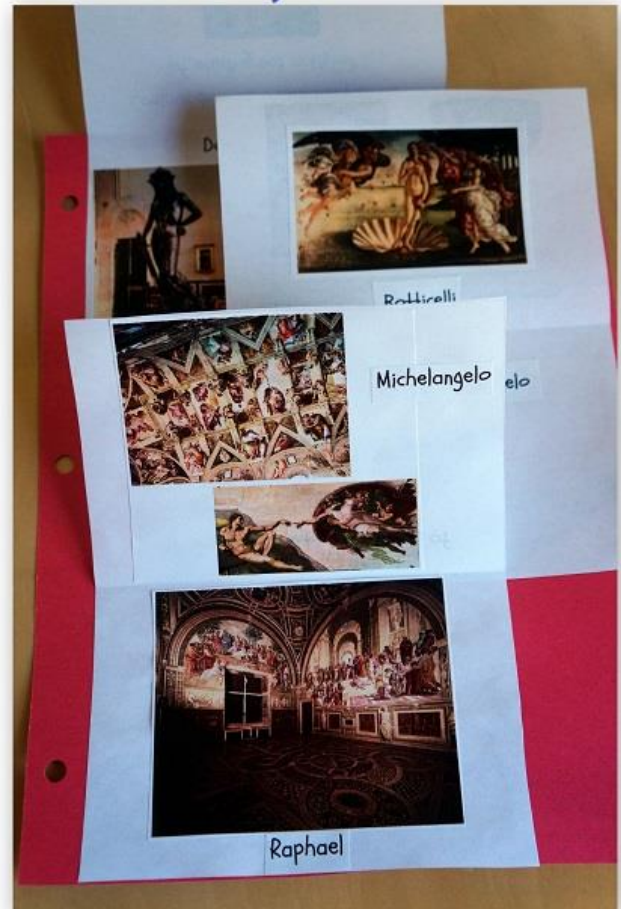
Pope Julius II was the patron of  
which great artists?



## Renaissance Artists & Their Patrons



**Michelangelo, Raphael,  
Botticelli, Donatello...**





# Renaissance and Reformation Unit

## Renaissance Patrons & the Big 3 Artists: da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael

### Patrons

**Giuliano di Piero de' Medici (1469 - 1492)**  
Giuliano di Piero de' Medici was the son of Cosimo de' Medici and was a member of the Medici family. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

**Francesco de' Medici (1489 - 1521)**  
Francesco de' Medici was the son of Giuliano de' Medici and was a member of the Medici family. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

**Leonardo de' Medici (1492 - 1519)**  
Leonardo de' Medici was the son of Lorenzo de' Medici and was a member of the Medici family. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

### Artists

**Leonardo da Vinci (1452 - 1519)**  
Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian polymath and one of the most influential figures in the history of Western art and science. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

**Michelangelo (1475 - 1564)**  
Michelangelo was an Italian polymath and one of the most influential figures in the history of Western art and science. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

**Raphael (1483 - 1520)**  
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### Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian polymath and one of the most influential figures in the history of Western art and science. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

**Adoration of the Kings (1481)**  
This painting is a masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci's early work. It depicts the Adoration of the Kings and is a study in light and shadow.

**Portrait of a Young Woman (1490)**  
This portrait is a study in light and shadow. It depicts a young woman and is a study in light and shadow.

**Portrait of a Young Man (1490)**  
This portrait is a study in light and shadow. It depicts a young man and is a study in light and shadow.

**Portrait of a Young Woman (1490)**  
This portrait is a study in light and shadow. It depicts a young woman and is a study in light and shadow.

### Michelangelo

Michelangelo was an Italian polymath and one of the most influential figures in the history of Western art and science. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

**David (1501)**  
This painting is a masterpiece of Michelangelo's early work. It depicts David and is a study in light and shadow.

**St. George (1503)**  
This painting is a masterpiece of Michelangelo's early work. It depicts St. George and is a study in light and shadow.

**St. George (1503)**  
This painting is a masterpiece of Michelangelo's early work. It depicts St. George and is a study in light and shadow.

### Raphael

Raphael was an Italian polymath and one of the most influential figures in the history of Western art and science. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

**The School of Athens (1509)**  
This fresco is a masterpiece of Raphael's early work. It depicts the School of Athens and is a study in light and shadow.

**The School of Athens (1509)**  
This fresco is a masterpiece of Raphael's early work. It depicts the School of Athens and is a study in light and shadow.

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### Renaissance Period in the Holy Roman Empire

**The Habsburgs**  
Renaissance Emperors were elected from the Austrian family of Habsburgs.

**Maximilian I (1459-1550)**  
Maximilian I was a Habsburg monarch who was elected Holy Roman Emperor in 1508. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

**His successor became Holy Roman Emperor \_\_\_\_\_ in 1520**

**He had many enemies and there was war throughout his reign:**

- War with \_\_\_\_\_ - Habsburg Valois Wars
- War with the Ottomans - The Ottomans were making their way into Europe during the Ottoman-Habsburg Wars. In fact, one third of the Kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_ became an Ottoman tributary after their victory at Mohács.
- Protestant \_\_\_\_\_ - He struggled with German princes over issues of religion.

**Gutenberg**  
Johannes Gutenberg was a \_\_\_\_\_ who lived in Mainz, Germany. He designed a \_\_\_\_\_.

- Letters were arranged on a tray
- The letters were inked
- Paper was placed over the letters
- The tray and paper was slid into the press
- A wooden plate was lowered onto the paper by turning a screw to press the paper firmly onto the letters.
- Printing press from 1568 pictured to the right

## Renaissance Notebook Pages: Holy Roman Empire Printing Press, Fugger Family, Albrecht Durer

### Fugger Family

The Fugger family was a wealthy family of Nuremberg. They were involved in the printing press and the banking industry.

**Jakob Fugger (1459-1525)**  
Jakob Fugger was a member of the Fugger family. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

**Albrecht Durer (1471-1521)**  
Albrecht Durer was a German painter, engraver, and mathematician. He was a patron of the arts and was involved in the construction of the Palazzo Medici.

**The Fugger family was among the richest people in the Western world.**

**Albrecht Durer (1471-1521) was the greatest artist of the Renaissance.**

**He designed a series of woodcuts depicting the \_\_\_\_\_.**

**He was appointed court painter for Maximilian I.**

**His self-portrait (now in the Louvre).**

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## European History Packet (continued)

## Reformation:


# Martin Luther & Indulgences

### Problems in Rome:



- The pope was feared into unity: was to defend the Papal States. Nobles in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were in Italian offices.
- Pope \_\_\_\_\_ decided to rebuild St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. He needed money to finance these projects.
- The pope raised money by increasing fees the Christian pays on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Pope also permitted the sale of \_\_\_\_\_ This was a reduction of the punishment that a \_\_\_\_\_ would suffer in \_\_\_\_\_ during the \_\_\_\_\_ when the \_\_\_\_\_ where the \_\_\_\_\_ could purchase a certificate (indulgence) that later, indulgences were granted not only for \_\_\_\_\_ service, but also for money contributions to the Church.
- By the 1500s, people could buy indulgences for \_\_\_\_\_ Indulgences became \_\_\_\_\_ people in the Middle Ages as a reward for displaying piety and doing good deeds.
- The invention on the right put more the Pope as the \_\_\_\_\_, selling and selling indulgences. It is from \_\_\_\_\_ 1517. \_\_\_\_\_ Clergy and \_\_\_\_\_.

