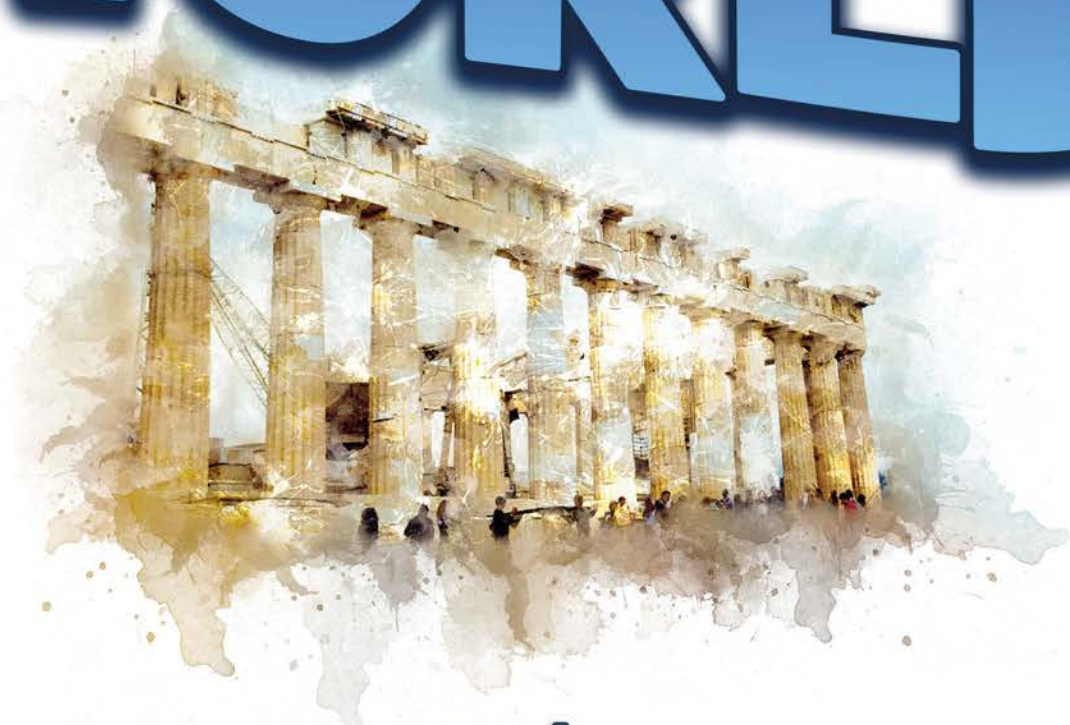




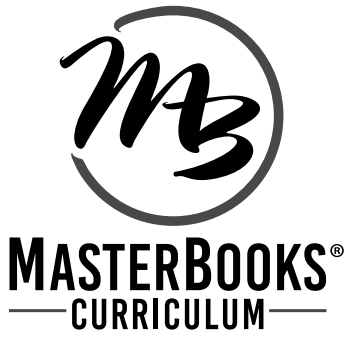
A CHILD'S
GEOGRAPHY

Volume 3

Explore the Classical
WORLD



Terri Johnson



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About the Author



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



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Teacher, Set the Course!

Course Description

This course is designed for about the 4th grade level and scheduled for 3-day weeks over a year-long interactive journey. Using a mix of geography and history, students will learn about the classical world, and the story of different people groups leaving Babel and spreading their culture and influence around the world.

Course Objectives

Students completing this course will:

- 🌐 Explore the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, including Greece and Italy
- 🌐 Visit the Balkan Peninsula to explore Albania, North Macedonia, Serbia, and more
- 🌐 Discover historic sites that include castles, monasteries, fortresses, windmills, and ancient ruins
- 🌐 See how Christians like the Apostle Paul and others helped bring God's Word to the world

Note to Parents/Teachers

In this classical world tour, we are introducing students to various countries, cultures, and customs. We approach this journey from a biblical worldview that affirms the truth of

God's Word. As part of the course, students will learn about each country's history, which in a few cases includes very brief details about their false gods, such as the Greek "gods" of Olympus. In today's popular culture, these "gods" are often portrayed as heroes in movies, comic books, and more. We, however, have chosen to take the factual approach, making clear these stories are myths about false gods while reaffirming the eternal truths of the one true God as presented in His Holy Word. We would encourage parents and teachers to take the opportunity to discuss these concepts, so students are equipped with the truth.

Activities

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

Materials List

There is a helpful supply list for the course on page 9.

Schedule

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

Grading

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

The suggested grade values are noted as follows:

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

Flash Cards and Timeline

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

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

Reviews and Additional Materials

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

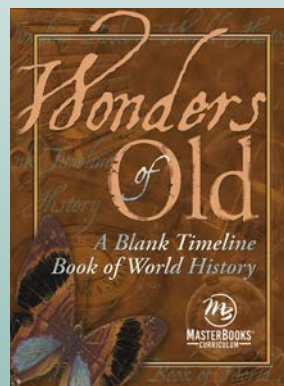
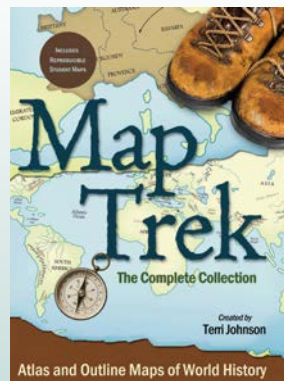
Other books in this series:

Explore His Earth

Explore the Holy Land

Explore Medieval Kingdoms

Explore Viking Realms



Recommended Resources

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

We recommend *Wonders of Old* for the timeline activity also available through Master Books. This blank timeline book with dates pre-marked from 5000 B.C. to the present provides your student with a better understanding of the flow of history.

Materials List

General Supplies

- Pencil
- Crayons or colored pencils
- Index cards

Chapter 1,

Adventure Challenge 1

- Plaster of Paris
- Water
- Mixing bowl
- Measuring cup
- Spatula
- 10 x 12-inch piece of burlap
- Scissors
- Wax paper
- Watercolor paint
- White craft glue
- Paintbrushes

Chapter 4,

Adventure Challenge 9

- Construction paper (several colors)
- Glue
- Scissors (optional)

Chapter 5,

Adventure Challenge 14

- Supplies to create a small walled city; can include boxes, blocks, Legos®, string, duct tape, etc.

Chapter 6,

Adventure Challenge 15

- 1 cup flour
- ½ cup salt
- ½ cup cold water
- Measuring cup
- Mixing bowl
- Spoon

- Oven
- Page-sized piece of cardboard
- Colored paint (optional)

Chapter 6,

Adventure Challenge 17

- 8½ x 11-inch sheet of paper

Chapter 7,

Adventure Challenge 19

- 4 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 cup table salt
- 1½ cups warm water
- Mixing bowl
- Rolling pin
- Assorted craft items for decoration

General cooking supplies: large spoon, knife, measuring cups (liquid and solid)

A Tasty Tour Recipe Grocery List (optional)

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

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

Chapter 1: Greek Almond Macaroons

- ½ lb. blanched almonds, or almond flour
- 2 egg whites
- ¾ cup sugar
- 2 tsp almond extract
- 12–16 almonds, whole or sliced
- Cooking supplies: a baking pan or cookie sheet, parchment paper or silicone baking sheet, wooden spoon, food processor

Chapter 2: Greek Salad

- 3 ripened tomatoes, cut into chunks
- 1 red onion, thinly sliced
- ½ of a nice seedless cucumber, cut into bite-size pieces
- 1 small yellow bell pepper, seeded and chopped
- 1 cup Kalamata black olives

- 2 thick slices Greek feta cheese
- ¼ cup extra-virgin olive oil
- 3 tbsp red wine vinegar
- 1 tsp dried oregano, crushed
- Coarse salt and black pepper
- Pita bread
- Cooking supplies: large bowl, small plastic container with lid, griddle, or grill pan

Chapter 4: Musaka

- 1 eggplant
- Salt
- Flour
- Oil
- 1 cup cooked rice
- 2 chopped onions
- 1 lb. ground beef and/or pork
- 3 eggs
- ½ cup milk
- Salt and pepper to taste

- Cooking supplies: large bowl, skillet, baking dish

Chapter 5: Fried Meatballs of Albania

- 1 lb. ground meat
- 1 small onion, finely grated
- 2 tbsp chopped Feta cheese
- ¼ cup bread crumbs
- 2 tbsp oil or melted butter
- Fresh herbs (mint and oregano)
- Salt and pepper
- 1 cup flour
- Cooking supplies: large bowl, skillet

Chapter 6: Rice Pudding

- 3 tbsp unsalted butter, plus more for greasing pan
- ¾ cup white rice
- 5 cups whole milk
- 5 egg yolks

- 2 tsp vanilla extract
- ½ tsp salt
- 1 cup white sugar
- 1½ tsp cornstarch
- 1 tsp grated lemon zest
- ½ tsp ground cinnamon
- ½ tsp ground nutmeg
- 1 cup heavy cream
- ½ to ¾ cup raisins, optional
- Cooking supplies: 13 x 9 x 2-inch baking pan, double boiler, large bowl

Chapter 7: Slava Cake of Serbia

- 2 packages active dry yeast
- 1 tsp sugar
- 3 tbsp flour
- 2 cups warm water
- 1 tsp salt
- 1 cup butter, softened
- 3 eggs, slightly beaten
- Grated rind and juice of 1 lemon
- 4 tbsp sugar
- 6 to 7 cups bread flour or all-purpose flour
- 1 egg, beaten with 1 tbsp water
- Cooking supplies: small bowl or liquid measuring cup, large bowl, mixer, 9-inch-round, 3-inch-deep pan, a pastry or basting brush

Chapter 8: Tufahija

- 4 medium apples (a bit under-ripe for best results)
- 2 cups sugar
- 3 cups water
- ½ lemon, juice of
- ½ cup walnuts
- 1 tbsp raisins
- Whipped cream, to serve (do not use cool whip, it's too sweet for this!)
- Cooking supplies: large pan (big enough for 4 apples), apple corer or knife, 2 medium containers, food processor or manual chopper

Chapter 9: Crepes from Croatia

- 1 cup all-purpose flour
- 2 eggs
- ½ cup milk
- ½ cup water
- ¼ tsp salt
- 2 tbsp butter, melted
- Cooking supplies: large bowl, whisk or blender, griddle or frying pan, spatula

Chapter 10: Kremšnita

- 4 cups milk
- 8 eggs
- ½ cups sugar
- ¼ cups flour
- 2 tsp vanilla
- ½ cup powdered sugar
- 2 puff pastry sheets
- 3 cups heavy whipping cream
- Cooking supplies: rolling pin, baking sheet, heavy saucepan, 2- to 3-inch-deep pan

Chapter 12: Easy Homemade Potato Gnocchi

- 4 medium russet potatoes
- 1 tsp salt, plus more for the water
- 1 tsp pepper
- 1 egg
- 1½ cups all-purpose flour, extra to dust
- 2 tbsp butter for pan frying
- Sage leaf
- Cooking supplies: large pot, peeler, potato masher, whisk, rolling pin, dough rolling board

Chapter 13: Antipasti

- A variety of your favorite sliced deli meats and a variety of cheeses
- Olives (any variety)
- Pickled or roasted vegetables
- Bread (your choice)
- Cooking supplies: platter, basket, or container for the bread

Chapter 14: Fast and Filling Flatbread Pizza

- 1 package of flatbread
- 1 jar of pizza sauce
- 2 oz of Mozzarella cheese (fresh, pearls, or shredded) per flatbread pizza
- Any of your favorite toppings: black olives, pepperoni, mushrooms, bacon, green peppers, sausage (cooked), onions, other cheeses, etc.
- Cooking supplies: baking or cookie sheet

Schedule

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓
Week 1	1	Read Introduction on page 15.		
	2	Read Chapter 1: “Greece [part 1]: Island Hopping” on pages 17–22.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 1 on pages 23–24.		
Week 2	1	Continue to read Chapter 1 (Santorini and Mykonos) on pages 25–30.		
	2	Complete Adventure Challenge 2 on on pages 31–32.		
	3	Continue to read Chapter 1 (Skyros) on pages 33–37. Complete “A Tasty Tour (Optional)” on page 38.		
Week 3	1	Complete Activity Challenge 3 on page 39. Review timeline, do flash cards, and complete Mapping It Out on pages 40–41.		
	2	Complete Chapter 1 Review on pages 391–392. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 42.		
	3	Read Chapter 2: “Greece [part two]: In the Beginning” on pages 43–48.		
Week 4	1	Complete Adventure Challenge 4 on pages 49–50.		
	2	Continue to read Chapter 2 (Delphi and Athens) on pages 51–58.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 5 on page 59. Complete “A Tasty Tour (Optional)” on page 60. Review timeline and do flash cards on page 61.		
Week 5	1	Complete Chapter 2 Review on pages 393–394. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 62.		
	2	Read Chapter 3: “Greece [part three]: The Four-Fingered Hand” on pages 63–68.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 6 on pages 69–70.		
Week 6	1	Continue to read Chapter 3 (Metéora and Thessalonica) on pages 71–76.		
	2	Review map, timeline, and do flash cards on pages 77–78. Complete Adventure Challenge 7 and Mapping It Out on pages 79–81.		
	3	Complete Chapter 3 Review on pages 395–396. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 82.		
Week 7	1	Read Chapter 4: “North Macedonia: A Land Older Still” on pages 83–88.		
	2	Complete Adventure Challenge 8 on pages 89–92.		
	3	Continue to read Chapter 4 (Old Town and Bitola) on pages 93–96.		
Week 8	1	Complete Adventure Challenge 9 on pages 97–99. Complete “A Tasty Tour (Optional)” on page 100.		
	2	Continue to read Chapter 4 (Ohrid) on pages 101–105.		
	3	Review timeline, complete Adventure Challenge 10, Mapping It Out, and flash cards on pages 106–109.		

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓
Week 9	1	Complete Chapter 4 Review on pages 397–398. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 110.		
	2	Read Chapter 5: “Albania: Land of the Soaring Eagle” on pages 111–116.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 11 on pages 117–118.		
Week 10	1	Continue to read Chapter 5 (Tirana and Ohrid trout) on pages 119–122.		
	2	Complete Adventure Challenge 12 on pages 123–124.		
	3	Continue to read Chapter 5 (Shkoder) on pages 125–128.		
Week 11	1	Complete Adventure Challenge 13 on pages 129–130.		
	2	Continue to read Chapter 5 (Rozafa Castle and Durres) on pages 131–137.		
	3	Review timeline, complete Adventure Challenge 14, do flash cards and Mapping It Out on pages 138–141. “A Tasty Tour” is optional.		
Week 12	1	Complete Chapter 5 Review on page 399. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 142.		
	2	Read Chapter 6: “Montenegro: In the Shadow of the Black Mountain” on pages 143–150.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 15 on pages 151–154.		
Week 13	1	Continue to read Chapter 6 (Bay of Kotor) on pages 155–158.		
	2	Complete Adventure Challenge 16 on pages 159–160.		
	3	Continue to read Chapter 6 (Cetinje) on pages 161–164.		
Week 14	1	Review map, timeline, complete Adventure Challenge 17, flash cards, and Mapping It Out on pages 165–169.		
	2	Complete Chapter 6 Review on pages 401–402. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 170.		
	3	Read Chapter 7: “Serbia: Old Fortresses and Hidden Monasteries” on pages 171–176.		
Week 15	1	Complete Adventure Challenge 18 on pages 177–178.		
	2	Continue to read Chapter 7 (Belgrade and train) on pages 179–182.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 19 on pages 183–184.		
Week 16	1	Continue to read Chapter 7 (Fruška Gora and Kosovo) on pages 185–190.		
	2	Review map, timeline, do flash cards, complete Adventure Challenge 20 and Mapping It Out on pages 191–195. “A Tasty Tour” is optional.		
	3	Complete Chapter 7 Review on pages 403–404. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 196.		

