

Instructions for assembling your Middle East Lapbook:

Supplies needed:

- File folder
- paper and/or cardstock
- scissors
- gluestick or glue dots or two sided tape
- stapler

Printing:

Most items are fine if printed on regular paper, however you can print on cardstock for added durability if desired.

Print the cover and the map (pgs 5-6) **one sided**.

Print the Arabian Peninsula foldable (pgs 7-8) **two-sided** (flip on the long side of the paper).

Print the Persian Gulf foldable (pages 9-10) **two sided** (flip on the long side of the paper).

Print the Anatolia and Middle East booklet (pg 11-12) **two sided** (flip on the long side of the paper).

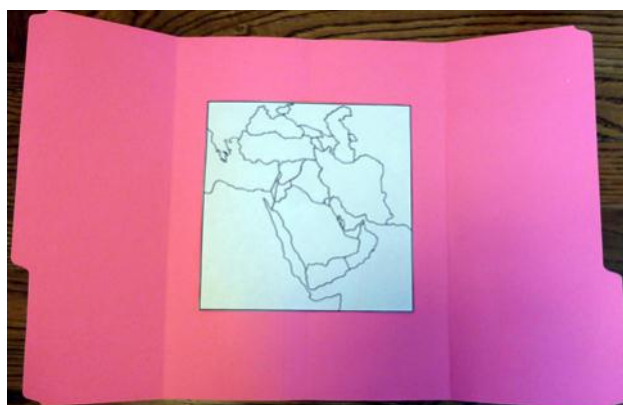
Print the Middle East flipbook (pages 13-14) **two sided** (flip on the long side of the paper).

Print the Middle East Features foldables (pgs 15-18) **two sided** (flip on the long side of the paper).

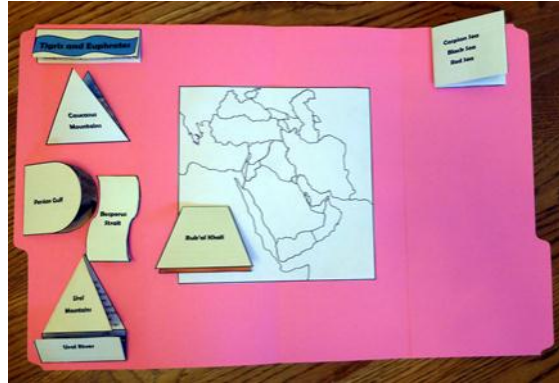
Assembly:

Form your lapbook by opening your file folder and then folding the sides in toward the middle.

Open your lapbook and gluestick/gluedot/tape your map to the middle center of the lapbook. You can laminate the map, or use contact paper so that it can be used with a dry erase marker for labeling, drawing in rivers, mountain ranges or various other activities. Or you can have your student just label and color the map.



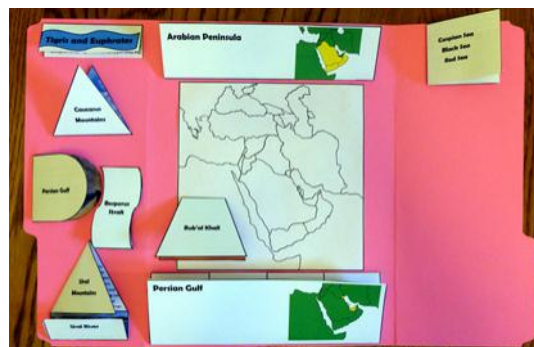
Arrange the Middle Eastern Features on the lapbook as shown.



Fold into thirds, by first folding down the country names over the flags, then folding the region name up over the country names. Glue or tape to the bottom center of the lapbook.



A diagram showing three boxes labeled "Saudi Arabia", "Yemen", and "Oman" arranged horizontally, with a large empty box below them.



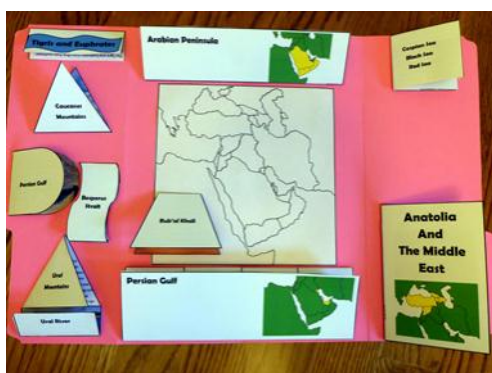
Cut out the Anatolia and Middle east Book pages, making sure not to cut down the center fold of the flap book (do not cut on the dotted line).