### Martin Luther

- Was the son of a \_\_\_\_\_ who went on to study law.
- Several of his friends were killed when the plague swept through Germany.
- In 1510 during a summer visit, Luther vowed to become a monk.
- He joined an Augustinian monastery, devoting himself to fasting, long hours in prayer, pilgrimages, and frequent confessions.



Explica the role each of these figures had in the start of the Reformation:

 <p>Martin Luther</p>	 <p>Julius II &amp; the Reformation</p>	 <p>Johann Tetzel</p>
---	---	---

### Notebook Pages & Lapbook Pieces

### 95 Theses

- Luther was outraged at Tetzel's activities.
- The north is that he posed 95 theses or questions for debate on the door of the Wittenberg castle church. More likely, he sent a hand-written copy of his \_\_\_\_\_ to be discussed \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Mainz and Magyburg.
- In this document, he condemned the sale of indulgences. He argued that indulgences could neither release a soul from purgatory nor ensure a person's salvation.
- He based his statements on the Bible and began to deny the Church's authority in matters of \_\_\_\_\_.
- He stated that the authority of the Bible and a person's own \_\_\_\_\_ outweighed the pope's authority.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Lutheran) \_\_\_\_\_ because it was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 1517, the city of Wittenberg had begun celebrating Luther's \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
- No popularity grew because the general \_\_\_\_\_ population were dissatisfied with corruption and the costly services of the Church. By \_\_\_\_\_ Luther was increasingly accepted as separating a new church.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Luther was called before Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor. He expected to \_\_\_\_\_ to explain his views, but instead the emperor asked him to renounce his heresy. Luther and Charles V declared him an outlaw. Luther found refuge in Saxony.

### Luther's Teachings

Individuals could not achieve salvation by their own efforts (such as performing good works).

### Luther's Reforms:

Luther's ideas won widespread support:

- Clergy – Many among the clergy agreed with his criticism of Church abuses.
- Translating – Some people wanted paying Church taxes which were used in Rome.
- Peasants – They bore a heavy burden of Church taxes, so Luther's reforms appealed to them.
- Young governments – Some broke ties with Rome to take over Church property and set up independent churches.
- German princes – Some princes supported Luther as they wanted to assert their independence from the Holy Roman Empire. These princes were also eager to limit Church lands and to stop the flow of money to Rome.

**Protestants** – When the Holy Roman Emperor tried to force German princes to remain loyal to the pope, they protested. They became known as Protestants.

**Peasant Revolt** – In 1524, peasants in southern Germany began to armed rebellion (Peasant's Revolt). At first, Luther supported them, but then withdrew his support when his belief about burning, killing and killing. The Revolt was stamped out by German princes and nearly 100,000 were killed.

**Luther died in 1546**

- By the time Luther died, about half the princes in Germany were Protestants.
- Charles V tried to force the Lutheran princes back into the Catholic Church.
- Neither side could win the war.
- Treaty of Augsburg** - 1555 - each prince could choose whether his lands would be Catholic or Protestant. Individual rulers could determine the religion of a territory.

**Switzerland**

Switzerland emerged as a center of the Protestant Reformation.

**Ulrich Zwingli** – abolished Catholic Mass, Confessions, and indulgences. He allowed priests to marry.

[illegible]



## European History Packet (continued)

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# World War I Packet

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## Nationalism in Pre-WWI Europe

### Map Work









## Russian Revolution: Notebook Pages, Worksheets

The collage features a wide array of educational materials:

- Top Left:** A worksheet titled "Russian Revolution" with sections for "The Bolsheviks," "Lenin," "The Russian Revolution," and "The Russian Civil War." It includes a timeline and a map of Russia.
- Top Center:** A poster titled "1917-1918 Russian Revolution; WWI Interactive Notebook Pieces" with a grid of images and text.
- Top Right:** A worksheet titled "Why the U.S. Entered the War" with sections for "Propaganda," "Rights of Neutrals were violated on the seas," "Zimmerman Telegram," and "Democratic Ideals." It includes a map of the United States and a timeline.
- Middle Left:** A worksheet titled "Russian Revolution" with sections for "The Bolsheviks," "Lenin," "The Russian Revolution," and "The Russian Civil War." It includes a timeline and a map of Russia.
- Middle Center:** A poster titled "U.S. Enters World War I" with sections for "Propaganda, Rights of Neutrals, Preparedness Campaign, The Draft, Raising Money, Support for the War, Wilson's 14 Points." It includes a map of the United States and a timeline.
- Middle Right:** A worksheet titled "Why the U.S. Entered the War" with sections for "Propaganda," "Rights of Neutrals were violated on the seas," "Zimmerman Telegram," and "Democratic Ideals." It includes a map of the United States and a timeline.
- Bottom Left:** A worksheet titled "U.S. War Effort" with sections for "The Draft," "Raising Money," "Support for the War," and "Wilson's 14 Points." It includes a map of the United States and a timeline.
- Bottom Center:** A poster titled "U.S. Enters World War I" with sections for "Propaganda, Rights of Neutrals, Preparedness Campaign, The Draft, Raising Money, Support for the War, Wilson's 14 Points." It includes a map of the United States and a timeline.
- Bottom Right:** A worksheet titled "Why the U.S. Entered the War" with sections for "Propaganda," "Rights of Neutrals were violated on the seas," "Zimmerman Telegram," and "Democratic Ideals." It includes a map of the United States and a timeline.



# Treaty of Versailles Results of WWI Post-WWI Europe

## Notebook Pages

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Treaty of Versailles

At \_\_\_\_\_ a.m. on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of the \_\_\_\_\_ month of 1919, the peace of Europe fell silent after more than four years of war. The Allies wanted to make sure Germany would never go to war again.

Peace Conference Discussions

\_\_\_\_\_ victorious nations  
Believe in \_\_\_\_\_ determination and  
Rights of \_\_\_\_\_ countries  
They want to form a \_\_\_\_\_ of Nations \_\_\_\_\_ member states from  
\_\_\_\_\_ and prevent future  
France wants the decentralization of Germany, buffer state and  
The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, \_\_\_\_\_

Terms of the Treaty:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ colonies went to France, Britain, and Japan
2. minor territorial losses \_\_\_\_\_ was returned to France
3. \_\_\_\_\_ state was set up
4. \_\_\_\_\_ limit
5. no \_\_\_\_\_ buildup
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

Germany had to agree because their population was falling \_\_\_\_\_ there is still a carpal \_\_\_\_\_ on effect.

Austria-Hungary was the big loser... they lost lots of land and the empire was divided into many small nations.

There was a flow across Europe of a spread of \_\_\_\_\_ ideas - call for peace and tranquility (instead of \_\_\_\_\_ as Lenin did).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Results of WWI

1. Over \_\_\_\_\_ million men fought in WWI. It is estimated that \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ million people were killed in WWI. About two-thirds of military deaths in World War I were in battle, \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ million military personnel were killed. The civilian death toll was about \_\_\_\_\_ million.

2. Between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ million maimed and wounded.

3. Destroyed \_\_\_\_\_ engines, new nations formed.

Dissemination of the New Nations: Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary (German nation), Ireland (previously part of Britain), Ireland (previously part of Britain).

4. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were growing powers.

5. The Treaty of Versailles confiscated \_\_\_\_\_ % of Germany's territory but left it the largest, richest nation in central Europe.

6. Germany was forced to give up \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_, Belgium, Denmark and \_\_\_\_\_.