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓
Week 17	1	Read Chapter 8: “Bosnia and Herzegovina: Like Peanut Butter and Jelly” on pages 197–200.		
	2	Complete Adventure Challenge 21 on pages 201–202.		
	3	Continue to read Chapter 8 (Sarajevo) on pages 203–204.		
Week 18	1	Complete Adventure Challenge 22 on pages 205–206.		
	2	Continue to read Chapter 8 (Illyria and Slavic Tribes) on pages 207–210.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 23 on pages 211–212.		
Week 19	1	Continue to read Chapter 8 (Mostar) on pages 213–216.		
	2	Review map, timeline, do flash cards, complete Adventure Challenge 24 and Mapping It Out on pages 217–221. “A Tasty Tour” is optional.		
	3	Complete Chapter 8 Review on page 405. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 222.		
Week 20	1	Read Chapter 9: “Croatia: Dalmatians, Dukedoms, and Deep-sea Diving” on pages 223–228.		
	2	Complete Adventure Challenge 25 on pages 229–230.		
	3	Continue to read Chapter 9 (Zagreb) on pages 231–236.		
Week 21	1	Review map and timeline, do flash cards and Croatia Create It (optional) on pages 237–238.		
	2	Complete Adventure Challenge 26 and Mapping It Out on pages 239–241. “A Tasty Tour” is optional.		
	3	Complete Chapter 9 Review on page 407. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 242.		
Week 22	1	Read Chapter 10: “Slovenia: At the Crossroads” on pages 243–248.		
	2	Complete Adventure Challenge 27 on pages 249–250.		
	3	Continue to read Chapter 10 (Ljubljana) on pages 251–258.		
Week 23	1	Review map, timeline, complete Adventure Challenge 28, Mapping It Out, and flash cards on pages 259–263. “A Tasty Tour” is optional.		
	2	Complete Chapter 10 Review on pages 409–410. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 264.		
	3	Read Chapter 11: “Italy [part one]: A City with No Streets” on pages 265–268.		
Week 24	1	Complete Adventure Challenge 29 on pages 269–270.		
	2	Continue to read Chapter 11 (St. Mark's Square) on pages 271–276.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 30 on pages 277–278.		

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓
Week 25	1	Continue to read Chapter 11 (Verona) on pages 279–284.		
	2	Review map, timeline, do flash cards and Mapping It Out on pages 285–287.		
	3	Complete Chapter 11 Review on pages 411–412. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 288.		
Week 26	1	Read Chapter 12: “Italy [part two]: A Feast for the Eyes and Stomach” on pages 289–294.		
	2	Complete Adventure Challenge 31 on pages 295–296.		
	3	Continue to read Chapter 12 (Florence) on pages 297–302.		
Week 27	1	Complete Adventure Challenge 32 on pages 303–304.		
	2	Continue to read Chapter 12 (Pisa and Siena) on pages 305–310.		
	3	Complete “A Tasty Tour (Optional)” on page 311. Review timeline, do flash cards and Adventure Challenge 33 on pages 312–313.		
Week 28	1	Complete Chapter 12 Review on pages 413–414. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 314.		
	2	Read Chapter 13: “Italy [part three]: Rome, the Eternal City” on pages 315–318.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 34 on pages 319–320.		
Week 29	1	Continue to read Chapter 13 (Colosseum and Vatican) on pages 321–326.		
	2	Complete Adventure Challenge 35 on pages 327–328.		
	3	Continue to read Chapter 13 (Pantheon) on pages 329–332.		
Week 30	1	Review map, timeline, do flash cards and Mapping It Out on pages 333–335. “A Tasty Tour” is optional.		
	2	Complete Chapter 13 Review on page 415. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 336.		
	3	Read Chapter 14: “Italy [part four]: Land of Pizzas, Vendettas, and Volcanoes” on pages 337–344.		
Week 31	1	Complete Adventure Challenge 36 and 37 on pages 345–348.		
	2	Continue to read Chapter 14 (Sicily and Sardinia) on pages 349–354.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 38, do flash cards, and review timeline on pages 355–357. “A Tasty Tour” is optional.		
Week 32	1	Complete Chapter 14 Review on pages 417–418. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 358.		
	2	Read Chapter 15: “Malta: Shipwrecked” on pages 359–364.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 38 on pages 365–366.		

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓
Week 33	1	Continue to read Chapter 15 (megaliths and Gozo) on pages 367–372.		
	2	Review map and timeline and do flash cards on pages 373–374.		
	3	Complete Adventure Challenge 39 and Mapping It Out on pages 375–377.		
Week 34	1	Complete Chapter 15 Review on page 419. Answer the Travel Journal questions on page 378.		
	2	Review maps and Chapter Reviews 1–3.		
	3	Review maps and Chapter Reviews 4–6.		
Week 35	1	Review maps and Chapter Reviews 7–9.		
	2	Review maps and Chapter Reviews 10–12.		
	3	Review maps and Chapter Reviews 13–15.		
Week 36	1	Review glossary words.		
	2	Study day for final exam.		
	3	Complete final exam on pages 421–422.		



Introduction

Grab your passport and your map. Strap on your backpack and tie your shoes! In this book, the third in the Child's Geography series, we'll take a grand adventure through the countries that surround the sparkling Mediterranean Sea.

This area was once known as The Classical World and is considered to be the birthplace of Western Civilization, that is, the “way of life” for all people living in the western hemisphere of our planet. These countries are both very old and very new at the same time. How can this be? They are old because the very first European colonies began and flourished in this little corner of the world. Did you know that the oldest wooden wheel has been found in Slovenia, a country in Europe, not the Middle East? They are new because country lines have been redrawn, new names have been given to them, and new governments have been formed. Of course, the redrawing of imaginary lines on a map cannot change the people, culture, or landforms of a geographical area. So, we will rediscover these old places together. Are you ready?

As we travel around the Classical World, we'll learn about Greece, North Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Italy, San Marino, Vatican City and Malta. Some of these countries are tiny islands, and others are peninsulas that jut into the sea; some are hot and dry, while others are cool and snowy; but each of these countries have at least one thing in common—these lands were the center of world power during the Classical Age, from around 2000 B.C. to A.D. 500. They also relied upon the Mediterranean Sea for travel, trade, and conquest. It was known as The Great Sea in ancient times for it stretches from the Holy Land of Israel to the “very edge of the world” as it was considered then, which we know now as the Iberian Peninsula, or Spain. The ancient people didn't know there was any land further west than this. (In fact, Jonah tried to flee to Tarshish in Spain because this was as far as anyone could travel back in his day. Do you remember what happened to him?) This great body of water is also where three continents meet—Africa, Asia, and Europe.

While the Mediterranean is one great big salty sea, it is called by different names at various places. Here are the names of portions of the Mediterranean waters—Aegean Sea, Sea of Crete, Ionian Sea, Adriatic Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea, Ligurian Sea, Balearic Sea, and the Alboran Sea. These eight seas all mix and run together in one great body of water, but like land, have different names at different locations. We will concentrate on just the first five, as they are the ones that surround Greece, the northern Balkan countries, Italy, and Malta.

See the map on the next page!



1

Greece [part one]: Island Hopping

As we begin our tour around the countries of the classical world, Greece is a natural starting point for this adventure. Of the countries that encircle the Mediterranean Sea, only Egypt has a longer recorded history. From the legendary warriors of Sparta, who stalked the seas on their mighty **triremes**, to the philosophers, mathematicians, and inventors of ancient Athens (have you ever heard of Plato, Socrates, Pythagoras, or Archimedes?), the influence of ancient Greek culture upon the rest of the world from then until now has been monumental. The legacy that the ancient Greeks left behind can still be felt and observed today as the result of their democratic ideas, mythological stories, philosophical beliefs, and world-changing inventions.

trireme: An ancient Greek warship with three rows of oars to propel the ship.

Are you ready to learn more about this fascinating country? Let's go!

Crete: If we were in an airplane looking down at the country of Greece, we would spy the mainland with its curious hand-like shape surrounded by thousands of small islands dotting the blue sea. Many of these islands look like specks because they are so small, but Crete is one of the largest. In fact, Crete is the largest and most populated Greek island, the fifth largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, and the 88th largest island in the world.

It was on this crescent-shaped island located in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea that a seafaring people group known as the Minoans [mi-NO-ens] once lived over 4,000 years ago. The ancient Minoans grew and became a great power around the year 2500 B.C. They lived on Crete for over a thousand years and built the earliest known civilization in Europe. They built grand palaces with flushing toilets, heated floors, and a dual pipe system for hot and cold running water. And they explored the Great Sea (as the Mediterranean was known at that time) in large sailboats. Even with all these modern advancements, the Minoans are most remembered for the way they



celebrated their special holidays. Brave young people exhibited their acrobatic skills by vaulting over charging bulls.

So, to begin this journey, just as we begin all journeys, we need a map. It is important to know where we are now and where we are going—or we might get lost! Grab your globe or use the map on page 16 of this book to locate the island of Crete. Its crescent shape makes it easy to find—it is located south of mainland Greece and Turkey. It sits like a jewel in the center of the enormous crystal sea.

The Minoans were master storytellers and were known far and wide for telling a good story. Around their fires at night, they told a mythical tale about a fictional king named Minos, the son of the false god Zeus and his wife Europa. Minos was very clever, but also very cruel. This tyrant of a king built an elaborate maze, called a labyrinth, which became the home of the Minotaur, a ferocious

man-eating beast. Every nine years, King Minos would send seven young men and seven young women to their doom in the labyrinth. As you can imagine, the people of Crete were afraid of their king.

As the story goes, word of the Minotaur and the cruelty of King Minos spread far and wide until it reached the city of Athens on the mainland of Greece. The



Prince of Athens, Theseus, also a son of false gods (and a fictional character) resolved to end the madness and slay the beast, and so, he set off across the sea.

Once in Crete, Ariadne, the daughter of King Minos, fell in love with the heroic prince. Having learned of his plot to secretly take the place of one of the youths so that he might slay the dreaded Minotaur, she pleaded with him to reconsider his plan.

On the day he was to enter the labyrinth, Theseus, like all the others, was stripped of his weapons. During their final goodbye, Ariadne pressed into Theseus' hand a ball of string to help him find his way out of the labyrinth and back to her. Once inside, Theseus tied the string to the doorpost and pulled out the small sword that he had concealed from the guards beneath his tunic. Following Ariadne's directions, he moved ever forward and ever downward, never to the left or to the right. At the center of the labyrinth, he met the Minotaur and killed him. Theseus managed to get himself and the other thirteen youths safely out of the labyrinth by following the string back to the entrance. Theseus then returned to Athens with Ariadne.

This Greek myth provides us with clues into early Greek culture, their values of selflessness and heroism, and how the Aegean Sea received its name. It also highlights their ignorance about real love and sacrifice by the one true God as revealed in the Bible. Ancient Greek storytellers, such as Homer, Ovid, and Plutarch, penned this myth and many others after hundreds of years of people passing them down to their children and grandchildren—something we call “oral tradition.” Even today, the Cretans love to tell a good **yarn** because they are proud of their history and their oral traditions.

After the thousand years of Minoan reign, the Mycenaeans [my-se-NEE-ens] conquered the Minoans, who had been weakened by the terrible destruction of a tsunami—a massive wave that rolls across the sea in the aftermath of a large earthquake or volcanic explosion. Later, the island

yarn: to tell a long or implausible story





Chania Harbor

moorage: a place where a boat, ship, or aircraft can be made fast by means of a cable, chain, or rope used to stop it from drifting away

artisan: somebody who is skilled at a craft

catamaran: a sailing boat or engine-powered boat that has two identical hulls fixed together by a rigid framework

of Crete was taken over by the Romans, then the Byzantines, the Venetians, and finally the Ottomans. Crete ruled itself for a short time from between 1899 and 1913 and then joined itself with Greece before the beginning of World War I in 1914.

And that brings us to the Crete of today.

Although Crete is now part of Greece, the islanders are unique and have their own dialect and dress, as well as distinct musical tastes. Families on Crete are large and have long histories. Not unlike the Montagues and Capulets — the feuding families of Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet* — or the Hatfields and McCoys — the feuding families of Appalachia — the family clans of Crete are known for

their long-standing quarrels with one another. Most families who live outside the cities own guns, whether they have legal permission or not. So, while we’re traipsing through the countryside of Crete, we should stick to the roads and not trespass through a farmer’s field!

The countryside of Crete, however, is lovely. The island is mountainous, and its mountain caps are blanketed with snow in the wintertime. From the tops of these jagged mountains, home to

the kri-kri (a wild goat) and the Cretan wildcat, we have a breathtaking view of the wide Mediterranean Sea and the white beaches encircling the island. Natural harbors surround Crete, providing **moorage** for boats of every size and kind, from small dinghies to towering cruise ships. Crete is a popular holiday destination for local and international tourists alike, as one in five travelers to Greece make a stop in Crete.

Koules Fortress in Heraklion, Crete

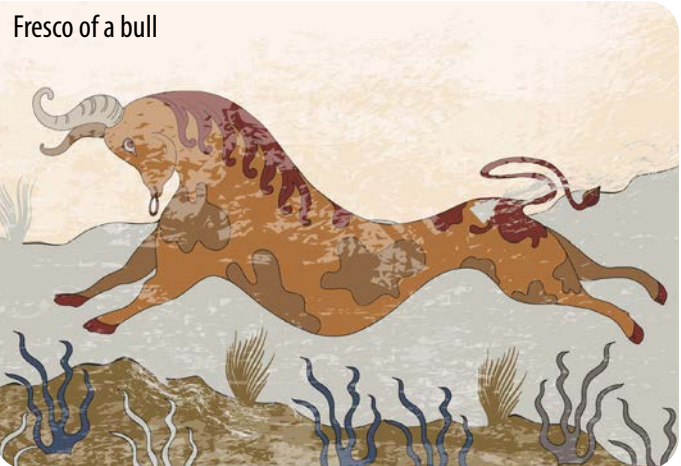




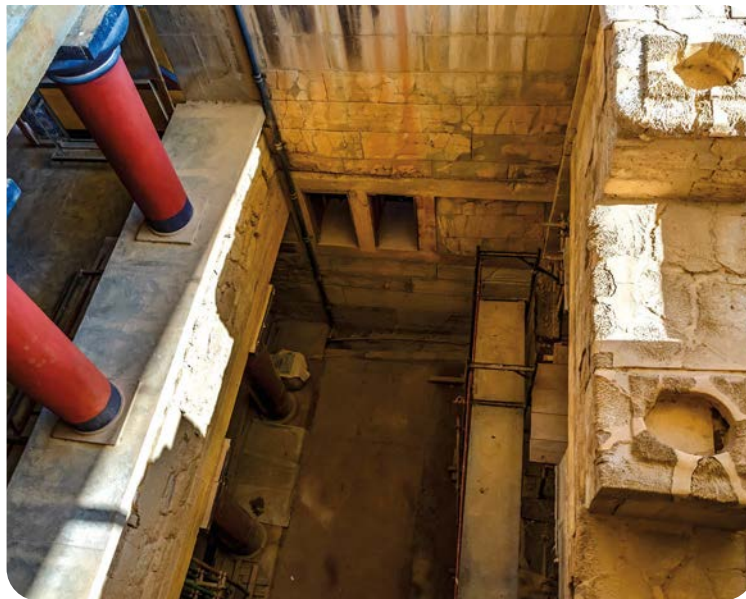
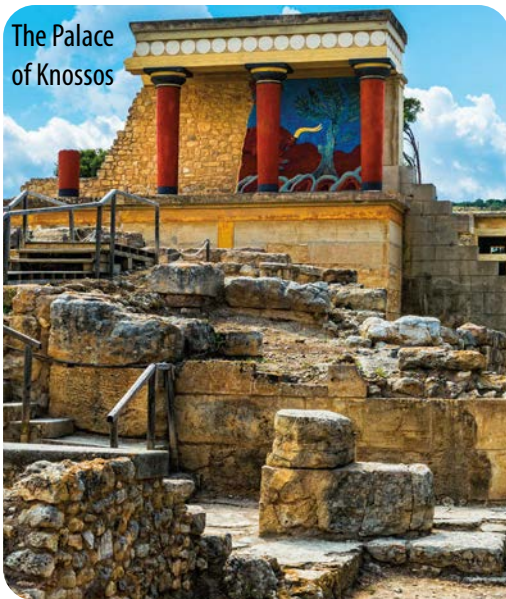
While we are in Crete, let's visit some landmark sites. On the northwest coast is Chania [HAN-ya] Town on Chania Harbor, a popular tourist destination and favorite stop for the locals. We can take a walk through the narrow and colorful streets with their mixture of Venetian and Turkish architecture to see what the local **artisans** are selling. We can have a light breakfast at a quaint cafe, sip some Greek coffee, or hop on a **catamaran** to visit some of the smaller islands nearby.