Stack them such that the title is on the front and they look like the pictures below.

Staple in the middle (on the dotted line), then fold in half.



Glue or tape to the bottom right hand inside flap of the lapbook, as shown.

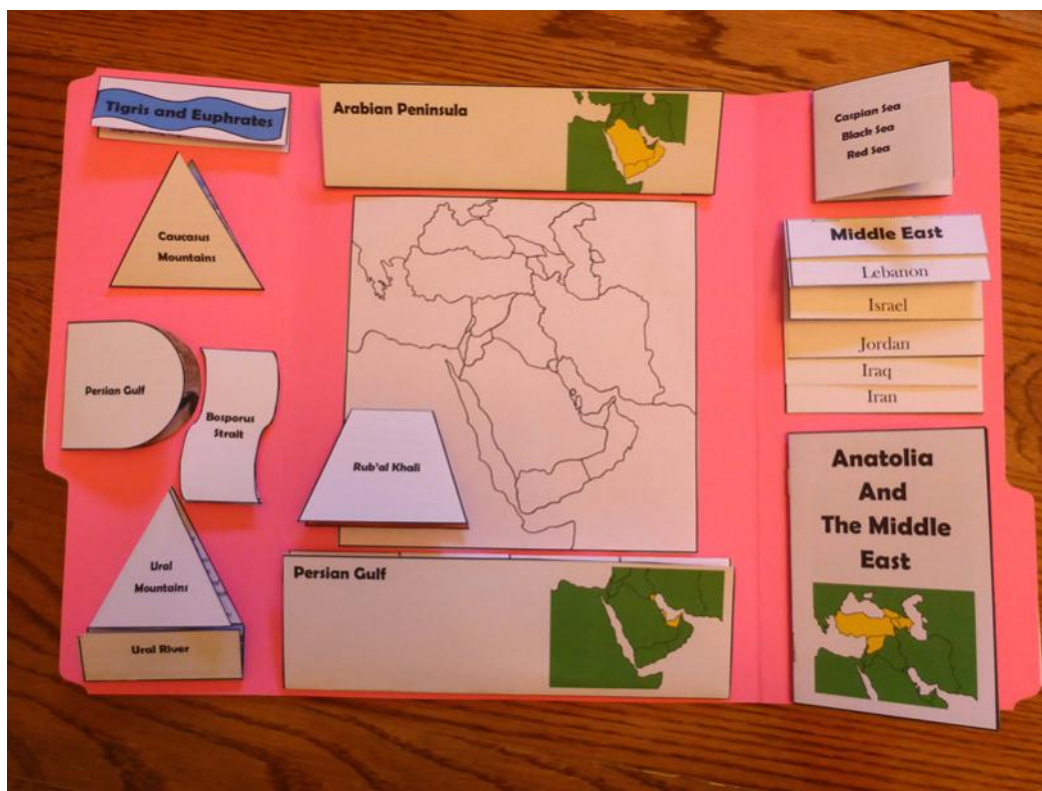


Cut out the Middle East Countries booklet. making sure not to cut down the center fold of the flap book (do not cut on the dotted line).

Stack them such that the title is on the front, the dotted lines are all aligned (one on top of another) and they look like the pictures below. Staple in the middle (on the dotted line), then fold in half.