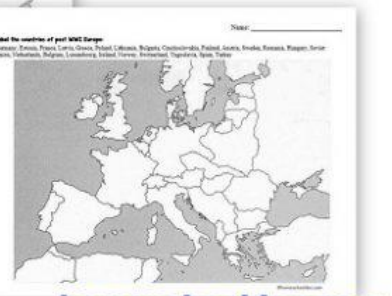
7. Germany's \_\_\_\_\_ was reduced to \_\_\_\_\_ (ships and aircraft forbidden).

8. Germany must accept \_\_\_\_\_ (for starting the war) and must pay reparations of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ billion.

9. No German troops were allowed in the \_\_\_\_\_ (an industry-rich region).

10. \_\_\_\_\_ forms without the U.S.A.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ President - 1919 Sometimes known as the \_\_\_\_\_ The most number of deaths in volunteers but about \_\_\_\_\_ million people are estimated to have died from the influenza outbreak worldwide, \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ % of the world's population!



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## A Few Battles of WWI: Tannenberg, First Battle of the Marne, Gallipoli, Battle of Ypres, Battle of the Somme, Battle of Verdun

WWI Battles

Battle of Tannenberg

First Battle of the Marne

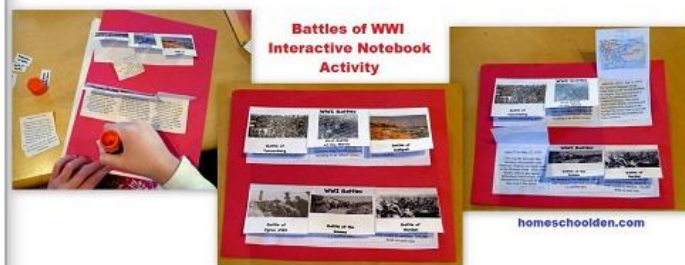
Battle of Gallipoli

WWI Battles

Battle of Verdun

Battle of the Somme

Battle of Ypres



Notes about a few of the Battles of WWI

In August of 1914, shortly after the outbreak of World War I, the German army invaded Belgium and moved towards France. This was called the Schlieffen Plan and it was meant to be a surprise attack on France.

The German plan was to move through Belgium and France and then turn back on Germany's own territory. The German army was able to do this because they had a secret plan to move through Belgium and France and then turn back on Germany's own territory.

**Battle of Tannenberg** - August 26-27, 1914. The Battle of Tannenberg was one of the first major battles of World War I. It was fought between the German Empire and the Russian Empire. The German army, led by General Paul von Hindenburg, defeated the Russian army, led by General Alexander Samsonov. The German army was able to do this because they had a secret plan to move through Belgium and France and then turn back on Germany's own territory.

**First Battle of the Marne** - September 4-5, 1914. This was the first major battle of World War I in which the German army was defeated. The German army was able to do this because they had a secret plan to move through Belgium and France and then turn back on Germany's own territory.

**Gallipoli Campaign** - April 25, 1915 - Jan. 9, 1916. The Allies launched an operation to capture the Dardanelles, the waterway between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. The operation was a failure because the Allies were unable to capture the Dardanelles. The operation was a failure because the Allies were unable to capture the Dardanelles.

**Battle of Ypres** - October 3-11, 1917. This was one of the most brutal battles of World War I. It was fought between the German Empire and the British Empire. The German army was able to do this because they had a secret plan to move through Belgium and France and then turn back on Germany's own territory.

**Battle of the Somme** - July 1, 1916. This was one of the longest and bloodiest battles of World War I. It was fought between the German Empire and the British Empire. The German army was able to do this because they had a secret plan to move through Belgium and France and then turn back on Germany's own territory.

**Battle of Verdun** - February 21 - December 18, 1916. This was one of the longest and bloodiest battles of World War I. It was fought between the German Empire and the French Republic. The German army was able to do this because they had a secret plan to move through Belgium and France and then turn back on Germany's own territory.



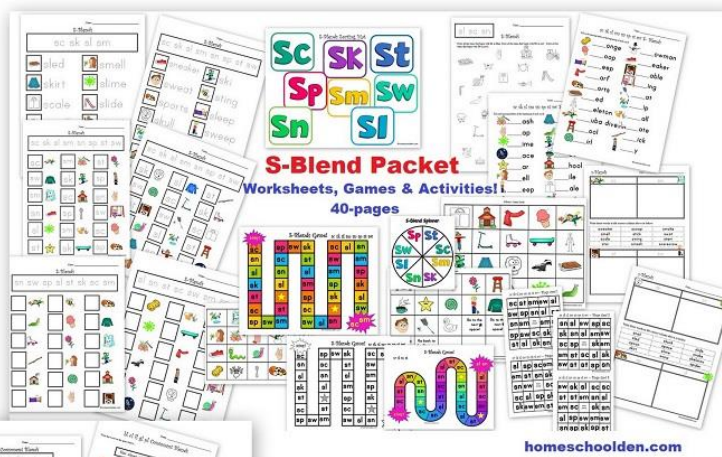
# Phonics and Spelling Materials

## R-Blend Packet

### S-Blend Packet

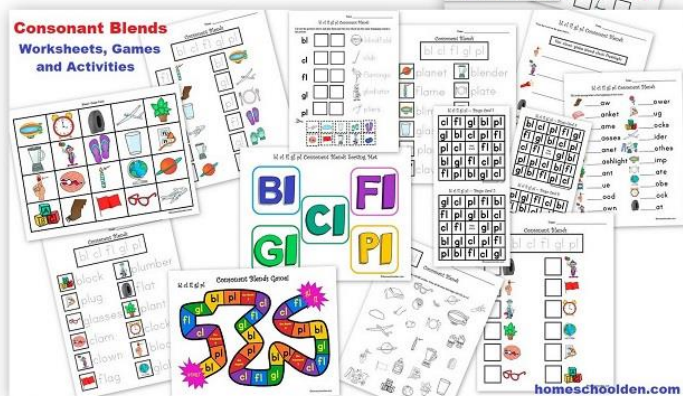
## Worksheets, Activities and Games...