Soon, we'll leave Chania and head east toward the middle of the island along the northern coast to the city of Heraklion [ear-RACK-lee-yon], Crete's largest city and its capital. We can see that the Greeks, Italians, and Turks have been here. During the Crusades, the Republic of Venice conquered the island of Crete and its footprint has been left behind. We see Venetian structures such as mighty fortresses, giant walls, and canal systems in the old city. Around the corner, we notice Turkish mosques and government buildings dating from the time when the Ottoman Turks conquered the island—after 21 long years of siege during the 17th century (known as the Cretan War).

If we go just three miles southeast of the center of Heraklion, we reach the ancient



fresco: a painting on a wall or ceiling done by rapidly brushing watercolors onto fresh damp or partly dry plaster



ruins of the Palace of Knossos, the oldest and best-preserved ruins on the island and the fabled home of the cruel mythological King Minos. If these walls could speak, they would tell stories indeed. Actually, the artwork that has been left behind does! **Frescoes** of dolphins leaping through the sea and of youths bull-jumping adorn the walls and columns of the palace.

As you may have already guessed, the bull was celebrated and falsely worshipped by the ancient Minoans, as well as by other nearby Mediterranean civilizations. The scenes in these old frescoes show young athletes vaulting over bulls as part of a ceremonial ritual, not unlike how modern gymnasts flip, twist and turn over the vault during the Olympic games—only this vault moves! How would you like to leap over a charging bull?

The Minoan civilization was ultimately destroyed by a terrific and terrifying volcanic eruption on the nearby island of Thera (known as Santorini today) that resulted in a great tsunami in 1420 B.C., around the same time that the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt down in Africa. The Minoan eruption of Thera was one of the largest volcanic explosions that ever occurred on Earth. It blew off half the island of Thera and devastated many of the surrounding islands as well, including the island of Crete. Its explosion and tsunami were likely felt in far-off Egypt.



Here we are in Greece, the birthplace of the Ancient Classical World!

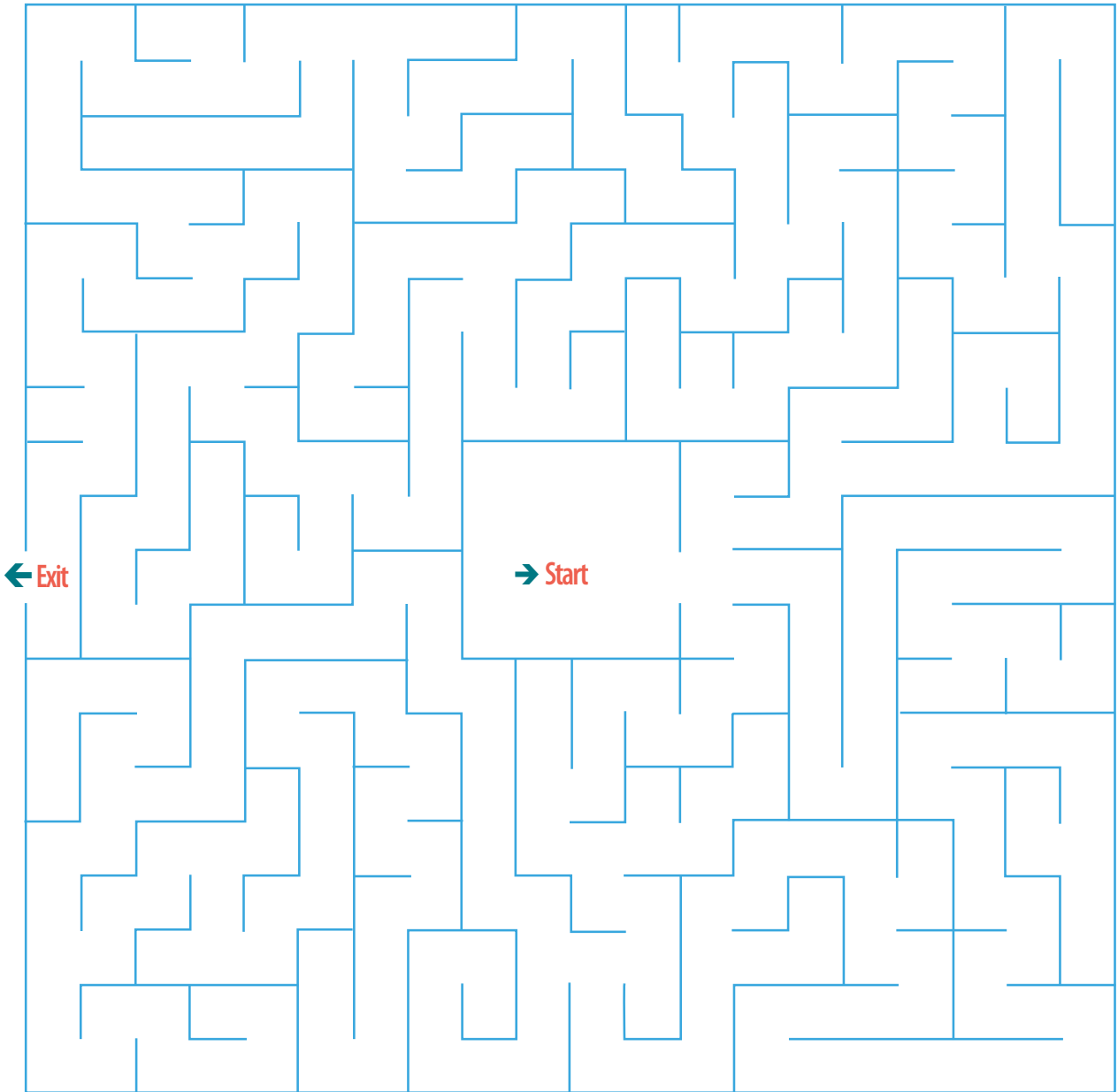
- ✓ *Founded by a seafaring people centered on Crete.*
- Minoan civilization:**
 - ✓ *Earliest civilization in Europe after the Genesis Flood.*
 - ✓ *Known by grand palaces/cities; largest is Knossos.*
 - ✓ *Weakened by giant tsunami; conquered by Mycenaeans.*
- Geography of Crete:**
 - ✓ *A mountainous island with kri-kri and Cretan wildcat.*
 - ✓ *White sand beaches encircle the island.*
 - ✓ *Lots of natural harbors for various ships.*
- Sites of Crete:**
 - ✓ *Chania Town features Venetian and Turkish architecture.*
 - ✓ *Heraklion, capital and largest city, with fortresses, canals, giant walls.*
 - ✓ *Minoan Palace of Knossos ruins over 150,000 square feet.*

Adventure Challenge I

name _____

The Lost Labyrinth!

Labyrinth is a big word that basically means a maze. Some of these types of puzzles can be simple, and others can be much more difficult. In this labyrinth, you made it to the center, but now you have to find your way out!



Ancient Minoan Bull-jumping

Bull-jumping is a dangerous sport, but you can try to get an idea of how difficult it is by setting up your own “bull” to jump over. Stack pillows into a small tower and then see how well you can jump over them! Be careful not to have other things around the “bull” you could run into while jumping.



Paint Frescoes

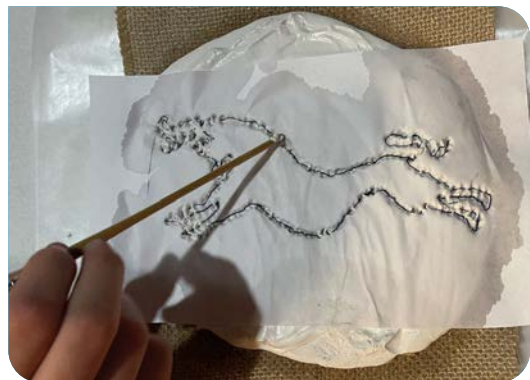
Long ago, people recorded moments in human history on the walls. Frescoes, meaning “fresh” in Italian, are painted onto wet plaster. The great Italian masters Michelangelo and Raphael used this technique to create beautiful works of art. The wet plaster reacts with carbon dioxide in the air to bind the applied pigment, making frescoes one of the most durable styles of painting. Do you remember those beautiful frescoes we saw at the ruins of the Palace at Knossos? Today you get to make your own!

Materials needed:

- Plaster of Paris
- Water
- Mixing bowl
- Measuring cup
- Spatula
- 10 x 12-inch piece of burlap
- Scissors
- Wax paper
- Watercolor paint
- White craft glue
- Paintbrushes

Directions:

1. Mix the plaster of Paris using the directions on the box.
2. Lay out your burlap on top of plenty of newspapers. Pour the plaster of Paris mixture in the middle.
3. Smooth out the plaster with a spatula, making sure to squish the plaster into the burlap. Leave at least an inch of burlap around the edges uncovered.
4. Let the plaster set until firm but still wet.
5. If you want, you can first draw your picture on a piece of paper then trace it onto the plaster by laying the paper over the plaster and “drawing” over the lines with a toothpick. Using watercolors, paint a picture onto the plaster.
6. Let the plaster dry completely. This can take several days.
7. Optional: For a more “ancient” look, gently break or crack the fresco so it is in several pieces. Make sure it doesn’t detach from the burlap. Align the pieces back together and paint over it with a very watery mix of light golden-brown watercolor paint (you don’t want to cover your picture, just make it look old and worn). Cover any white plaster showing through the cracks. Let the paint dry.
8. Spread glue over your fresco using a paintbrush, getting it well into the cracks. Let dry then add another coat. (You may need to add a third coat if necessary.)



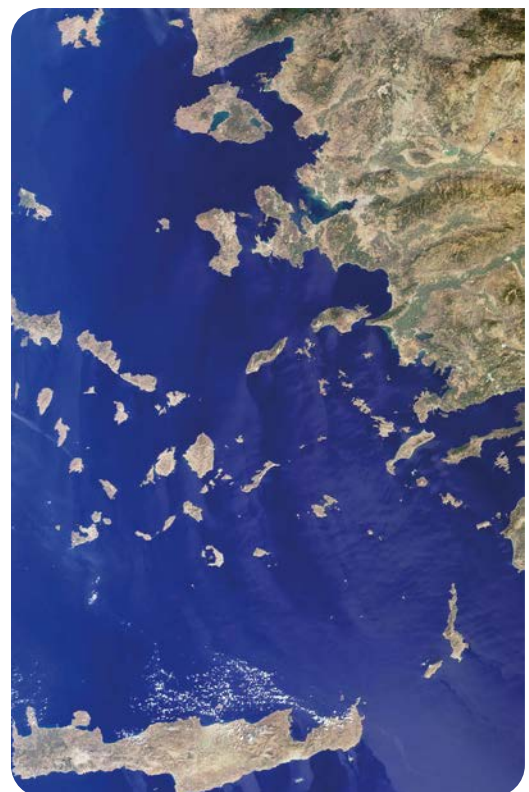


→ **Santorini:** Since Santorini (or Thera as it was known in ancient times) is one of the few **Cyclades** [ki-KLAH-dees] Islands with an airport, let's hop on a small jet and visit this volcanic island that caused such a stir in the Mediterranean waters around 1450 B.C. This island also belongs to Greece. Did you know the number of inhabited Greek islands ranges from 166 to 227? However, if you count every single outcropping in the Aegean Sea (which is the northern part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Turkey), the count soars to over 6,000!

Santorini, located about 120 miles (200 km) southeast of mainland Greece, is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world.

Its picturesque towns perched high atop steep cliffs surrounding a sparkling **lagoon** draw vacationers, photographers, and hikers from around the world. But don't let its beauty fool you! Santorini is home to the most active and dangerous volcano in the Aegean Sea. Volcanic eruptions have devastated this island and its neighbors on numerous occasions.

Cyclades: The Cyclades are a group of Greek Islands located in the southern part of the Aegean Sea. The archipelago contains some 2,200 islands, islets, and rocks. (NASA/GSFC/LaRC/JPL, MISR Team)



Nea Kameni seen from
Thera, Santorini



From the air, Santorini looks a bit like a “J” with two smaller islands lining its gap. Before the enormous Minoan eruption, Thera was probably one large circular island. Parts of its circle were blown to bits by the massive force of the explosion, forming a **caldera** in the middle. A caldera is a cauldron-like geological feature usually formed by the collapse of land following a volcanic eruption. In this case, the land collapsed right into the sea!



The Santorini caldera, with
Nea Kameni in the center

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

In fact, this “sinking into the sea” event of the greater portion of ancient Thera may have inspired Plato’s account of Atlantis. The islanders of Atlantis, according to Plato, were a great naval super-power from the sea beyond “the pillars of **Hercules**”— a people who had conquered a large portion of Europe and Africa and were now ready to attack Athens, Greece, on the mainland. They failed in their attempt to invade the Greek capital, and it is told, “after a day and a night of misfortune,” the island of Atlantis sank into the sea. Indeed, a great volcanic explosion would certainly cause great misfortune! Ancient scholars never believed the tale, but many modern historians do, and the hunt for Atlantis continues to this day.



Archeology dig in
ancient town of Akrotiri

Perhaps scholars need to look within the caldera of Santorini or maybe below the very rock of the island itself to find some clues. In 1967 the ancient town of Akrotiri [ack-row-TEE-ree] was discovered below the lava-rock on the southern end of the island (in the curve of the J), revealing a well-preserved Minoan settlement. Only a small portion of the town has been uncovered so far, yet a complex civilization has been revealed.