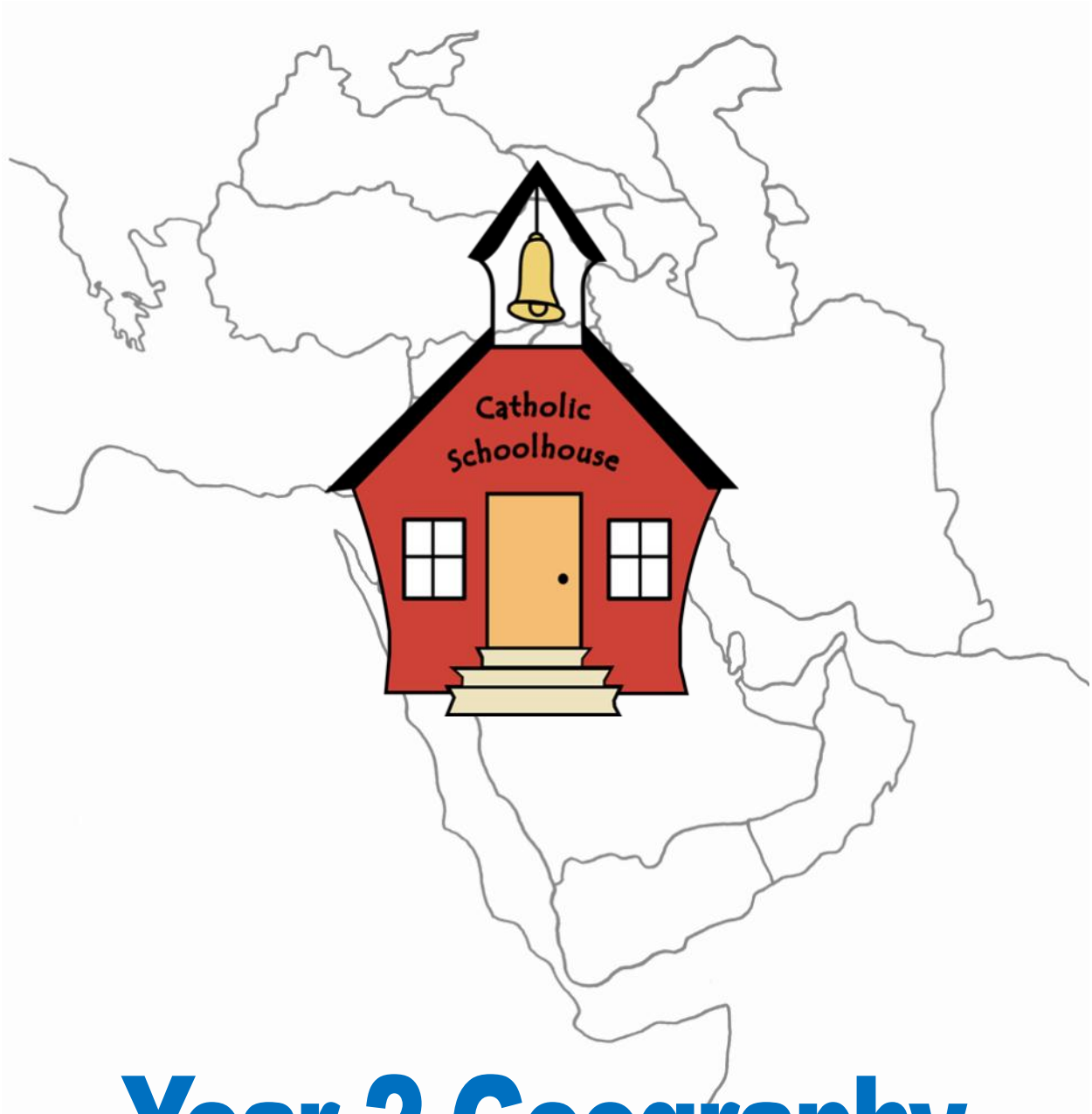


Glue the Middle East booklet into the top right inside flap. Your Middle East Lapbook is complete!