**about 90+ pages**

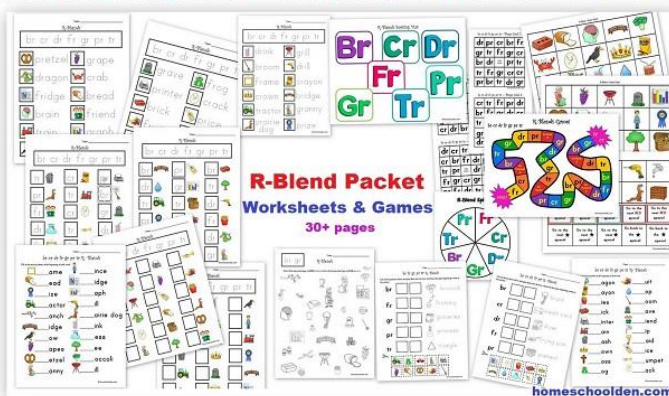


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## Consonant Blend BUNDLE



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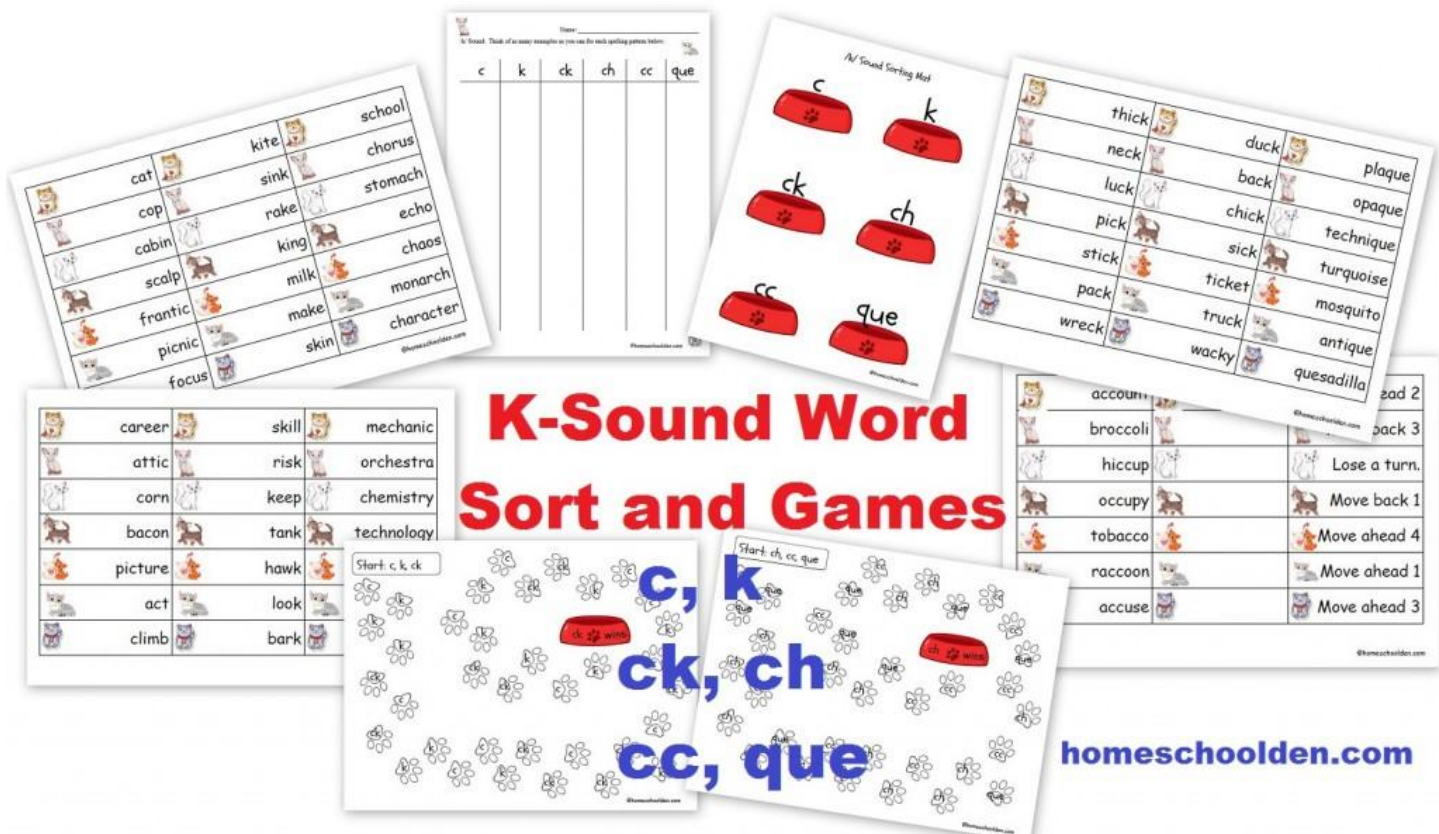












## Spelling Word Endings -le -el -al -il -ol -ile Word Sort, Games, and Activities

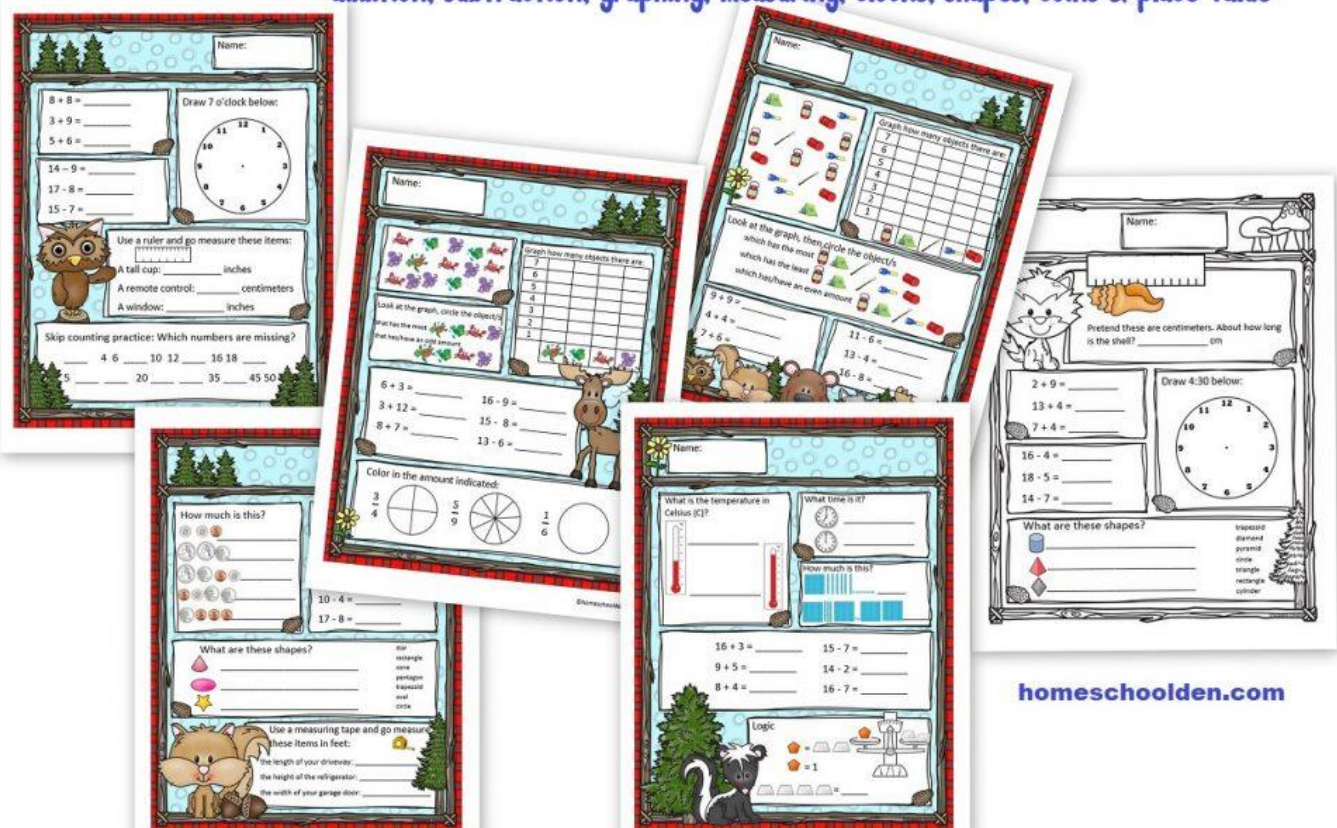




# Addition and Subtraction BUNDLE (over 250 pages of materials, 15 pdfs and growing!) This bundle actually includes more than just addition/subtraction facts. (Addition-Subtraction Pet Pack, Pirate Pack, Place Value Activities, Addition Packet: Fact Family Games and Worksheets, Winter Math Packet, Geometry Shapes and more!)