Buildings up to three stories high, as well as streets, squares, and staircases were found still intact. Houses in Akrotiri had a dual-pipe plumbing system, indicating that families enjoyed both hot and cold running water. Their hot water probably came from underground volcanic hot springs. **Archaeologists** have also discovered many colorful wall frescoes here along with other fine artwork such as painted pottery, carved sculptures, and delicate jewelry. They have concluded that this was a wealthy and civilized

society. Could it be that Plato was inspired by this advanced Minoan civilization that sank into the sea one terrible day in 1450 B.C., triggering his account of Atlantis? What do you think?

Let's travel up the rocky coastline of Santorini from Akrotiri to the city of Fira [FEE-ruh]. This beautiful **whitewashed** city sits atop the cliff walls, blanketing the bare rocks that overlook the blue lagoon. See the steep, zigzag footpath allowing visitors access to the town from the seaport 400 feet below? If you would rather not walk, you may ride a donkey to the top or take a ride on the cable car that transports guests from the terminal at the port to the city on the cliff.

On this rocky bluff, buildings appear to be stacked on top of one another and connected to each other with shared walls. Let's walk along the narrow streets through small passageways and staircases to browse the vendor stalls. Afterwards, we'll have lunch in an outdoor café with a blue umbrella over our table. It does not get more quaint or "Mediterranean" in appearance than this. Fira is the epitome of a Mediterranean Sea town with the warmth of a white-hot sun, the cool of man-made shade, the brightness of whitewashed buildings, and the blue of the crystal sea. The sun is almost always shining here in Santorini, as the island only gets about twelve inches of rain each year.



Fira, the main town on Santorini Island

whitewashed: lime suspended in water, often with glue or sizing, and used like paint for whitening walls



Let's head back down that zigzag footpath to the port below. We'll hop on a ferry that will take us to another beautiful Greek island in the Aegean Sea. We'll travel north by ferry and pass the islands of Ios [ee-YOSS], Naxos, and Paros to arrive at Mykonos [MEE-ko-noss], a popular tourist destination for beach lovers, windsurfers, and photographers. Can you find all of these islands on your map?

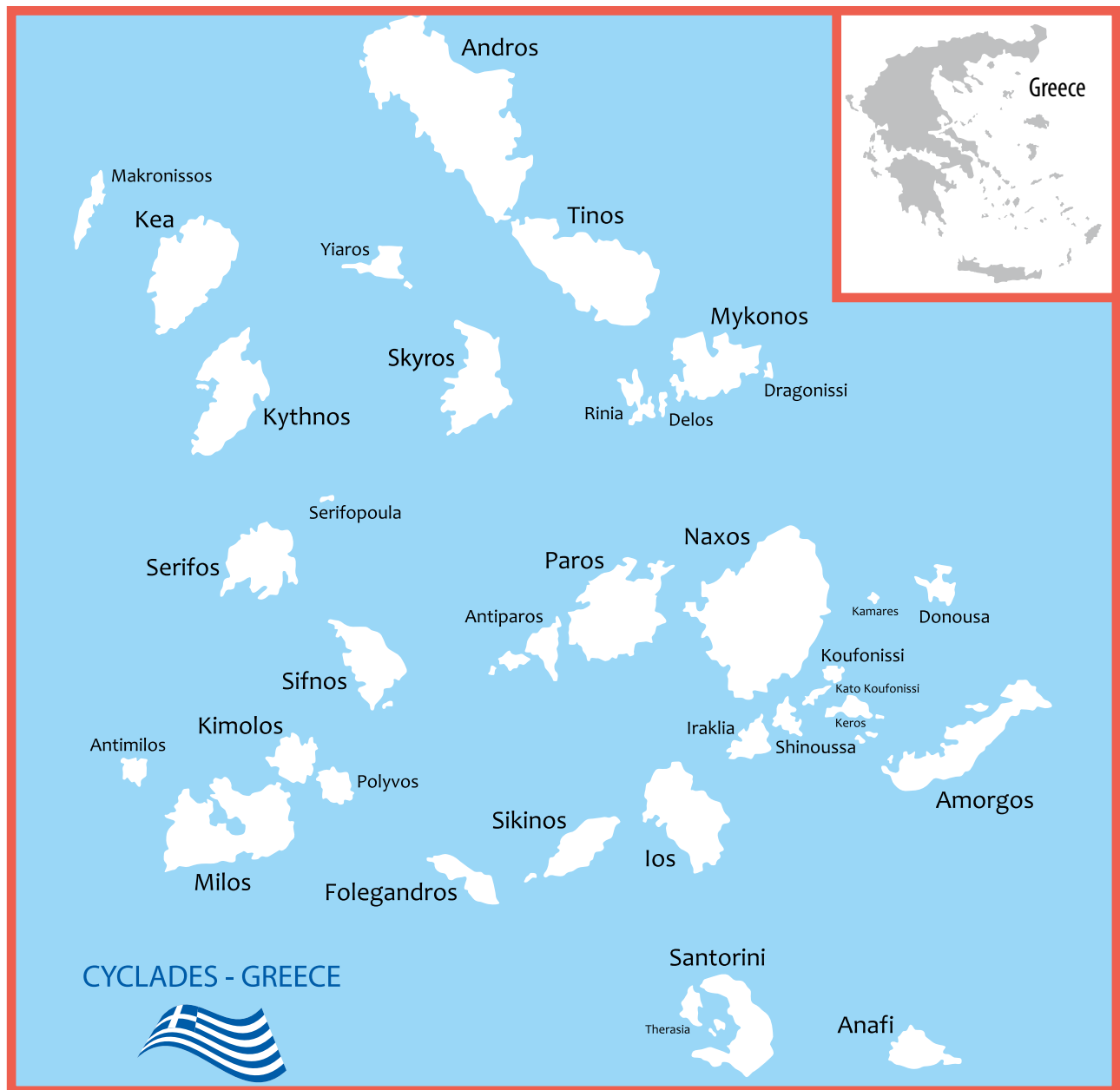
Mykonos: As we step off our ferry, we can see why tourists flock to enjoy the beaches at Mykonos. The golden sand where the granite island meets the glistening waters of the Aegean Sea feels soft and luxurious under our feet. Sunbathers line the beaches, escaping from the heat when necessary under umbrellas woven from palm fronds.

After a refreshing dip in the salty sea, it's time to see a little more of the island. Mykonos is the main city on this island with the same name and is located on the western coast. Although the buildings look decidedly Greek, we can still see influences of past civilizations as we walk the narrow streets of this old town.

Mykonos was originally inhabited by the Carians [KAHR-ree-ans], a group of people from Anatolia (Turkey). Later, the seafaring Phoenicians used this island as a trading post in their vast Mediterranean trade network. Still later, Egyptians inhabited the island, followed by the Ionians [eye-O-nee-ins], a major civilization of ancient Greece.

A beach at Little Venice, Mykonos





Let's take a peek at Little Venice, a quaint old neighborhood on the west side of Mykonos Town. Here the buildings and houses are built so close to the water's edge that the balconies actually hang over the sea. Many of these dwellings were built several hundred years ago during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when pirating was still common and **merchants** needed to be able to load and unload their goods quickly before moving on to the next seaport.

Despite the pungent smell of seaweed and fish, travelers will often pay three times the going rate for a five-star hotel just to stay in a small fisherman's hut in Little Venice. This is a painter and novelist's paradise as it stirs the imagination and takes us back in time to an older world of romance and adventure.

We have two more stops here in Mykonos before we continue on our journey through the Greek Islands. The oldest standing structure on the island is the Paraportiani [pa-ra-por-tee-AH-nee], the old church built in A.D. 1425. Really, its construction only started in 1425 — it took around



Paraportiani



Old windmills of Mykonos



200 years to complete it! This humble whitewashed church acted as a gateway through the thick medieval walls that encircled the old town of Chora

(modern Mykonos). Its name, Paraportiani, means “Our Lady of the Side Gate.” Photographers flock to this landmark site to capture the essence of this impressive church, which has stood proudly for nearly six hundred years.

From the ferry, I can point out the last landmark I want you to see. The old windmills of Mykonos are giant sentinels guarding the island and can be seen from nearly any point in Mykonos as they stand tall on a hill overlooking the town and busy harbor. Built by the Venetians during the sixteenth century, they were used primarily as grain mills. The mills have not been in operation since the middle of the last century (1950s), but they represent the economy and hardworking nature of a people who lived and worked here in days gone by.



The Greek isles are spectacular, aren't they?

Santorini (Thera):

- ✓ *One of the Cyclades Islands, in the southern region of the Aegean Sea.*
- ✓ *Site of one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the world.*
- ✓ *May have been the inspiration for Plato's account of Atlantis.*
- ✓ *City of Fira is filled white multi-storey houses perches on high cliffs.*
- ✓ *Minoan ruins of Akrotiri discovered below lava-rock on the island.*

Mykonos:

- ✓ *Island of golden sand and granite north of Paros and Naxos.*
- ✓ *The city of Mykonos, was founded by the Carians from what is now modern-day Turkey.*
- ✓ *Little Venice is a neighborhood in the city, with houses that have balconies hanging over the sea.*
- ✓ *Site of the old Paraportiani church and the 16th century windmills built by the Venetians.*

Adventure Challenge 2

name _____

Short Answer

Answer the questions below.

1. The island of Santorini was likely what shape before the enormous Minoan volcanic eruption?

2. What do you think of the search for the lost city of Atlantis? What about the discovery of Akrotiri?

3. What is the oldest standing structure on the the island of Mykonos?

4. Would you pay extra to stay in a small fisherman's hut in Little Venice? Why or why not?

5. Who built the windmills on Mykonos and what were they used for?

Before and After!

The volcanic eruption on the island of Santorini (Thera) was on a massive scale. Using modelling clay or playdough, create your own little island with a volcano. Be sure to take a picture of it or do a simple drawing. Then, imagine the volcano erupts. Now, destroy part of your island to show the damage.



Nisyros Island, Greece

Learning the Language!

The language of Greece has changed throughout time. From Ancient Greek to Modern Greek, like any other language, it evolved over time with subtle differences. At the time of Jesus and the disciples, the language was Koine Greek, also known as Biblical Greek. Here is an example:

John 1:1

Ancient Greek	έν	ἀρχῆ	ἦν	ὁ	λόγος	καὶ	ὁ	λόγος	ἦν	πρὸς	τὸν	θεόν
Modern Greek	en	archē	ēn	o	logos	kai	o	logos	ēn	pros	ton	theon
English	In	beginning	was	the	word	and	the	word	was	with	the	God

Fill in the missing Ancient Greek words in the blank spaces in the following partial verse:

In	beginning	was	the	word	and	the	word	was	with	the	God
		ἦν	ὁ		καὶ	ὁ		ἦν		τὸν	

But What Does It Mean?

Greek Alphabet Chart			
Case		English Name	Transliteration
Upper	Lower		
A	α	alpha	a
B	β	beta	b
Γ	γ	gamma	g ¹
Δ	δ	delta	d
E	ε	epsilon	e
Z	ζ	zeta	z
H	η	eta	ê or e
Θ	θ	theta	th
I	ι	iota	i
K	κ	kappa	k
Λ	λ	lambda	l
M	μ	mu	m
N	ν	nu	n
Ξ	ξ	xi	x
O	ο	omicron	o
Π	π	pi	p
P	ρ	rho	r
Σ	ς or σ	sigma	s
T	τ	tau	t
Υ	υ	upsilon	u or y
Φ	φ	phi	ph
X	χ	chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	psi	ps
Ω	ω	omega	ô or o

1. Gamma. When gamma is found in combination with another consonant, it may be transliterated as an “n”; γγ = ng; γκ = nk; γξ = nx; γχ = nch (gutenberg.org/wiki/Gutenberg:Greek_How-To). Follow the gutenberg.org link for additional information on transliteration.

“I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.”

Revelation 1:8

Look on the Greek chart.

Write the letters for Alpha: _____

and Omega: _____.

Now, read the verse again. Can you write down what the words Alpha and Omega mean?

Alpha _____

Omega _____

→ **Skyros:** I don't know about you, but I am ready to leave the crowds and the tourists behind us and cruise north through the Aegean waters toward the Greek island of Skyros [SKEE-ross]. We pass the last of the Cyclades and enter into more open waters. Standing at the rail of the ferryboat and looking out at the deep midnight-blue waters, it is not hard to imagine the **Achaean** [ah-KAY-ens] of Sparta (a **city-state** of Greece) setting sail across the sea to besiege the city of Troy in what is now the country of Turkey. We visited Turkey in Volume II of *A Child's Geography*.

Achaean: people who lived in the area of Achaea in Greece, or in some context, Greeks in general

city-state: a city with any surrounding territory that forms an independent state

Let me tell you a very, very, old story of a city under siege and an unexpected gift... .

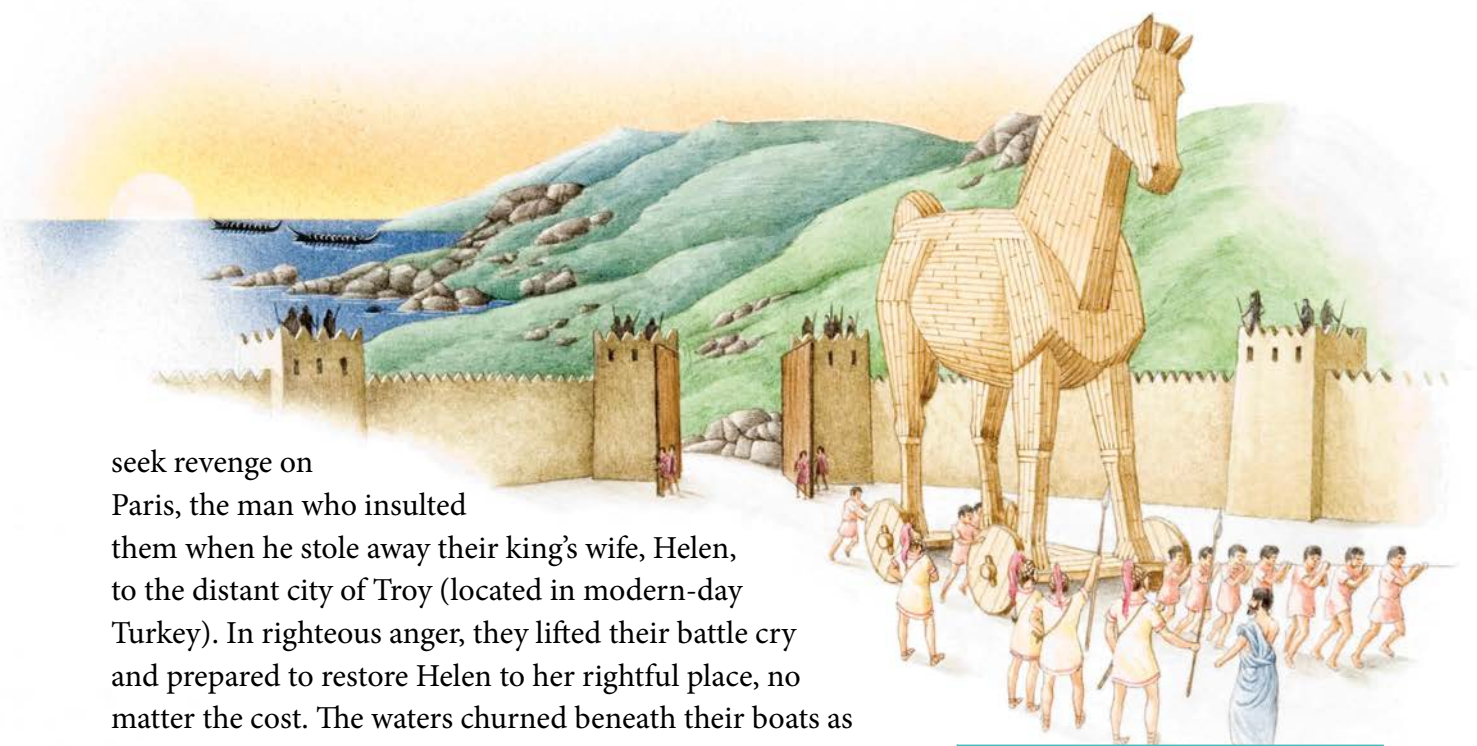
The Spartan Greeks were legendary and disciplined warriors from the city-state called, in ancient times, Lacedaemon, located in what is now called Laconia. These Greeks focused on physical strength and military development. Women in Sparta experienced freedoms and rights that were often not seen in other Greek **city-states** or even other places in the world.