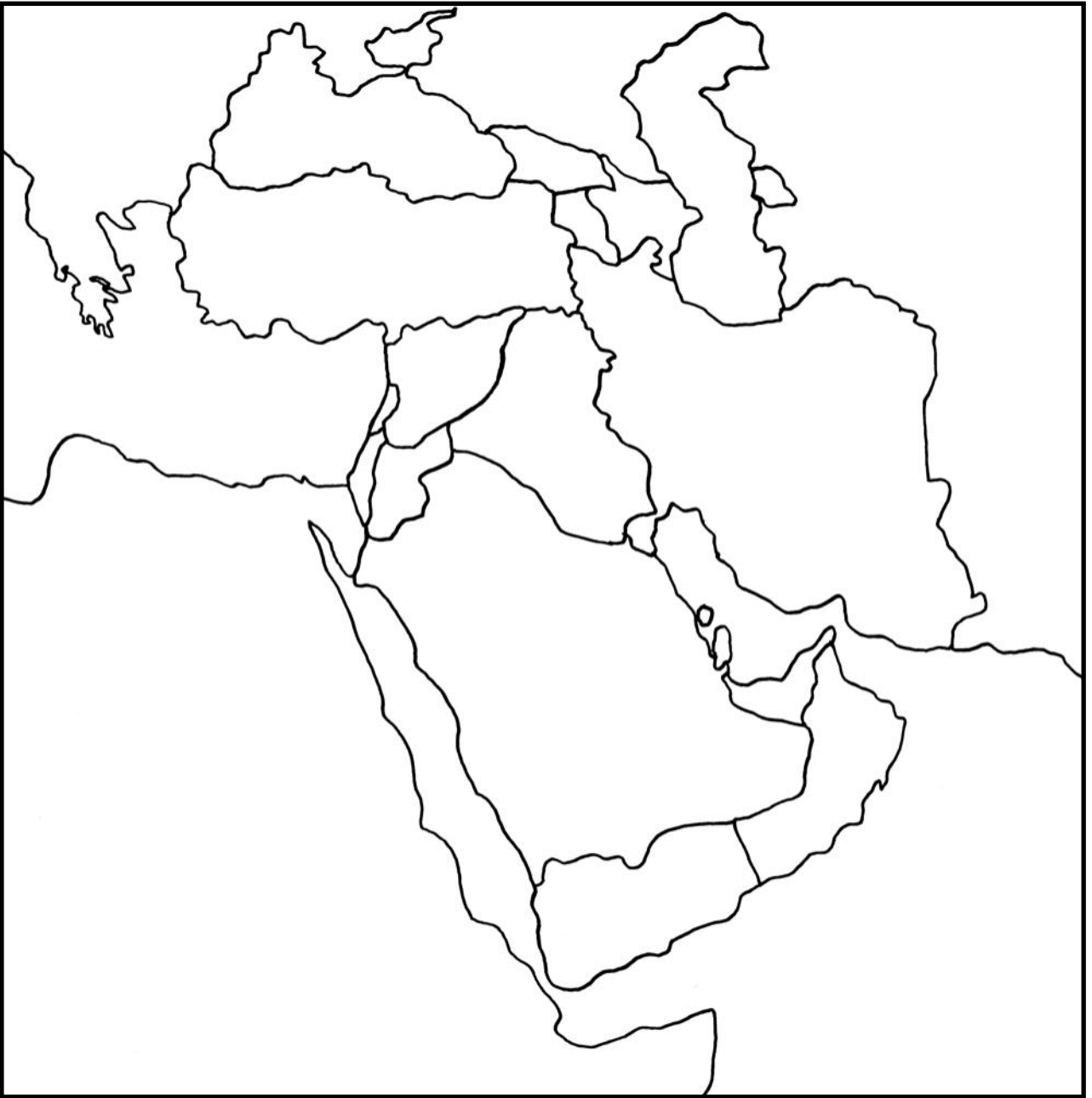


Add your own information to the map and to the booklets to personalize it. Laminate the map in the middle to use it over and over again. Your students can quiz themselves on labeling the countries and bodies of water, or they can draw in the capitals, landmarks or other interesting features.