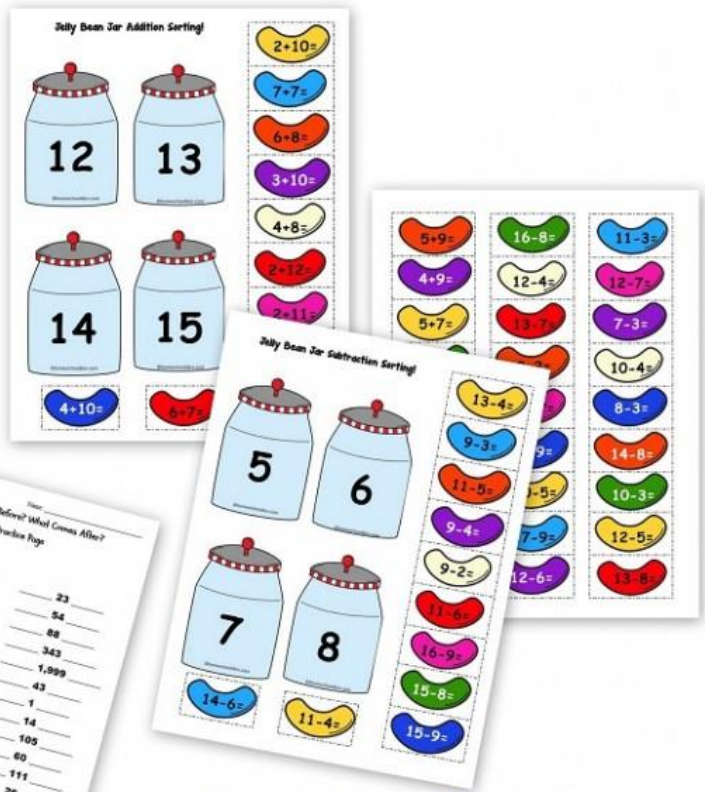
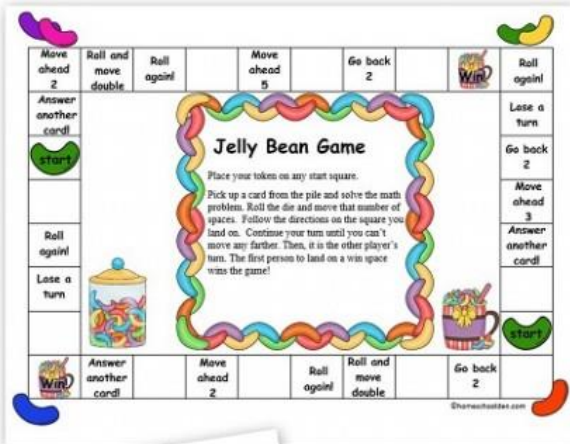