So, our story began with the Spartans, who sailed furiously across the Aegean Sea to



Ancient ruins of Temple of Apollo in Corinth





seek revenge on Paris, the man who insulted them when he stole away their king's wife, Helen, to the distant city of Troy (located in modern-day Turkey). In righteous anger, they lifted their battle cry and prepared to restore Helen to her rightful place, no matter the cost. The waters churned beneath their boats as it churns beneath ours.

It was ten long years of siege before the Greeks finally defeated the Trojans through the clever use of the Trojan horse. Ten years of encampment outside the gates of Troy gave the Greeks plenty of time to think, and this is the plan they conceived... What if they could build a great horse on wheels that could be presented to the Trojans as a peace offering? It would be so big that a great number of soldiers could be hidden inside its hollow belly. It was an outrageous but tempting plan. So, they built the horse, set it before the gates of Troy, then sailed their sparsely manned ships out to sea. The curious Trojans wheeled the horse inside their walled city to inspect the supposed gift more closely. How surprised the people of Troy must have been when they saw those clever Greeks spilling out from the inside of the towering wooden horse! This surprise attack won the battle and ultimately the war for the Greeks.

True or False? Was the story of the Trojan horse inspired by an actual war between the Trojans and the Greeks? No one really knows for sure. Just remember that Greek mythology can be quite fascinating, but stories such as these are just that... myths!

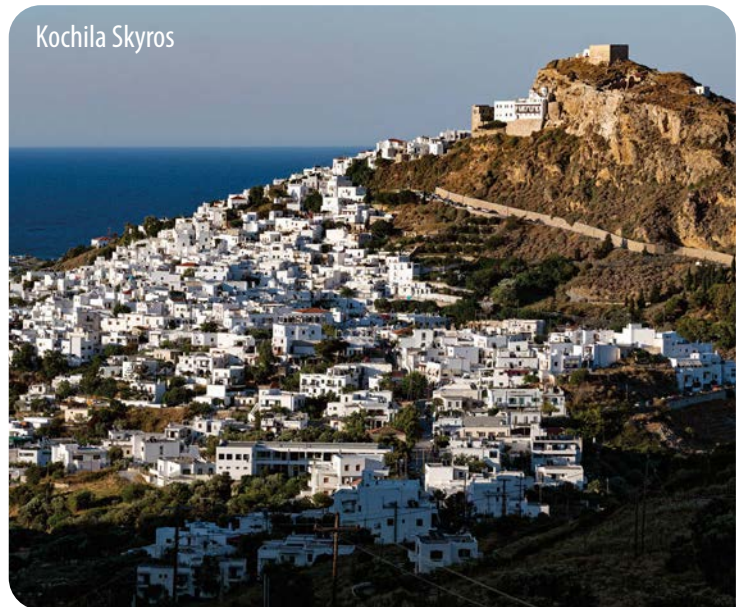


This epic battle involved warriors from several different city-states and other areas in the region. This story and its aftermath were preserved by Homer in one of the earliest pieces of literature, titled *The Iliad*. The city of Troy, with its tragic story of Helen, encouraged many archaeologists to seek this “lost” city until it was rediscovered in 1822. Turkey designated the area a **national park** in 1996 and it is now an **UNESCO World Heritage site**.

The gentle sway of the water, the hum of the ferry engine, and the satisfaction of a good story lulls us to sleep until we reach our last island stop.

Pulling into the Skyros harbor, the sun blazing golden on the eastern horizon, we notice that this is a very different island indeed. It truly is a peaceful place. There are no crowds. And instead of bare rock, we are greeted with pine forests and empty beaches. Skyros is the southernmost island in the **archipelago** of **Sporades** [spo-RAH-dees]. The northern portion of the island is covered in pine forests, and its peak is called Kochila. The southern half is bare and rocky. Its capital is also named Skyros (or Chora, as the locals refer to it) and is built along the slopes of a rocky butte overlooking the sea. Skyros is famous for its ancient Byzantine castle and monastery.

How did you enjoy our hop around the Greek isles? These are some fascinating islands, steeped in history and picturesque in landscape. If we had more time here in the islands, I would show you two more places — the islands of Rhodes and Corfu. Rhodes, the island of roses, is located in the southeast part





Gate of the Virgin, part of the Fortifications of Rhodes



Vlacherna monastery in Corfu, Greece

of the Aegean Sea just off the coast of Turkey. It has a rich medieval past with strong fortresses, majestic castles, and serene monasteries to explore. Can you find it on the map on the next page? (Hint: Look below Turkey.)

Another island that I think you would find intriguing is Corfu, which is located on the other side of mainland Greece in the Ionian Sea. Corfu and its surrounding islands mark the northwest border of the nation of Greece. Corfu Town is the charming capital of Corfu, and if you didn't know better, you might begin to wonder if you are in Italy instead of Greece. Of course, you wouldn't be far from Italy when on the island of Corfu. Check its location on your map. This island, along with so many other islands that surround Greece, was once under the control of the Republic of Venice and, like the others, has a Venetian flair.

It is time to head over to the mainland of Greece to continue our journey. There is so much more to see and learn about Greece.



The Greek isles are each so unique!

Skyros:

- ✓ Also known locally as Chora, as is the capital city of the same name built on the side of a mountain.
- ✓ The ancient story of Spartan warriors and the siege of Troy.
- ✓ Filled with pine forests and the mountain named Kochila.
- ✓ Famous for the Byzantine castle and monastery.

We enjoyed the first part of our trip through Greece! Now it's time to review what we've learned. Let's review the map on the following page.



See if you can locate the following places on the map:

- 🌐 Crete
- 🌐 Skyros
- 🌐 Mykonos
- 🌐 Athens
- 🌐 Heraklion
- 🌐 Mount Olympus
- 🌐 Ionian Sea
- 🌐 Sea of Crete
- 🌐 Aegean Sea

Thinking It Through!

There are a lot of different types of energy, but renewable energy is energy that can be naturally replenished. Waves, wind, rain, tides, and sunlight are some of these sources. Look at the map and remember what we have learned about the geography of the Greek islands. Which kinds of renewable energy are readily available to be used on the islands?



A Tasty Tour

[optional]

Greek Almond Macaroons (from Mykonos)

Ingredients:

½ lb. blanched almonds, or almond flour

2 egg whites

⅔ cup sugar

2 tsp almond extract

12–16 almonds, whole or sliced

NOTE: This recipe requires adult supervision and participation.



Directions:

1. Preheat the oven to 350°F and line a baking pan with parchment paper or silicone baking sheet.
2. Place the almonds in a food processor and pulse until they are finely ground, or place almond flour into bowl.
3. Use a wooden spoon to mix the ground almonds with the egg whites, sugar, and almond extract until a stiff dough forms.
4. Drop 1-inch mounds of dough onto the prepared cookie sheet, evenly spaced, and shape by hand.
5. Top each mound with an almond, whole or sliced.
6. Bake for approximately 20 minutes, or until the edges are firm but the insides are still soft, and the cookies are golden.
7. Cool 5 minutes before removing from cookie sheet. Makes 12–16 cookies.

TIME LINE

c. 2500 B.C.	▶ Growth of Minoan Civilization.
c. 1450 B.C.	▶ Minoan Civilization of the Grecian island of Crete destroyed by tsunami, as a result of a devastating volcanic eruption on the Grecian island of Thera.
A.D. 1425	▶ Construction begins on Paraportiani church on the Grecian island of Mykonos in the town of Chora.
16th century	▶ Venetians built granary windmills on the island of Mykonos.
17th century	▶ Cretan War.
1822	▶ City of Troy rediscovered.
1899–1913	▶ Crete ruled itself.
1914	▶ Start of World War I.
1967	▶ Ancient town of Akrotiri discovered.
1995	▶ The Greek-imposed embargo of the Republic of Macedonia ends after the country agreed to change their name.
2008	▶ Greek riots after the death of a 15-year-old at the hands of a police officer.
2010	▶ European sovereign debt crisis demonstrations.

Timeline Activity **[optional]**

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

Flash Cards

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



Research Project **[optional]**

Are you interested to know how windmills operate to grind grain? This is your opportunity to find out! Search books at your local library or search online, with a parent's permission, for information. On a piece of paper, draw a picture and write 1–2 paragraphs describing the grain grinding process of windmills.





Mapping It Out!

Let's work on your map skills! Follow the instructions below.

Label the following places on your map:

Greece

Crete

Mykonos

Skyros

Ionian Sea

Aegean Sea

Add a star ★ for the city of Athens.



name _____

destination: **Greece**

We traveled by [circle]:



What I will remember most about these Greek Islands is

Windmills capture wind to produce energy. Name two other natural resources used to produce energy.

If I ever get to visit again, I would like to explore or visit



Serbia: Old Fortresses and Hidden Monasteries

Danube River,
Belgrade, Serbia

Are you ready for another adventure? Fasten your seatbelts and keep them fastened tight! This plane will be coming back down before you know it. We'll be landing in less than an hour!

Serbia is currently a landlocked country, but that has not always been the case. Do you remember what landlocked means? If a country is landlocked, it is surrounded on all sides by land. Serbia has only been landlocked since 2006. That was the year it became a separate nation, apart from Montenegro, which had once given it access to the sea. Losing its seaside was a blow for Serbia, but the separation has given each of these two countries a stronger national identity, which has been good for both of them. However, Serbia still has a very important waterway that flows through its territory, which we will learn about in a minute.

Serbia is a fascinating place for us to explore. Our small jet takes off from the Podgorica [pod-gor-IT-za] airport and heads northeast to the city of Belgrade. We can see a good slice of the landscape from our airplane window. The first thing you will notice is that there are several mountain ranges, including the Balkan Mountains and the Carpathian Mountains in eastern Serbia and the Dinaric Alps in western Serbia. There is also a very large area of flat land called the Pannonian Plain.

From our jet window, we can also see that there are several rivers that flow through Serbia, including the Sava, the Tisza [TEE-sa], and the Drina Rivers. But the most important waterway is very well known, and you may have heard of it before. Can you name a major river that flows through ten countries, including Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, and Ukraine? If you guessed the Danube [DAN-yoob] River, you are correct!



inspiration: stimulation for the human mind to create thought or to the making of art

The Danube River, Europe's second longest, is a very famous and majestic river. Not only does it pass through all of those countries,

but it also passes through some prominent cities, such as Vienna, the capital of Austria; Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia; Budapest, the capital of Hungary; and Belgrade, the capital of Serbia. The Danube River has played a very significant role in the history of Europe and has also been the **inspiration** for writers, artists, and musicians.

There is one thing about the Danube River that has become very important to Serbia: shipping. Because Serbia is a landlocked country, the Danube River provides the means by which products can be shipped from Serbia to other countries in Europe. And because the Danube River eventually empties into the Black Sea, which connects to the Mediterranean Sea via the Bosphorus [BOS-per-us] Strait, the people of Serbia can use the Danube River to ship merchandise around the globe.

This is the river we see as our jet approaches the Belgrade Nikola Tesla Airport, the main airport of Belgrade, the country's capital and largest city. Nikola Tesla? Who is that, you ask?

Nikola Tesla was a famous Serbian-American scientist and inventor, well known for his work with electricity. Have you ever heard of Thomas Edison? Most people think that Thomas Edison invented electricity as we know it today, but it was really Nikola Tesla. Edison



Nikola Tesla's image appears on the 100 Serbian dinar banknote (issued 2006).



Iron Gate I Hydroelectric Power Station, the largest dam on the Danube river and one of the largest hydro power stations in Europe



Tesla Roadster



Nikola Tesla Airport

direct current: electrical current that flows in only one direction and has a fairly constant average value

alternating current: an electric current that regularly reverses direction

developed one kind of electricity called “**direct current**,” or DC. This is the type of electricity or power generated from batteries that we use in flashlights or in the engine of a car. But Tesla discovered “**alternating current**,” or AC. This is the type of electricity that we use in our homes and schools and offices all around the world. The next time you watch television, use your computer, or turn on a light, you can thank Nikola Tesla!

Have you heard of Tesla Motors? This Silicon Valley car company is named after Nikola Tesla. In fact, the Tesla Roadster, the company’s first vehicle, uses an AC motor descended directly from Tesla’s original 1882 design.

It is fitting that the Serbian people named the airport in Belgrade after him. His scientific achievements have made a tremendous impact on our world.

Year of our Lord: The purpose of the B.C./A.D. dating system was to make the birth of Jesus Christ the dividing point of world history. B.C. was “before Christ,” and since His birth, we have been living “in the year of our Lord.” This is translated as Anno Domini in Latin, or A.D.

barbarian: especially in ancient times, a member of a people whose culture and behavior was considered uncivilized, aggressive, or violent

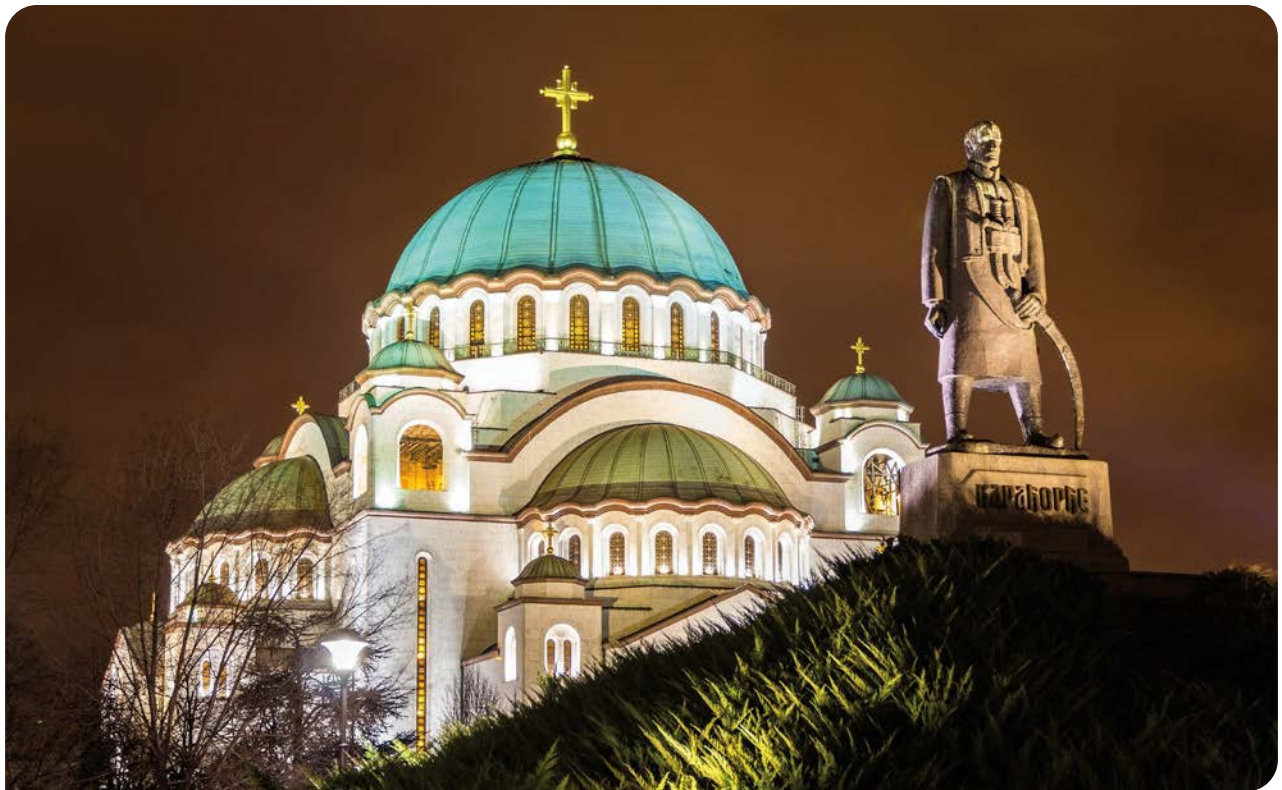
Celts: The ancient Indo-European people who lived in central and western Europe. They were driven to the western fringes of the continent by the Romans and some Germanic peoples, especially the Angles and Saxons.