Middle East



Year 2 Geography



Arabian Peninsula

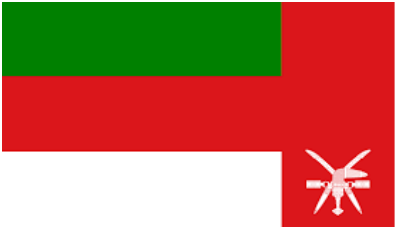




Glue to Lapbook

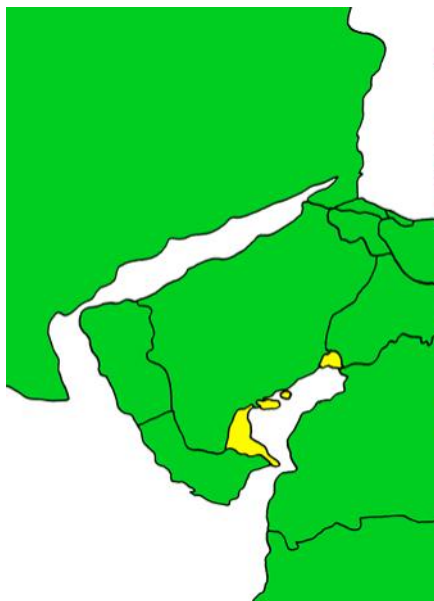
Saudi Arabia

Yemen

Oman

		
Capital: Muscat	Capital: Sana'a	Capital: Riyadh

Persian Gulf




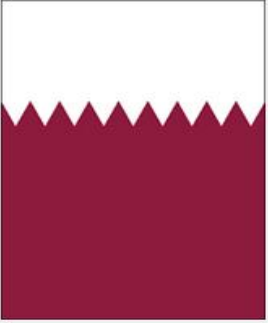


Glue to Lapbook

**United
Arab
Emirates**

Qatar

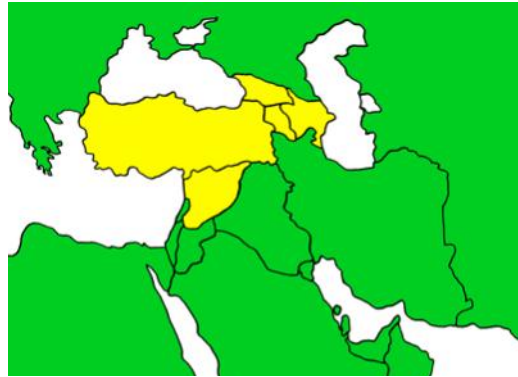
Bahrain

Kuwait

Capital: Abu Dhabi	Capital: Doha	Capital: Manama	Capital: Kuwait City
			

Glue to Lapbook

Anatolia And The Middle East



Turkey

Flag:



Capital: Ankara

Azerbaijan

Flag:



Capital: Baku

Georgia

Flag:



Capital: Tbilisi

Armenia

Flag:



Capital: Yerevan

Syria

Flag:



Syria is in the midst of a civil war and several flag designs are used to represent the country. This is one design.

Capital: Damascus

Middle East

Lebanon

Capital: Beirut



Flag:

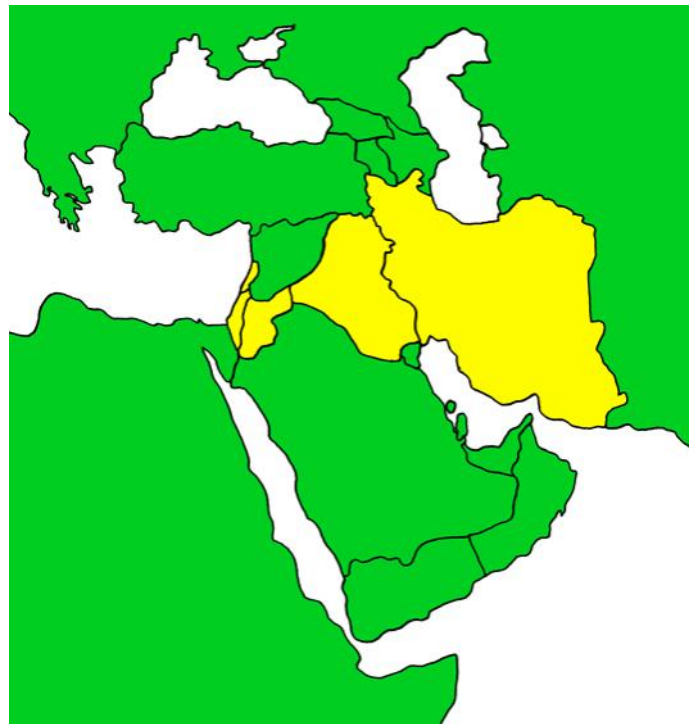
Israel

Capital: Jerusalem

Israel's flag has changed several times in recent history. This is the most current official design.



Flag:



Flag:



Capital: Baghdad

Iraq

Flag:



Capital: Tehran


Iran

Flag:




Capital: Amman

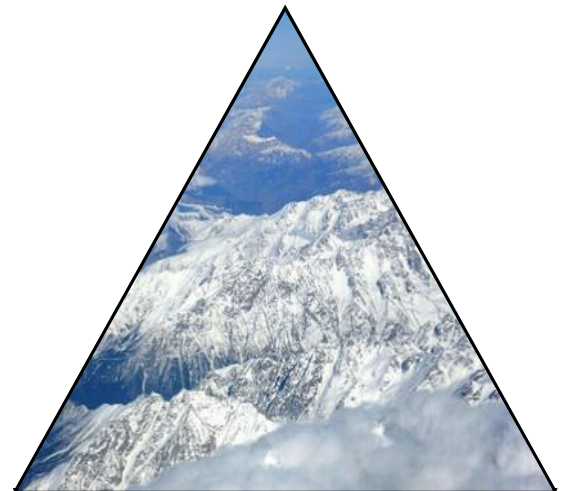
Jordan




The Ural Mountains run from north to south along the western side of Russia. They form the boundary between Asia and Europe. They're known for being rich in ore, precious stones, and coal. Mt. Narodnaya is the highest peak at 6,217 ft high!