## Mixed Math Practice addition, subtraction, graphing, measuring, clocks, shapes, coins & place value





## Addition and Subtraction (growing) BUNDLE (cont)



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## Pet Game Board

and  
Math Fact Cards

homeschooliden.com

## ADDITION FACT GAMES

### FACT FAMILIES

**5s thru 19s**

# Pirate Math Packet

**(ages 4-6)**

## 65+ Pages

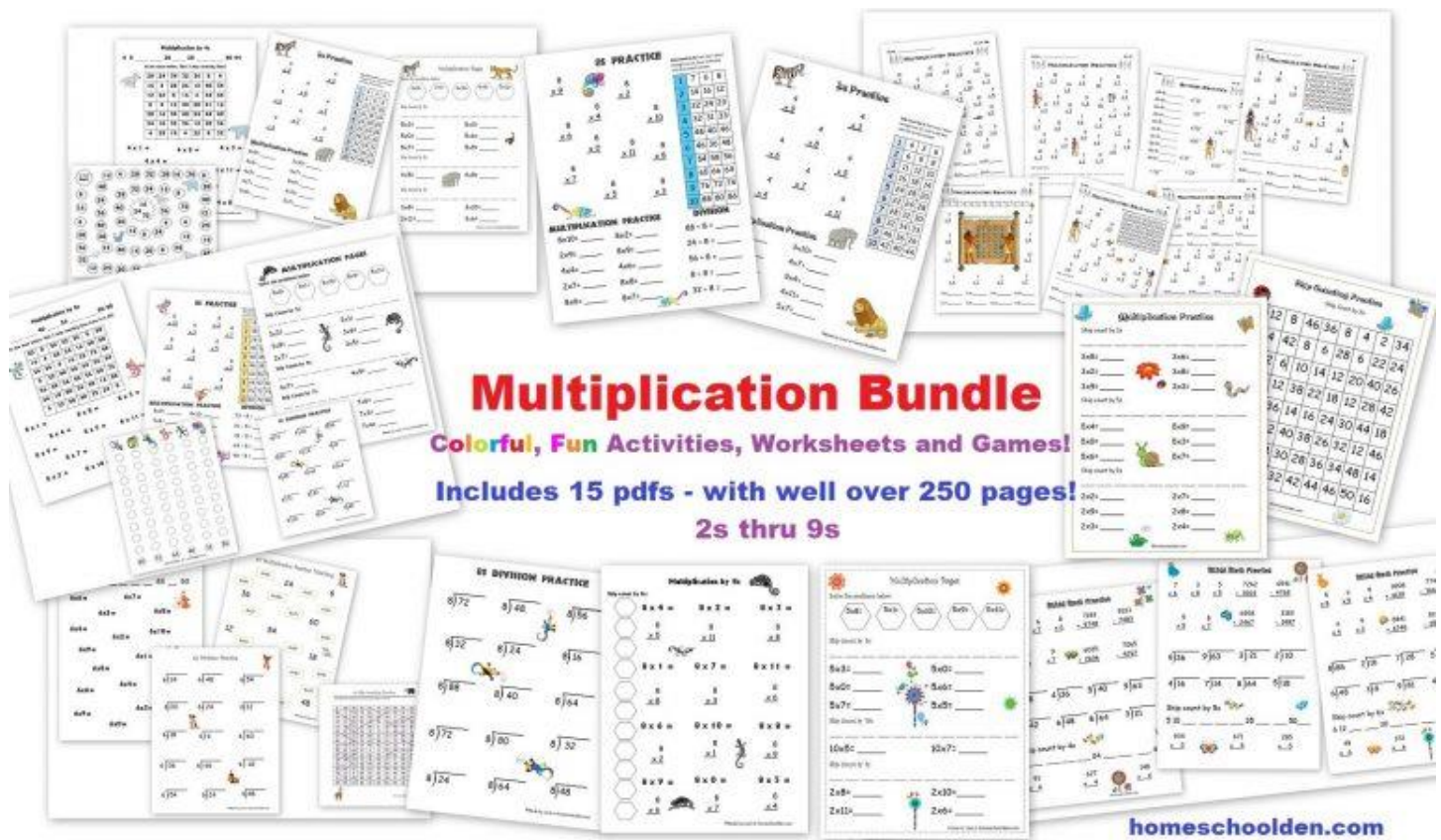
**homeschoolden.com**

January
February
March
April

January
February
March
April



# Multiplication BUNDLE (it has 17 pdfs and more than 300 pages of Multiplication Activities, Worksheets and Games)







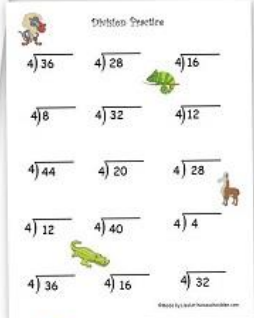
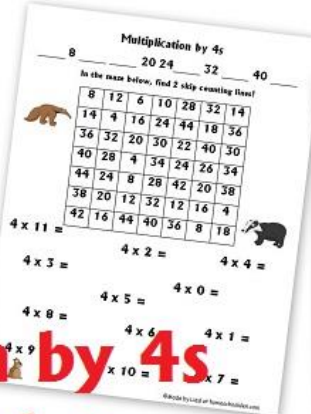
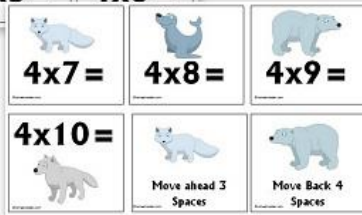
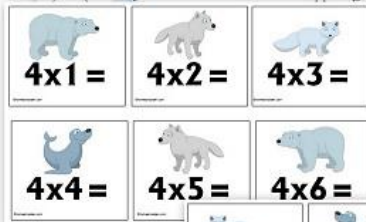
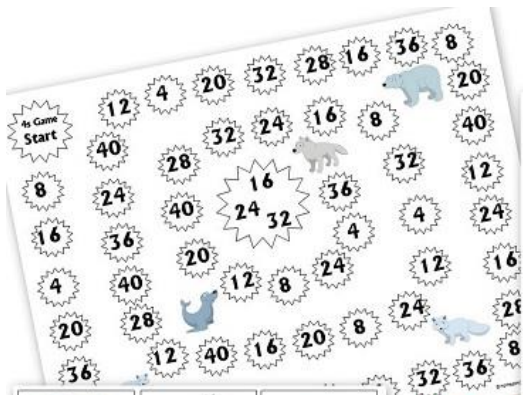
**Multiplication Packet**

- \* Learning the 3s
- \* Review of the 2s, 5s, 10s
- \* 20 pages of practice

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**Learning the Multiplication Tables 2s thru 9s**





# Multiplication by 4s

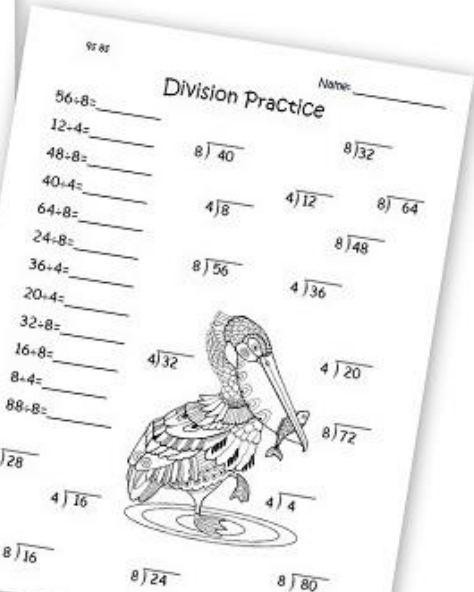
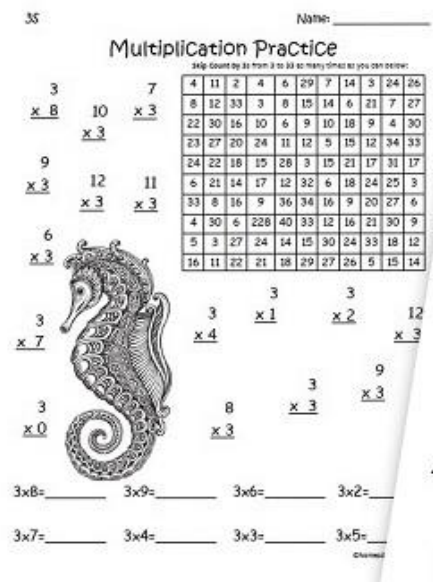
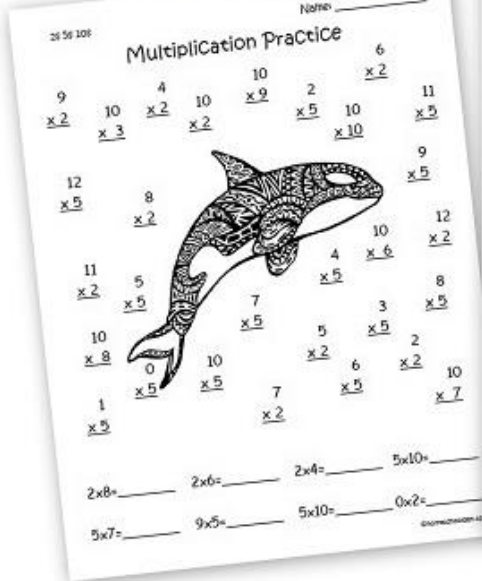
## Animal Packet



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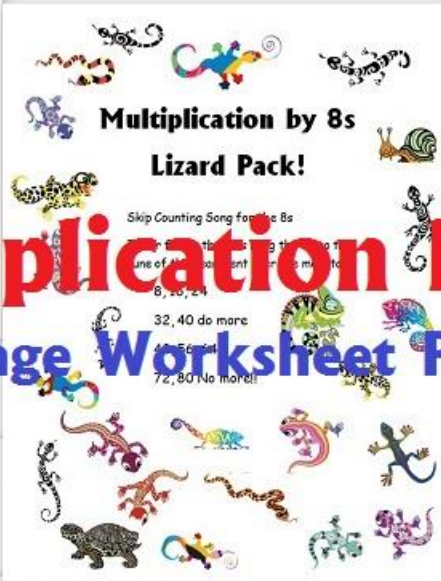
# Multiplication and Division Practice

## Doodle Animals



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## Multiplication by 8s

### Lizard Pack!

Skip Counting Song for the 8s  
8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96, 104, 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160, 168, 176, 184, 192, 200

# Multiplication by 8s

## 37-page Worksheet Packet

**8s PRACTICE**

8 x 2 = 16  
8 x 4 = 32  
8 x 6 = 48  
8 x 8 = 64  
8 x 10 = 80  
8 x 12 = 96  
8 x 14 = 112  
8 x 16 = 128  
8 x 18 = 144  
8 x 20 = 160

**Multiplication by 8s**

8 x 8 = 64  
8 x 11 = 88  
8 x 2 = 16  
8 x 4 = 32  
8 x 6 = 48  
8 x 10 = 80  
8 x 7 = 56  
8 x 1 = 8  
8 x 3 = 24  
8 x 5 = 40

**8s PRACTICE**

8 x 2 = 16  
8 x 4 = 32  
8 x 6 = 48  
8 x 8 = 64  
8 x 10 = 80  
8 x 12 = 96  
8 x 14 = 112  
8 x 16 = 128  
8 x 18 = 144  
8 x 20 = 160

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# Multiplication & Division Practice

## Ancient Egyptian Theme!

**Multiplication Practice**

6 x 6 = 36  
6 x 7 = 42  
6 x 8 = 48  
6 x 9 = 54  
6 x 10 = 60  
6 x 11 = 66  
6 x 12 = 72  
6 x 13 = 78  
6 x 14 = 84  
6 x 15 = 90  
6 x 16 = 96  
6 x 17 = 102  
6 x 18 = 108  
6 x 19 = 114  
6 x 20 = 120

**Multiplication Practice**

7 x 7 = 49  
7 x 8 = 56  
7 x 9 = 63  
7 x 10 = 70  
7 x 11 = 77  
7 x 12 = 84  
7 x 13 = 91  
7 x 14 = 98  
7 x 15 = 105  
7 x 16 = 112  
7 x 17 = 119  
7 x 18 = 126  
7 x 19 = 133  
7 x 20 = 140

**Division Practice**

21 ÷ 3 = 7  
12 ÷ 3 = 4  
32 ÷ 8 = 4  
20 ÷ 4 = 5  
48 ÷ 8 = 6  
27 ÷ 3 = 9  
8 ÷ 4 = 2  
3 ÷ 3 = 1  
28 ÷ 4 = 7  
88 ÷ 8 = 11

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## Multiplication by 9s

9 \_\_\_\_\_ 45 54 \_\_\_\_\_ 72 \_\_\_\_\_ 90 \_\_\_\_\_

In the maze below, find 2 skip counting lines!