After a safe landing, we step out of our small jet onto the tarmac to find that the air temperature is a pleasant 70°F. In Serbia, the average winter temperature is 32°F, the freezing point, but often dips down even colder. The average summer temperature is 72°F, but the highest temperature ever recorded was in 2007 when it reached a very hot 112°F. Wow! I’m glad it’s not that hot today as we wait for our bus to take us into the city.

Belgrade is less than 10 miles from the airport, so it is a quick ride into the center of the city. What can we learn about the city during the bus ride? It is a large city with a population of over 1 million people. It has a very long history, dating back to the **Year of our Lord**, around 2,000 years ago! A **barbarian** tribe known as the **Celts** first settled this area. How did they get here, you ask?

Originally, the Celts were a tribe of people who all spoke the same language and all shared the same culture in Central Europe. It was during this time in history that the use of iron tools became prevalent. Later, during the expansion of the Roman Empire, the Celtic people





Karadjordje Monument and the Church of Saint Sava in Belgrade, one of the largest orthodox churches in the world

were pushed farther and farther north and out of Central Europe. That is why we associate the Celtic people with the regions of Brittany, an area in northwestern France, and the more northern countries of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

The Celts built several forts in this area where the city of Belgrade now stands. Later, this **settlement** was absorbed into the Roman Empire and the city was named Singidunum [SING-a-dum]. We will see Roman ruins when we visit Kalemegdan [kal-e-MAG-dun] Fortress. During the Middle Ages, the Serbian people settled here. It was part of the Ottoman Empire until 1878, when Serbia became independent. At that time, Belgrade became the capital of Serbia.



settlement: a collection of dwellings forming a community, especially on a frontier

planetarium: a building with a domed ceiling onto which movable images of the stars, planets, and other objects seen in the night sky are projected for an audience

The Jevremovac Botanical Garden



Penguins in a zoo in Belgrade



Belgrade boat restaurant

Although it's a big city, the old part of the city is small enough that we can walk around and explore on foot. Let's start at the Kalemegdan Fortress. It was originally a Roman military fortress, but now it is a city park that sits right where the Sava River joins the Danube River (see photo on previous page). There is much to see and do here. See the old Roman well? It looks quite out of place alongside the modern-day additions to the park: tennis and basketball courts, quaint cafés, several museums and church buildings, the Belgrade Zoo, and a **planetarium**.

Speaking of cafés, are you hungry yet? Do you see those barges down on the river? Those are actually restaurants. Have you ever eaten on a barge docked along the bank of a river before? I sure haven't! Let's go and find out what is on the menu.

There are some familiar items on the menu from other cultures around the Mediterranean Sea, especially Greek and Turkish dishes, and I can see that there are Austrian and Hungarian desserts too. The national dishes of Serbia are ground beef patty and grilled minced meat.



The land of Serbia is uniquely beautiful!

Mountains and rivers:

- ✓ Mountain ranges include Balkan Mountains, Carpathian Mountains, and the Dinaric Alps.
- ✓ The Sava River, the Tisza River, the Drina River, and the Danube River flow through Serbia.
- ✓ The Danube River allows for this landlocked country to ship products without a sea port.

Nikola Tesla:

- ✓ Famous Serbian-American scientist and inventor.
- ✓ Discovered "alternating current" used daily in homes, offices, and schools.
- ✓ Tesla's work influenced the AC motor on the modern Tesla Roadster.
- ✓ Serbian airport named for him.

Belgrade/ history:

- ✓ Population of over one million people.
- ✓ The Celts were the original settlers of the city.
- ✓ Known as Singidunum when it was part of the Roman Empire.

Adventure Challenge 18

name _____

Just the Facts!

Fill in the answers to each question.

1. If a country is landlocked, it is surrounded on all sides by _____.
2. Serbia and _____ were once one nation.
3. Because Serbia is a landlocked country, the Danube (Dunav) River is very important, providing _____.
4. Nikola Tesla was a famous Serbian-American scientist and inventor, well known for his work with _____.
5. A barbarian tribe known as the _____ first settled in central and western Europe.

Bonus! Serbia has several mountain ranges, can you list all 3?

Who Was This Guy?

Imagine that you are a reporter and have just learned about a man named Nikola Tesla, who became an Serbian inventor. Write short article about him, his life, and some of his achievements.

Rains and Drains!

Have you ever wondered what happens to the rain after it falls? Some will be absorbed by the ground, but some will find its way into what is called a drainage basin or watershed. It collects all the rainfall not absorbed by the ground within a certain area. Serbia has a lot of rivers, so let's see what we can learn from this map of drainage basins:

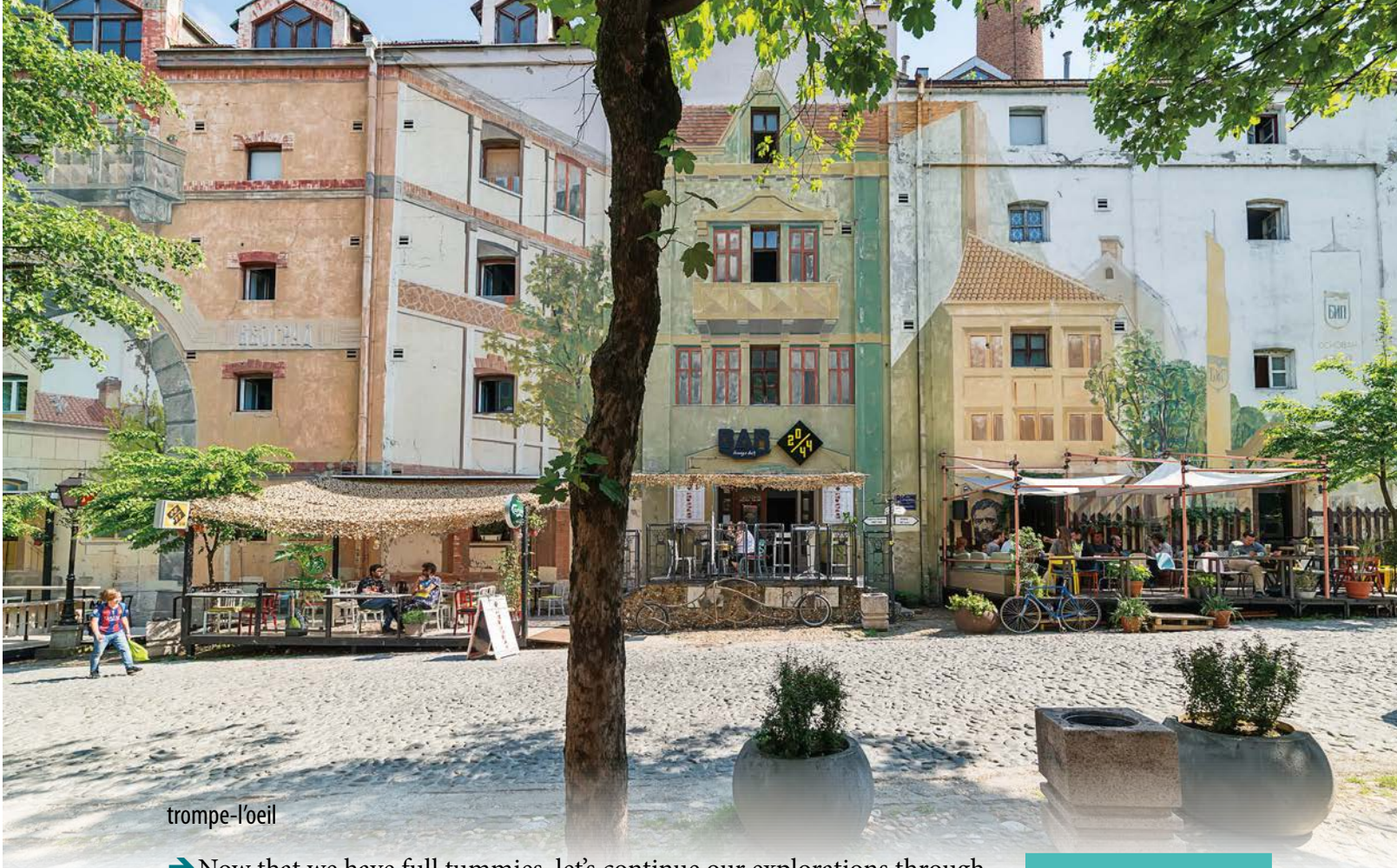
1. What color is the area representing the Danube (Dunav) River? _____
2. What part of the country is the drainage basin for the Drina River? _____
3. What river basins are represented on the map between those for the Drina River and the Danube? _____ and _____
4. The light purple on the map represents what river? _____
5. On this map, the city of Belgrade is shown by an alternate name, Beograd. What two drainage basins are located in it? _____ and _____



Iron It Out!

Did you know that 25 books of the Bible mention iron? Some of those are in the Old Testament, including one in the Book of Genesis, which talks about the very beginning of the world and mankind's earliest history.

Look up in your Bible		
Genesis 4:22	1. Who forged tools of bronze and iron?	
Deuteronomy 3:11	2. Whose bed was made of iron?	
Joshua 17:16	3. What weapons of the Canaanites were made of iron in this verse?	
1 Chronicles 29:7	4. How many talents of iron were given in service to the house of God?	
Judges 4:13	5. How many chariots of iron are mentioned in the verse?	



trompe-l'oeil

➔ Now that we have full tummies, let's continue our explorations through Belgrade. At Republic Square, the main square in Belgrade, there is a crowd of people. Apparently, this is normal, as many people meet here to talk or share lunch. We'll head over to Skadarska Street. This is a **pedestrian**

pedestrian: a person who goes or travels on foot; walker



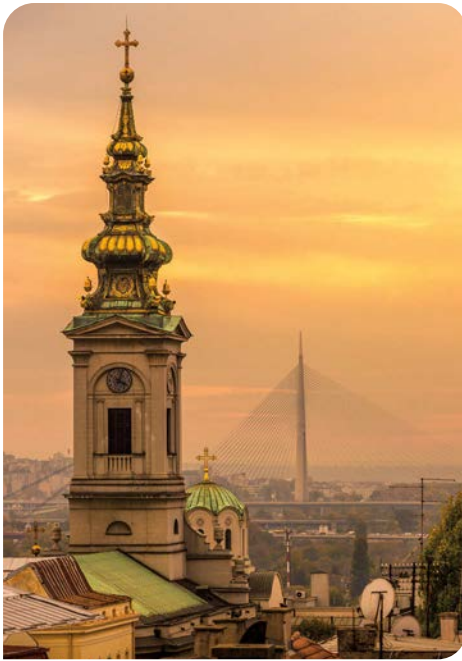
New Royal Palace



Old Royal Palace

street, which means that no cars are allowed, only people on foot. The streets have uneven cobblestones where we are walking, so take care not to trip and fall! There are musicians performing live music in the street. There's also something else here that is interesting. Look up on that wall. Do you see the painting of a shop on the side of that building? It looks like we can walk right in, but it is a solid concrete wall. That's called *trompe-l'oeil* [tomp-luoy], which means "trick the eye" in French. Skadarska Street has become a popular place for artists to create these impressive "trick" paintings.

There's the Old Royal Palace, which was built in 1881. The Serbian kings once lived there, but today it is used as the Town Hall of Belgrade. The other palace, right next to the Old Royal Palace, is called the New Palace. The New Palace was built in 1922 and was the residence of King Peter I. Now it is the home of the President of the Republic of Serbia.



Have you noticed how many church buildings there are in Belgrade? Eighty-five percent of Serbians belong to the Serbian Orthodox Church, an offshoot of the Eastern Orthodox Church. The remaining 15% are Catholic, Protestant, or Muslim.

Serbia is a big country, and Belgrade is just a small part of it. Let's get out of the city. Would you like to take a train ride? There is an old historic steam train up in the mountains that chugs through several tunnels and over many bridges. Before we go, we need to make sure that today is not a holiday so we can be certain that the train will be running. Let's check the holiday schedule in Serbia. There's New Year's Day on January 1, Eastern Orthodox Christmas on January 7, Orthodox New Year on January 14, Saint Sava's Feast Day on January 27, Serbian National Day on February 15, Labor Day on May 1, Victory Day on May 9, and St. Vitus Day on June 28. Some

Roman Catholics and Protestants observe Christmas on December 25 instead of on January 7.

Since the train is running today, we'll drive to Mokra Gora in the western part of Serbia. This is the **picturesque** village where our little train will start. During the ten-mile train ride, we will go through 20 tunnels and over 10 bridges. The view from the window is outstanding, so make sure you have your camera ready. The train stops a couple of times for brief periods, making it easy to take some good photos. At one little village, we will stop for about 20 minutes. There we can grab something to drink or a snack at the tiny café in the railway station. What a great way to see Serbia!

picturesque: visually very appealing or impressive, seeming fit for a painting or photograph





The train affords us a unique prospect of this lovely country. From high up in the mountains, we can look out over the valley far below. What do you think of those farms laid out like a patchwork quilt below us?

That train ride was one I will never forget. I wish it could have lasted a little bit longer, but it's a great day to be outside and in the country. Let's head up to northern Serbia next to visit the Fruška Gora [fr-oosh-ka go-ra] National Park. While we're riding, let me tell you more about Serbia's history.

Archaeologists have discovered evidence of very ancient civilizations along the Danube River. Archaeologists are scientists who dig in the earth and find things that people made and used a long time ago, such as tools or pottery. From these ancient **artifacts**, they can learn more about the people who lived there at that time.

After the Celtic tribes left this area, Serbia became part of the Roman Empire, and amazingly, seventeen Roman emperors came from Serbia! Only Italy produced more Roman emperors than Serbia did. The most famous Roman emperor born in Serbia was Constantine the Great. Constantine is well known for being the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity.