The Ural River runs from the Ural Mountains into the Caspian Sea. It is 1,509 miles long and flows through Russia and Kazakhstan.

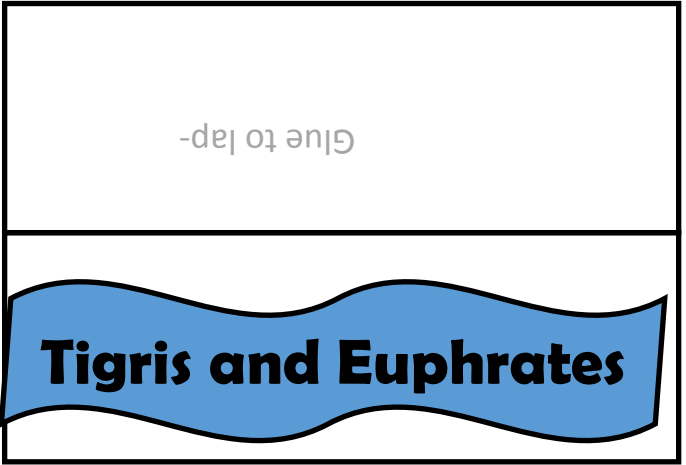
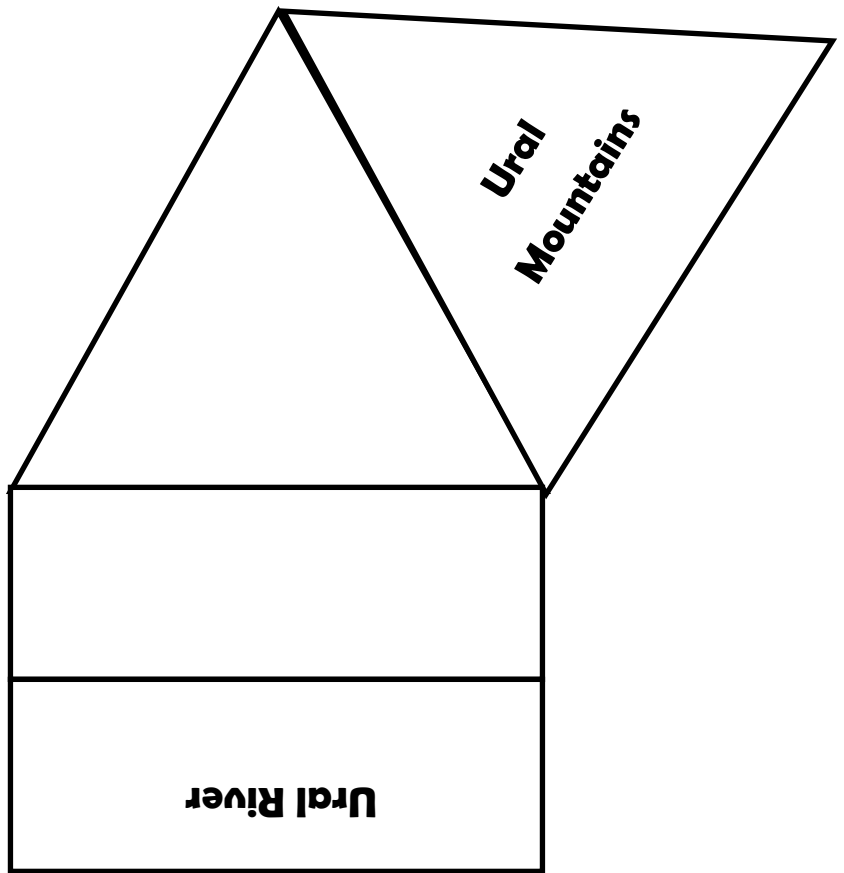
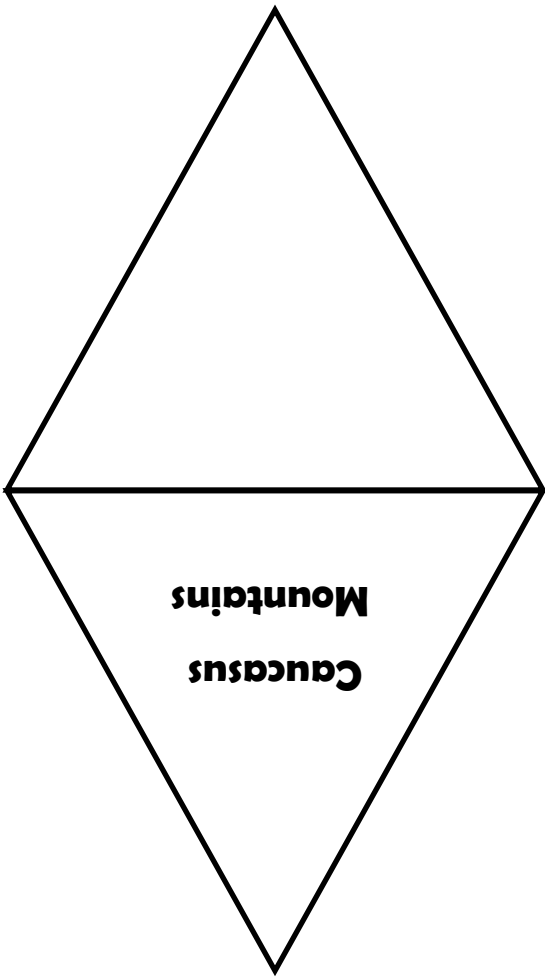