34	16	72	73	29	64	43
7	81	71	63	85	6	56
15	90	3	54	83	47	12
24	52	21	9	45	37	22
18	9	49	18	14	36	67
64	27	56	63	27	38	90
36	45	54	71	72	81	99



$9 \times 6 =$        $9 \times 2 =$        $9 \times 3 =$

$9 \times 0 =$        $9 \times 11 =$

$9 \times 5 =$

$9 \times 8 =$        $9 \times 9 =$        $9 \times 1 =$

$9 \times 4 =$        $9 \times 10 =$        $9 \times 7 =$

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## Multiplication Pages



Solve the problems below:

$9 \times 7 =$

$9 \times 4 =$

$9 \times 0 =$

$9 \times 8 =$

$9 \times 10 =$

Skip Count by 9s:

$9 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$9 \times 6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$9 \times 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$9 \times 11 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$6 \times 8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$10 \times 11 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$10 \times 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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## Division Practice



$9 \overline{) 27}$

$9 \overline{) 81}$

$9 \overline{) 63}$

$9 \overline{) 18}$

$9 \overline{) 54}$

$9 \overline{) 72}$

$9 \overline{) 36}$

$9 \overline{) 45}$

$9 \overline{) 90}$

$9 \overline{) 72}$

$9 \overline{) 27}$

$9 \overline{) 9}$

$9 \overline{) 36}$

$9 \overline{) 63}$

$9 \overline{) 54}$

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## Multiplication by 9s Worksheets and Skip Counting Activities

## Skip Counting, Multiplication and Division Practice Pages

### 2s through 9s

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION PRACTICE

$9 \times 4 =$        $14 \div 7 =$   
 $6 \times 5 =$        $6 \div 6 =$   
 $8 \times 6 =$        $24 \div 8 =$   
 $3 \times 3 =$        $40 \div 8 =$   
 $40 \times 4 =$        $36 \div 6 =$   
 $9 \times 8 =$        $15 \div 3 =$   
 $6 \times 6 =$        $24 \div 4 =$   
 $80 \times 2 =$        $21 \div 3 =$   
 $7 \times 6 =$        $30 \div 6 =$   
 $4 \times 8 =$        $25 \div 5 =$   
 $5 \times 6 =$        $48 \div 8 =$   
 $7 \times 4 =$        $9 \div 3 =$   
 $6 \times 3 =$        $66 \div 6 =$   
 $50 \times 9 =$        $22 \div 2 =$   
 $5 \times 3 =$        $18 \div 3 =$

Skip count by 10s - from 10 to 100 (There may be more than one way!)

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Skip count by 10s - from 10 to 100 (There may be more than one way!)

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Skip count by 10s - from 10 to 100 (There may be more than one way!)

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Skip count by 10s - from 10 to 100 (There may be more than one way!)

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
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10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Skip count by 10s - from 10 to 100 (There may be more than one way!)

10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

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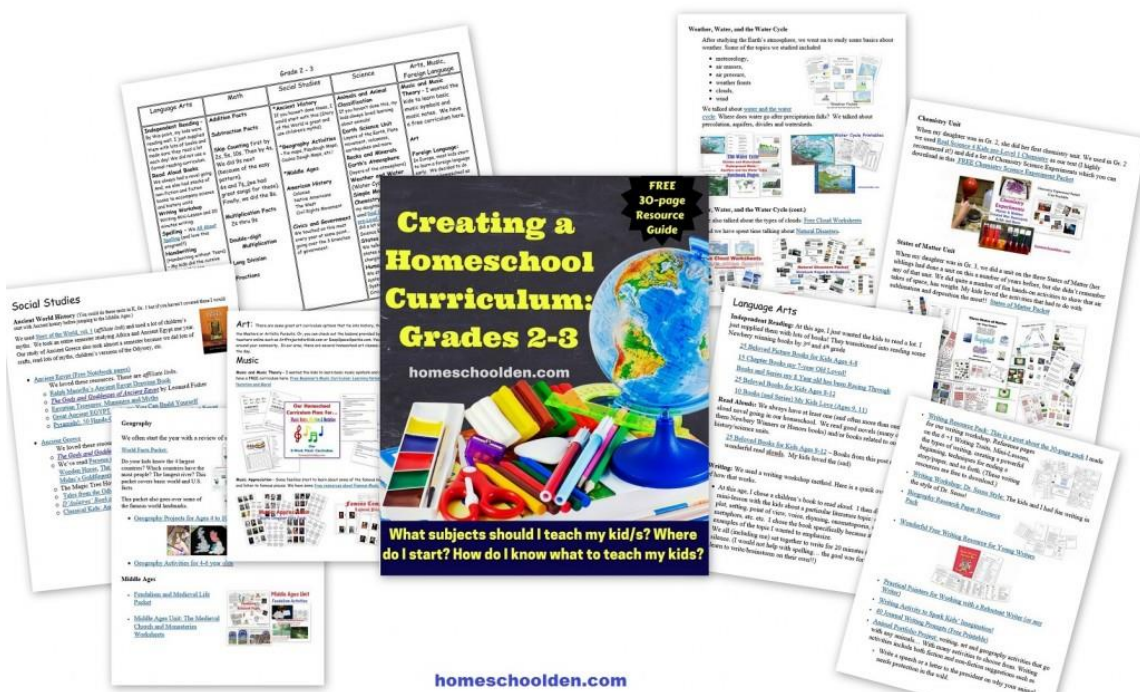


**Creating Your Own Homeschool Curriculum:** These are some resources I made that might be helpful as you create your own homeschool plans. These are somewhere between 30 and 50 pages and are FREE to download:

- [Creating a Homeschool Curriculum: Kindergarten – Grade 1](#)