The story goes that Constantine had a vision of a cross shining like the sun and emblazoned with the words, "By this sign, you shall conquer." The following night, on the eve of an important battle, he had a similar dream. In his dream, he was instructed to raise the standard of the cross before his approaching army to receive God's protection. He did this the following day, and they won the battle. Not only was Constantine the first emperor to become a Christian, but he also became one of Christianity's biggest advocates. By the Edict of Milan in the year A.D. 313, Constantine proclaimed freedom of religion for all.

artifact: an object made by a human being, especially one that has archaeological or cultural interest

After the end of the Roman Empire, various Serbian leaders ruled the area. The Kingdom of Serbia officially began in the year 1217 when Stefan II was crowned king. Parts of Serbia were conquered by the Ottoman Empire, but later, in 1835, Serbia fought and gained independence from the Turks. Battles continued to rage between the Serbs and the Turks until finally, in 1878, Serbia was fully independent from the Ottoman Empire.

After World War I, King Peter I of Serbia was named king of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Do you remember King Peter's palace in Republic Square in Belgrade? Later, his son, King Alexander, changed the name of the country to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The name changed yet again after World War II. The Kingdom of Yugoslavia, which included Serbia, became the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Then Yugoslavia became a communist country and was ruled by Josip Tito for many years.

In 1989, something happened that drastically changed the way people lived in communist countries across Eastern Europe. That was the year the Berlin Wall came down, smashing the barrier between the communist and free portions of Germany. This caused a chain reaction of events throughout Europe. Over the next two years, all of the former communist countries in Eastern Europe declared their independence. Freedom was reborn in Yugoslavia as Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia broke away and formed their own governments. Only Serbia and Montenegro remained united for several more years until they too eventually split apart and became separate countries.



Serbia has some unexpected wonders, doesn't it!

Trompe-l'oeil: ✓ Means "trick the eye."
✓ A prominent feature of Skadarska Street in Belgrade.

Roman emperors: ✓ Seventeen emperors were from Serbia; only Italy produced more.
✓ Constantine the Great is the most famous; he converted to Christianity.
✓ He advocated for the faith and proclaimed religious freedom.

Ski mountain winter resort in Serbia



Adventure Challenge 19

name _____

A Fast Train!

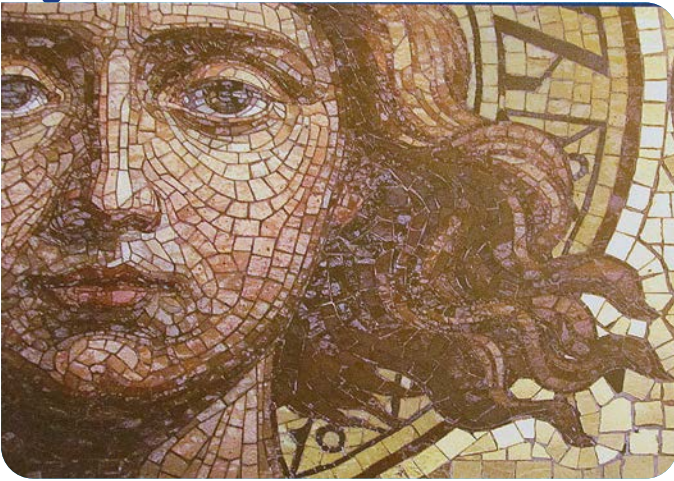
It was fun riding the historic train powered by steam, but Serbia is working hard to upgrade their railway system with faster electric locomotives. Now let's see if you can figure out how to use the railway system by answering the following questions.

Train Number	Railway Route	Distance	Electric
1	Belgrade - Ruma - Border with Croatia near Šid	75.56 miles/120 km	yes
2	Belgrade - Niš - Border with North Macedonia near Preševo	247.31 miles/398 km	yes
3	Belgrade - Mala Krsna - Velika Plana	63.38 miles/102 km	yes
4	Belgrade - Novi Sad - Border with Hungary near Subotica	113.71 miles/183 km	yes
5	Niš - Border with Bulgaria near Dimitrovgrad	64.62 miles/104 km	no
6	Belgrade - Pančevo - Border with Romania near Vršac	63.38 miles/102 km	partially
7	Belgrade - Valjevo - Užice - Border with Montenegro near Prijepolje	185.79 miles/299 km	yes
8	Lapovo - Kragujevac - Kraljevo - Boundary line with Kosovo near Rudnica	95.01 miles/153 km	no
9	Subotica - Sombor - Border with Croatia near Bogojevo	54.06 miles/87 km	no

1. What are the stops on the train that will take you to the border of Romania? _____ and _____
2. If you take the longest rail line, what city would you start at and where would you end up? _____ and _____
3. Which two rail lines go to the border of Croatia? _____ and _____
4. Would you get to your destination faster on train line 5 or train line 2? _____
What information in the train schedule chart did you use to decide your answer?

5. What three cities are starting points for a railway line that are not Belgrade? _____, _____ and _____

Mighty Mosaics!



Materials needed:

- 4 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 cup table salt
- 1½ cups warm water
- Mixing bowl
- Rolling pin
- Assorted craft items for decoration (beads, colored pebbles, marbles, etc.)

Mosaics are beautiful works of art created by using small cut pieces of stone, glass, or other things. Many appear in the beautiful churches of Serbia.

Let's make our mosaic out of salt dough and craft supplies. Be as creative as you want to be!

Directions:

1. You can use colored playdough, modeling clay, or make a batch of salt dough using the following recipe:

4 cups all-purpose flour

1 cup table salt

1½ cups warm water

Mix the flour and salt in a mixing bowl. Slowly add the warm water to start forming a soft dough. Knead the dough until it is smooth and roll it out to about ¼-inch thickness.

2. On a piece of paper, lay out your decorations (small pebbles, marbles, beads, etc.) into the pattern or picture you want to create. Like this:
3. Now, gently press your decorations into the dough, following the pattern you developed. Make sure you don't push all the way through the dough layer.
4. Carefully place your mosaic in an area where it can air-dry for a day or two. Then display your one-of-a-kind mosaic!





Fruška Gora in winter



A path from Bukovac toward Venac TV tower



The Divša Monastery (above)
Mala Remeta Monastery (left)

➔ Well, here we are at Fruška Gora National Park. A popular pastime here is riding bicycles, so that's what we're

dispute: to question or doubt the truth or validity of something

going to do. The park has rolling hills, grassy fields, and old-growth forests. We might see some animals, so we should be on the lookout for woodpeckers and eagles overhead, as well as deer, wild boars, wild cats, badgers, and weasels along the trail.

This park is a history lover's paradise. Along the bike path, we'll see several old fortresses and monasteries. In a beautiful little wood, there is a cluster of fifteen Serbian orthodox monasteries. Originally there were 35 monasteries all built between the 15th and 18th centuries, but more than half of them no longer exist. We won't have time to see all of them, but we can enjoy a few.

Why were there so many monasteries, you ask? They were built during the time when Serbia was ruled by the Ottoman Empire and fighting for its independence. It was the monks hidden away in these monasteries who preserved the traditions and ethnic identity of the Serbian people.

After our bicycle ride, let's visit the southern part of Serbia, an area called Kosovo [KOH-soh-vo]. Have you heard of Kosovo before? Is it a country, or is it a part of Serbia? It depends on who is answering the question. Kosovo is a **disputed** area. This means that some countries recognize the



Republic of Kosovo as a separate country from Serbia, but Serbia and many other countries still consider it a part of Serbia. What happened to cause this problem?

If you look on your map, you will see that the western part of Kosovo shares its border with Albania. There are many Albanians living in Kosovo. As a matter of fact, 92% of the population is Albanian. Serbia wants to keep Kosovo in Serbia. They have fought over this land for many centuries. But the people of Kosovo want to break away from Serbia, a Christian nation, because they are not Serbian, nor are they Christian. Most of the people of

Kosovo are ethnic Albanians, who are Muslim by faith. Kosovo declared its independence in 2008, but the Serbian officials in government do not acknowledge this.

When entering Kosovo, some people would say it's another country, and other people will disagree. But if we go to a little city called Prizren [pronounced "prison"] in Kosovo, we will feel like we're in another country because it is really different from anything we've seen so far in Serbia.

Are you hungry again? I thought you might be. Let's go to the piazza, the main square in Prizren, called Shadervan. This gathering place for the local people has many cafés and restaurants. We can sit outside and enjoy something to eat and drink while we watch people walking around the beautiful fountain in the middle of the piazza. If you want to try something that is a traditional Kosovo dish, then you should order Tava of Prizren. It is a casserole that originates from the time of the Ottoman Empire. The flavors are strong yet pleasing. It has lamb, eggplant, green peppers, onions, and tomatoes in it. It sounds delicious, doesn't it?

What makes Prizren so different from the other parts of Serbia we've visited so far? What do you see here that you hadn't noticed before? Yes, the buildings have more of a Turkish or Middle Eastern appearance because of the Muslim influence in this region.



Tava of Prizren



Historic Prizren main square

Mosque of Sultan Mehmed



minaret: a tall, slender tower attached to a mosque from which the muezzin calls the faithful to prayer

architecture: a style or fashion of building, especially one that is typical of a period of history or a particular place

saint: Some people pray to the saints and ask them to intercede, or speak on their behalf, to God. The Bible tells us that we are to speak to God directly, as in 1 John 5:14 (NIV): “This is the confidence we have in approaching God: that if we ask anything according to his will, he hears us.”

Do you see the mosques? That mosque there is the Bajraki Mosque, also known as the Mosque of Sultan Mehmed [meh-met] the Conqueror. It is nearly 500 years old and is very beautiful inside and out with an abundance of woodcarvings and blue and white paintings. The other mosque we see is the Sofi Sinan Pasha Mosque. This mosque was built about 400 years ago, and its walls are about six feet thick! There are over 50 windows, and the **minaret** is very tall and impressive, don't you agree?

The other interesting building that dates back to the Ottoman Empire is the Gazi Mehmet Pasha Hamam. Do you know what a **hamam** is? It is a public bath where the people could bathe after walking around on the dusty streets. This hamam, like the two mosques, is very old. It was built about 500 years ago. Its **architecture** is grand with two large domes and nine smaller domes on its roof.

On the ride back to Belgrade, leaving Muslim Kosovo behind and re-entering Christian Serbia, we can talk more about Serbian culture. One unusual tradition of Serbians is called Slava. Serbian families celebrate the birthday of their patron **saint**. This celebration usually takes place once a year, but sometimes a patron saint has two special days. If this is the case, then the second day, which is less important than the main day of celebration, is called the Preslava, or “Little Slava.”





Slava cake to honor St. John the Baptist



Serbian Christmas — Badnjak-Yule — log, grain, and straw

Serbs celebrate their saints' special days with food, of course! A special cake is made, called the Slava cake, but it is more like bread than cake. The top of the Slava cake is decorated with either a cross or a dove of peace. Another traditional dish made for Slava Day is Koljivo [KOL-ye-e-vo]. It is made with boiled wheat and flavored with honey, walnuts, and spices. The wheat symbolizes Christ's resurrection.

The family members go to church on their saint's day and take communion. After the service, the family invites the priest to come to their house to celebrate Slava with them. At the house, the priest performs a short service and blesses the Slava cake and the Koljivo and lights a Slava candle. The Slava feasts are celebrated for St. Demetrius, St. George, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael, St. Nicholas, and St. Sava. Sometimes whole villages and cities join together and celebrate the patron saint of their community.

Christmas in Serbia is also unique. As mentioned before, it is celebrated on January 7 because Serbian Orthodox Christians follow the Eastern Orthodox calendar, not the Roman Catholic one. In Serbia, early on the morning of Christmas Eve, families trek into the woods and cut down a



small oak tree — not an evergreen tree like we are used to. They take the tree to their local church for the priest to bless it. The floor of the church is covered with hay to remind people of the stable in Bethlehem.

When they get home from church, the family burns the oak tree along with wheat and other grains in a fire. This fire is a burnt offering, a sacrifice to God. The family then eats a meal, often of roasted pig and a special bread with a coin baked inside. A popular superstition is whoever gets the slice of bread with the coin is supposed to have a good year. Most families don't exchange presents on Christmas, but some do on New Year's Day.



We've arrived back in Belgrade now and are nearly at the airport. We've seen some amazing things in Serbia that we will never forget: cities and villages, trains and tunnels, bridges and barges, mosques and monasteries. Let's jot down some notes in our travel log while these memories are still fresh.



I liked the sights and sounds of Serbia!

Fruska Gora National Park:

- ✓ Includes old growth forests, wild cats, weasels, and more.
- ✓ Paths wind past fortresses and monasteries.
- ✓ The traditions and ethnic identity of Serbians were preserved by monks.
- ✓ Declared independence in 2008.

Kosovo/Prizen:

- ✓ A disputed area seeking independence from Serbia.
- ✓ 92% of population is Albanian and are Muslims.
- ✓ Includes two old mosques and public bath.

Christmas:

- ✓ Celebrated on January 7 per the Eastern Orthodox calendar.
- ✓ Gifts are usually not exchanged.
- ✓ Trees are oak, not evergreen; are burned as part of the tradition.

We enjoyed our trip through Serbia! Now it's time to review what we've learned.
Let's review the map on the following page.

Dedicated to hundreds of children murdered by German Nazi soldiers on October 21, 1941, the *Interrupted Flight* is a part of Šumarice Memorial Park dedicated to victims of the October 1941 Kragujevac massacre.





See if you can locate the following places on the map:

- 🌐 Danube River
- 🌐 Kosovo
- 🌐 Pristina
- 🌐 Belgrade
- 🌐 Lim River
- 🌐 Niš
- 🌐 Sava River

TIME LINE

3rd century B.C.	▶ Tribe of Celts move into Belgrade area and build forts.
Early 1st century A.D.	▶ Belgrade area named Singidunum when absorbed into Roman Empire.
A.D. 272	▶ Constantine the Great born in Serbia; first Roman emperor.
A.D. 313	▶ Edict of Milan — Constantine proclaims freedom of religion for all.
5th–15th centuries (Middle Ages)	▶ Serbian people settle Serbia.
1217	▶ Stefan II becomes king of the Kingdom of Serbia.
1389	▶ Battle of Kosovo Polje.
1463–1470	▶ Bajraki Mosque, or Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror’s Mosque, built in Prizren.
1575	▶ Gazi Mehmet Pasha Hamam built for public bathing.
1615	▶ Sofi Sinan Pasha Mosque built.
1835	▶ Serbia fights and gains independence from the Turks.
1878	▶ Belgrade becomes the capital of the newly independent Serbia.
1881	▶ Old Royal Palace built.
1882	▶ Nikola Tesla designs first AC motor.
1918	▶ King Peter I named king of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.
1922	▶ New Royal Palace built.
1989	▶ Berlin Wall taken down, leading to eventual independence of all former communist countries.
2006	▶ Serbia becomes landlocked by separating from Montenegro.
2008	▶ Kosovo declares independence from Serbia but isn’t acknowledged by them, leading to friction.

Timeline Activity [optional]

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

Flash Cards

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



Adventure Challenge 20

name _____

Making Your List: Checking It Twice!

List 5 things you read that are associated with Christmas in Serbia.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Playdough Emperor! [optional]

Constantine the Great was really important to helping spread Christianity. That is why you see a lot of mosaics, frescoes, and even sculptures of him. Take some playdough and see if you can create a sculpture image of Constantine sculpture.