The Caucasus Mountains are between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. They include the greater Caucasus and the less Caucasus ranges which run parallel to one another. The highest Peak is Mount Elbrus at 18,510ft.

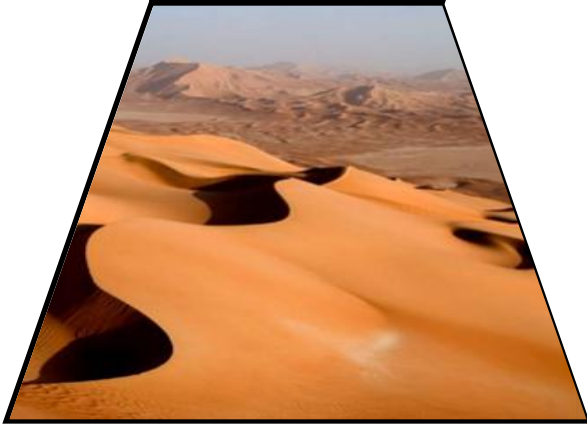


The Tigris and Euphrates rivers flow from southeastern Turkey into the Persian Gulf. They define the area known as ancient Mesopotamia, or the Fertile Crescent. The Tigris is 1,150 miles long and the Euphrates is 1,740 miles long.

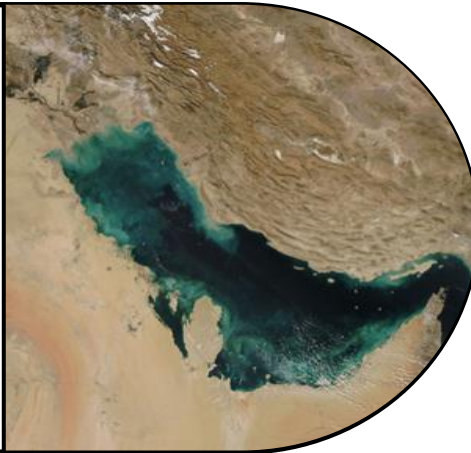
<p>The Caspian Sea is the largest enclosed area of water on Earth, and is even classified as a lake. It is located between Europe and Asia at the east end of the Caucasus Mountains. It is less salty than the ocean sea water.</p> 	<p>The Black Sea is also between Europe and Asia, but it drains through the Mediterranean Sea into the Atlantic. It is west of the Caucasus Mountains. The Black Sea is also less salty than the ocean. Many countries have a boarder on the Black Sea and use it for trade and fishing.</p> 	<p>The Red Sea lies between what is now Saudi Arabia and Egypt, forming a natural border between Africa and Asia.</p> 
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Rub'al Khali means 'Empty Quarter.' It is a huge desert in the Arabian Peninsula, covering parts of Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. It is a part of the Arabian desert, and it's the largest desert in the world! The largest oil field in the world also lies beneath the sand, and is where we get much of our crude oil for gas production.



The Persian Gulf is a body of water between the Arabian Peninsula and Asia. It is an extension of the Indian Ocean. The Persian Gulf and surrounding area is rich in crude oil. Territory disputes over this area have led to several wars.



The Bosphorus strait is between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara. It also Forms part of the Boundary between Asia and Europe.

This strait is also known as the Strait of Constantinople or Istanbul Strait.