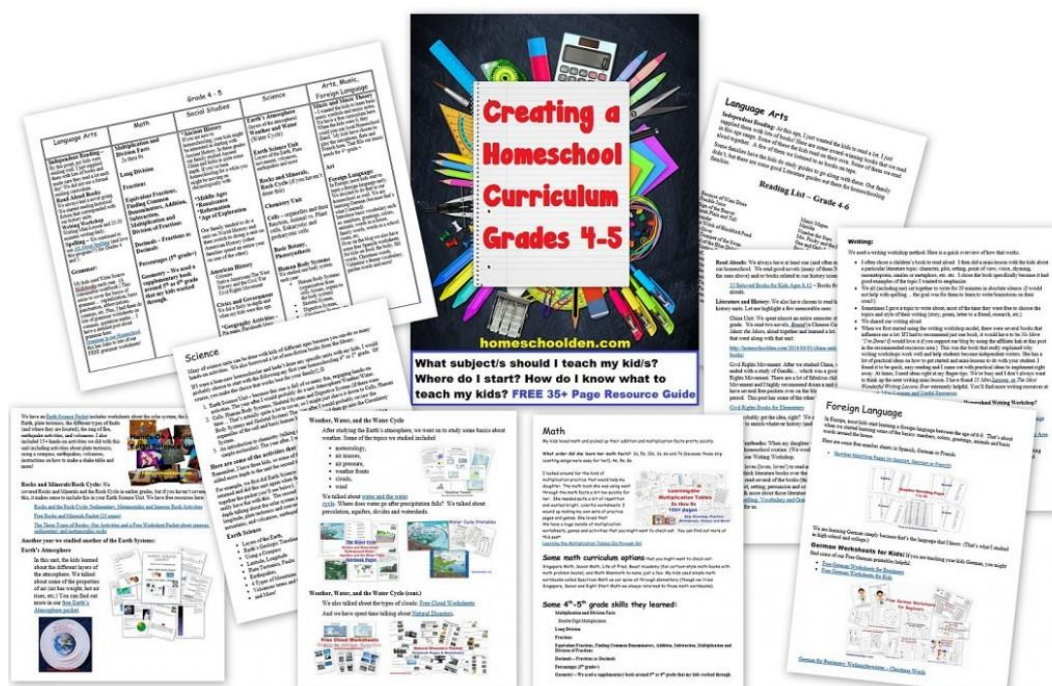


- [Creating Your Homeschool Curriculum: Grades 2-3, Resource Guide](#)





- [Creating Your Homeschool Curriculum Grade 4-5 — Free Resource Guide](#)



[Creating a Homeschool Curriculum for Grades 6-8 – Free Resource Guide](#)

**FREE 30-page Resource Guide**

**Creating a Homeschool Curriculum: Grades 6-8**

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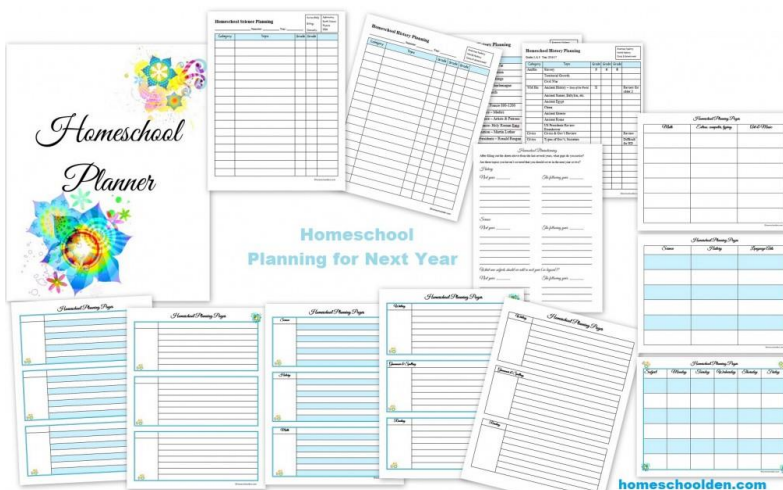
**What subjects should I teach my kid/s? Where do I start? How do I know what to teach my kids? What skills do they need as we look toward high school?**



## Homeschool Planning for Next Year (Free Planning Pages)

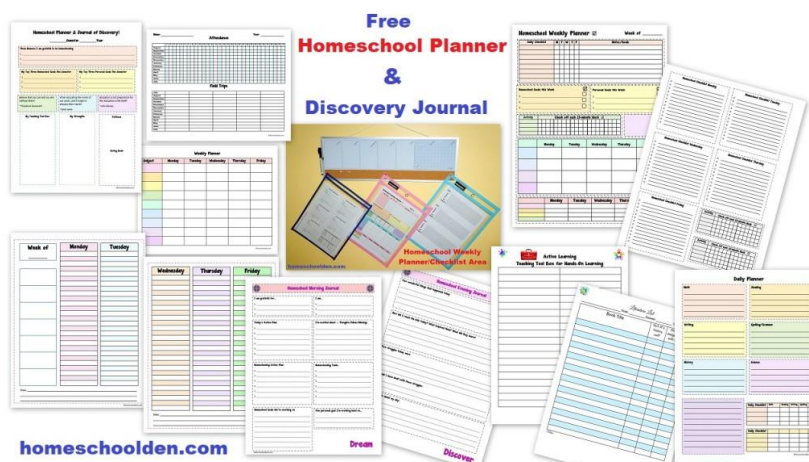
These are some free Homeschool Planning Pages that I use as I try to figure out our **long-range homeschooling goals**. This post shares the process I go through... and also will share the planning pages that I've been using the past few years. I like having colorful planning pages to work on. 😊 This isn't really a weekly/monthly planner, but rather a **homeschool vision planner**. This 30+-page pdf is currently FREE to download! Let me know if it's helpful! ~Liesl

### [Free Homeschool Planning Pages](#)



And, if you are looking for some printables to [create your own Homeschool Planner](#), you might want to check out our free Homeschool Planner. This unique homeschool planning packet is currently FREE to download! It is nearly 100 pages! Not only does this packet include daily and weekly planning pages, checklists and record keeping pages, but it also includes various homeschool journaling pages... think gratitude journal meets homeschool goal setting! Again, you'll find it at this post: [Free Homeschool Planner and Discovery Journal](#).

I tend to change up my homeschool planning pages regularly as our needs change, so this packet of materials






Be sure to check out [Our Store](#) for the latest packets

[homeschoolden.com/store](https://homeschoolden.com/store)

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(Scroll down below for larger images and descriptions of each unit.)



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- NEW** \$3.50 Simple Machines Unit
- NEW** \$4.00 States of Matter Packet (see bundle option)
- NEW** \$4.00 Physical and Chemical Properties of Matter Unit (see bundle option)  
Matter: Elements, Compounds, Mixtures; Organization of the Periodic Table; Molecular vs. Structural Formulas; Describing Matter: Physical and Chemical Properties; Density; Acids/Bases; Mass/Volume; Mixtures: Solutions, Colloids and Suspensions
- NEW** \$6.00 BUNDLE OPTION: States of Matter Packet and Properties of Matter Packet
- NEW** \$3.50 A Study of Cells Unit
- NEW** \$2.50 Human Body Systems
- NEW** \$4.00 Skeleton Worksheet Packet
- NEW** \$4.00 Digestive System
- NEW** \$4.75 Circulatory System Unit
- NEW** \$4.00 Animal Unit
- NEW** \$2.00 World Animal Cards

#### History Units:

(Scroll down below for larger images and descriptions of each unit.)



- NEW** \$3.00 World Facts Packet – Do your kids know the 4 largest countries? Which countries have the most people? The longest river? This packet covers basic world and U.S. facts. We often started out the semester with a review of this material. 📄
- NEW** \$4.00 Civics and Government Packet
- NEW** \$2.50 Feudalism Packet
- NEW** \$3.00 Age of Exploration Packet  
Coming Soon: Renaissance and Reformation Packet
- NEW** \$4.00 Causes of the American Revolution Packet (and American Revolution play)
- NEW** \$4.00 Slavery and the Civil War (75 pages – slavery, U.S. territorial expansion, the Civil War)

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Thanks for looking at our products. Let me know if you have any questions!

~Liesl

Liesl@homeschoolden.com