Statue



Mosaic





A Tasty Tour

[optional]

Slava Cake of Serbia

Ingredients:

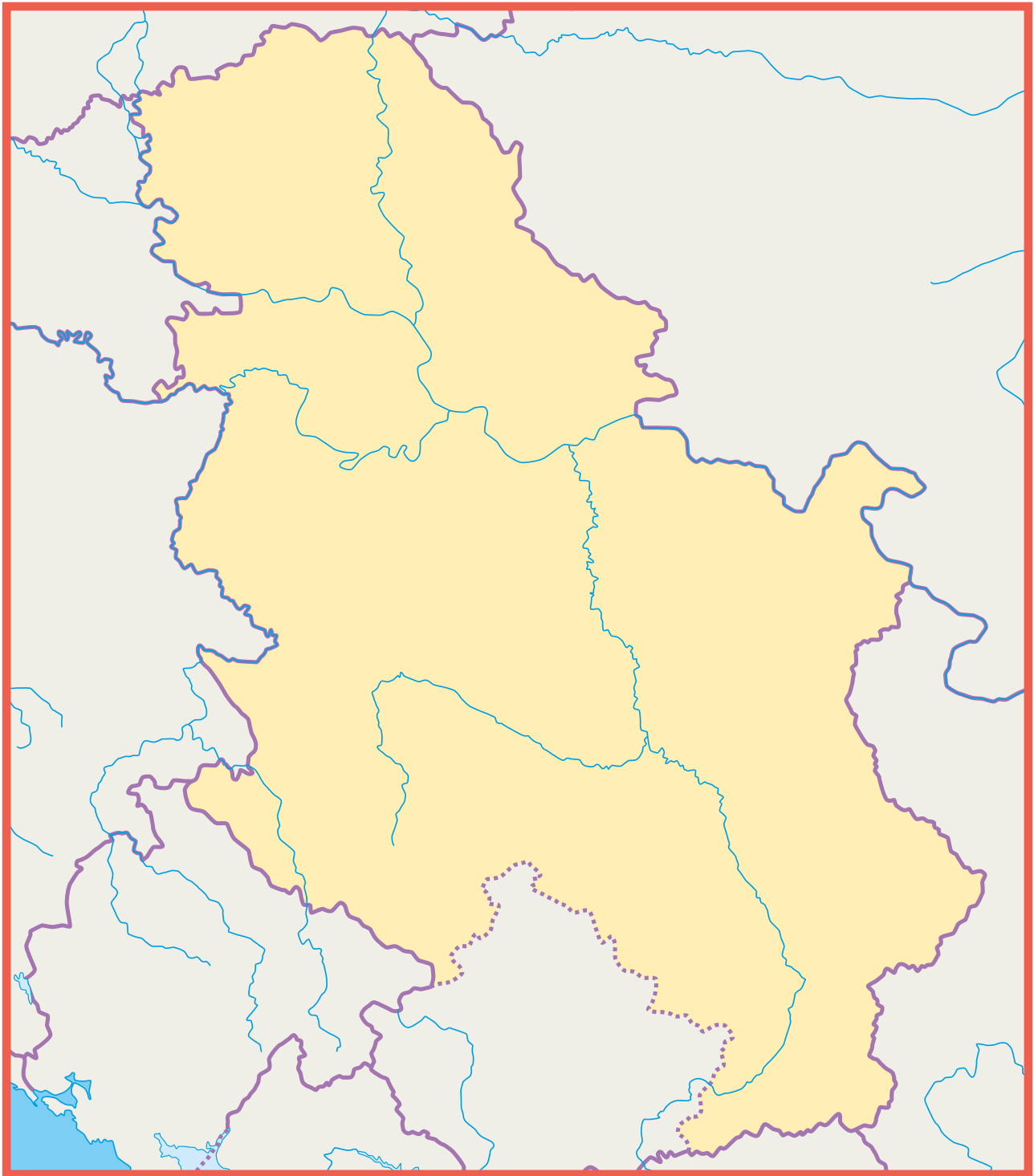
- 2 packages active dry yeast
- 1 tsp sugar
- 3 tbsp flour
- 2 cups warm water
- 1 tsp salt
- 1 cup butter, softened
- 3 eggs, slightly beaten
- Grated rind and juice of 1 lemon
- 4 tbsp sugar
- 6 to 7 cups bread flour or all-purpose flour
- 1 egg, beaten with 1 tbsp water



NOTE: This recipe requires adult supervision and participation.

Directions:

1. Dissolve yeast, sugar, and 3 tablespoons flour in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup warm water. Set aside.
2. In large bowl, combine $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups warm water, salt, butter, eggs, lemon rind and juice, and sugar. Add proofed yeast and about 4 cups flour and beat well.
3. Add remaining flour gradually, beating well, until dough is stiff. Knead as for bread, about 5 minutes by machine or 10 minutes by hand, and put in a greased bowl to rise.
4. When double in size, knead again briefly. Reserving a handful of dough to decorate top, make a round loaf. Put in a well-greased, 9-inch-round, 3-inch-deep pan.
5. Decorate the edge of the loaf with a braid and a cross in the center with 4 backward Cs in each quadrant. Let rise until doubled, about 1 hour, or follow Quick Tip on yeast package to cut the rise time.
6. Heat oven to 350 degrees. Brush bread lightly with egg wash (1 egg beaten with 1 teaspoon water). Bake for 1 hour or until nicely brown.
7. When cool enough to handle, remove from pan and cool on wire rack.



Mapping It Out!

Add these places to your map:

Danube River

Sava River

Kosovo

Lim River

Niš

Draw a star and label these places on your map:

Pristina

Belgrade



name _____

destination: **Serbia**

We traveled by [circle]:



My favorite things about this trip were

Christmas traditions at your house:

- cut down a real tree
- go Christmas caroling
- Operation Christmas Child shoe boxes
- Read the Christmas Story out of the Bible
- Sing Happy Birthday to Jesus

A food I would like to try is

Why does Kosovo want to be an independent country?

Chapter Reviews

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



Chapter One Review

name _____

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer.

- How many islands does Greece have?
 - Ten
 - Hundreds
 - Thousands
 - Ten thousand
- The Minoans were NOT:
 - Daring people
 - Christians
 - Seafaring people
 - Master storytellers
- Which group was the first to conquer the Minoans and the island of Crete?
 - Mycenaeans
 - Romans
 - Byzantines
 - Venetians
 - Ottomans
- The ancient town of _____ may have inspired Plato's account of _____.
 - Fira, Akrotiri
 - Akrotiri, Atlantis
 - Atlantis, Akrotiri
 - Akrotiri, Greece
- The old windmills of Mykonos were primarily used as:
 - Electricity generators
 - Water pumps
 - Sawmills
 - Grain mills
- The capital of Skyros is _____, but the locals call it _____.
 - Skyros, Chora
 - Skyros, Fira
 - Chora, Skyros
 - Mykonos, Chora

Short Answer

Write the answer to each question.

1. What people group founded and settled the island of Crete? _____
2. What is the name of Crete's largest city, which is also its capital? _____
3. How was the Minoan civilization ultimately destroyed?

4. Which Greek island is home to the most active and dangerous volcano in the Aegean Sea? _____
5. What is the Paraportiani? Where is it located?

6. What is the name of the book by Homer in which the story of the Trojan horse is recorded? _____

Chapter Seven Review

name _____

Short Answer

Write the answer to each question.

1. What is the name of Serbia's most important waterway?

2. Nikola Tesla discovered which type of electricity?

3. What does the French term *trompe-l'oeil* mean?

4. Is Kosovo a country, or is it a part of Serbia?

5. In 1989, what happened to smash the barrier between the communist and free portions of Germany?

6. Why do the buildings in Prizren have more of a Turkish or Middle Eastern appearance?

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer.

1. In what year did Serbia become a separate nation from Montenegro?
 - a. 1878
 - b. 1882
 - c. 2006
 - d. 2007
2. What people group first settled the area of Belgrade?
 - a. The Romans
 - b. The Celts
 - c. The Turks
 - d. The Greeks
3. In what year did Serbia become independent?
 - a. 1878
 - b. 1882
 - c. 2006
 - d. 2007
4. Eighty-five percent of Serbians belong to what church?
 - a. Catholic
 - b. Protestant
 - c. Muslim
 - d. Serbian Orthodox
5. Who was the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity?
 - a. Nero
 - b. Constantine
 - c. Diocletian
 - d. Augustus
6. The tradition of Serbian families celebrating the birthday of their patron saint is called:
 - a. Slava
 - b. Preslava
 - c. Little Slava
 - d. Koljivo

Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer.

1. How many islands does Greece have?
 - a. Ten
 - b. Hundreds
 - c. Thousands
 - d. Ten thousand
2. The ancient citadel situated on a rocky outcropping high above the city of Athens is called the:
 - a. Acropolis
 - b. Parthenon
 - c. Agora
 - d. Areopagus
3. During the days of the early Christian Church, _____ was an important city for its work in spreading the gospel message around the Mediterranean Sea and the whole world.
 - a. Athens
 - b. Thessalonica
 - c. Metéora
 - d. Corinth
4. Which nation was Montenegro once united with as a single country (but is now a separate nation)?
 - a. Greece
 - b. North Macedonia
 - c. Serbia
 - d. Albania
5. In what year did Serbia become a separate nation from Montenegro?
 - a. 1878
 - b. 1882
 - c. 2006
 - d. 2007
6. Which mountain range virtually cuts Italy in two lengthwise?
 - a. The Alps
 - b. The Dinaric Alps
 - c. The Apennines
 - d. The Rockies

Fill-in-the-Blank

Fill in the answers to each question.

1. What people group founded and settled the island of Crete? _____
2. Who had an empire stretched all the way from the Mediterranean Sea to the Himalayan Mountains in central Asia? _____
3. _____ is the steepest canyon in all of Europe.
4. What is the name of Serbia's most important waterway? _____
5. _____ is the energy we can get from water flowing over a dam.
6. What is the capital of Slovenia? _____
7. Which apostles preached in Naples, Italy? _____
8. _____ islands make up the country of Malta.
9. The region of Italy that was the birthplace of the Italian Renaissance is _____.

True or False

Circle T for true and F for false.

1. Lake Ohrid is the deepest lake on the Balkan Peninsula and one of the oldest lakes in the world. T F
2. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a landlocked country. T F
3. Megalithic temples are the most prominent geographical feature on Sicily. T F
4. Constantine was the first Roman emperor to convert to Christianity. T F
5. San Marino is an independent country within Italy. T F

Matching

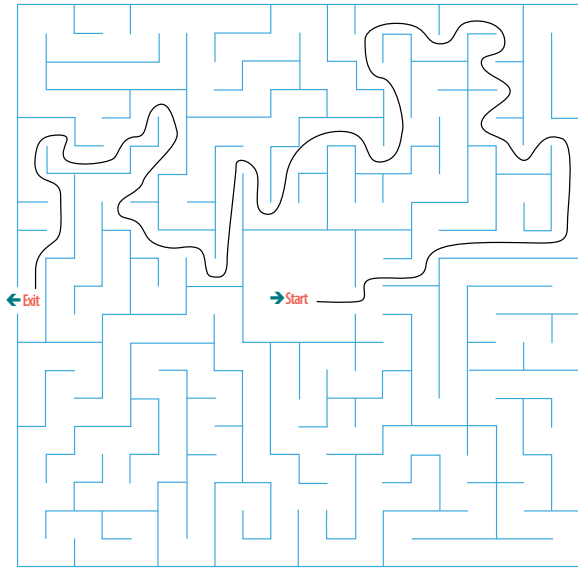
Match each word to the correct description.

1. Run through central Greece, through the Peloponnese Peninsula, and end in Crete. _____
 2. Land bridge connecting the Peloponnese to the Attica Peninsula. _____
 3. The first mountain range in the Dinaric Alps
 4. There are a total of _____ regions in the country of Italy.
 5. The volcano that destroyed Pompeii. _____
- a. Isthmus of Corinth
 - b. Mount Vesuvius
 - c. 20
 - d. Pindus Mountains
 - e. Dalmatia

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

Chapter 1

Adventure Challenge 1



Adventure Challenge 2

Short Answer

1. It was probably one large, circular island.
2. Answers will vary.
3. The old church known as Parapotinani or Our Lady of the Side Gate
4. Answers will vary, but students should provide reasoning to support their answer.
5. The Venetians, and they were used primarily as grain mills.

Learning the Language

ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν
 In beginning was the word and the word was with the God

But What Does It Mean?

Write the letters for Alpha: Α or α

and Omega: Ω or ω

Alpha: beginning

Omega: ending

Adventure Challenge 3

Tell the Story

Answer will vary. Student should include why the Trojan Horse worked or how why it was needed to end the long siege.

Travel Journal

We traveled by: boat, on foot, ferryboat, jet/plane

Name two natural energy resources: Answers can include waves, wind, rain, tides, and sunlight.

Chapter 2

Adventure Challenge 4

Do the Math!

1. 50,948 sq miles
2. 505 sq miles
3. 42,662 sq miles
4. 8,286 sq miles

Map It!

1. Attica
2. Central Greece
3. Central Macedonia
4. Crete
5. Eastern Macedonia and Thrace
6. Epirus
7. Ionian Islands
8. North Aegean
9. Peloponnese
10. South Aegean
11. Thessaly
12. West Greece
13. West Macedonia
14. Mount Athos

Travel Journal

We traveled by: ferryboat, car

We know Greece is old because we see: Many ancient ruins.

Chapter 3

Adventure Challenge 6

Word Scramble

1. Achaia
2. Isthmus
3. logs
4. Pindus
5. Spartan

Chapter 7

Adventure Challenge 18

Just the Facts!

1. land
2. Montenegro
3. shipping
4. electricity
5. Celts

Bonus: Balkan Mountains, Carpathian Mountains, Dinaric Alps

Who Was This Guy?

Answers will vary, but the article should include details about his life, his work, and any achievements.

Rains and Drains!

1. Blue
2. West
3. Sava and Kolubara
4. Timok
5. Danube and Sava

Iron It Out!

1. Tubal Cain
2. Answers can include Og, King of Bashan, and a giant.
3. Chariots
4. 100,000
5. 900

Adventure Challenge 19

A Fast Train!

1. Belgrade and Pančevo
2. Belgrade and North Macedonia near Preševo
3. 1 and 9
4. 5; it is shorter than the route of the electric train.
5. Niš, Lapovo, and Subotica

Adventure Challenge 20

Making Your List Checking It Twice!

The 5 answers can include: Celebrated on January 7, cutting down small oak tree, get the tree blessed, hay on the floor of the church, burning the tree with wheat or other grains, eating roasted pig and bread with a special coin inside (or just eating), no presents exchanged on Christmas Day but some families do on New Year's day.

Travel Journal

We traveled by: plane, bus, on foot, train, bicycle

Why does Kosovo want to be an independent country?

The people of Kosovo want to break away from Serbia, a Christian nation, because they are not Serbian, nor are they Christian. Most of the people of Kosovo are ethnic Albanians who are Muslim by faith.

Chapter 8

Adventure Challenge 21

Who Are My Neighbors?



What Do You Think?

1. Answers will vary, but should include why they chose to agree or disagree.
2. Answers may vary but could include pollution; reducing the amount of water; disruption to wildlife, fish, and birds.

Adventure Challenge 22

Match and Review!

1. h
2. a
3. c
4. e
5. d
6. b
7. f
8. g