



Under the Home

Third Grade Geography Notebook Work Printout

**Home Geography for Primary Grades by C. C. Long, Ph.D.
Elementary Geography by Charlotte Mason**

Learn from the Masters

THIRD GRADE GEOGRAPHY NOTEBOOK

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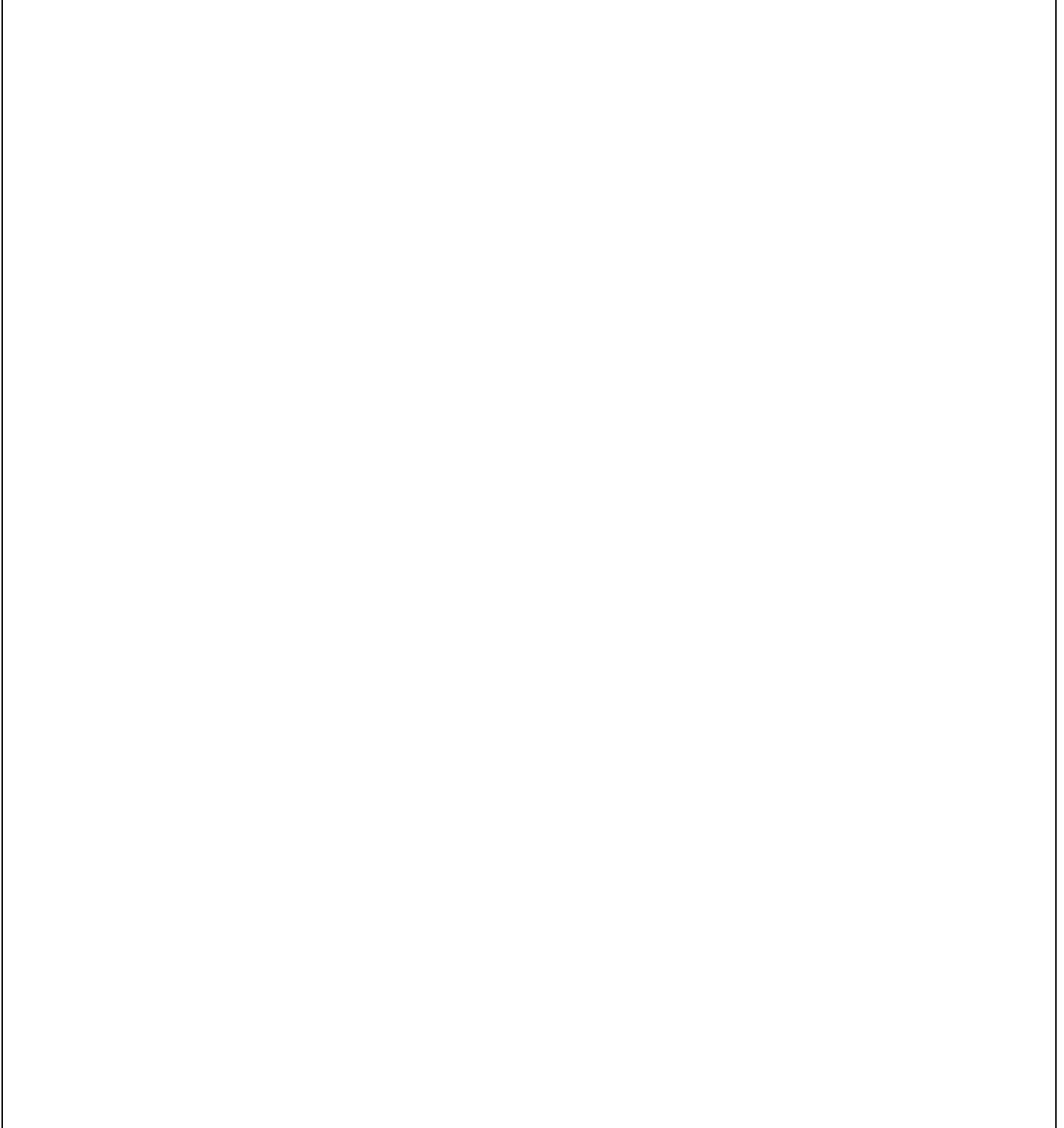
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Lesson 1: Position

Notebook Work: Draw one or more human figures and label them with the terms right, left, front, and back as appropriate.



Lesson 2: How the Sun Shows Direction

Notebook Work: Write the answers to the following questions in your notebook.

1. If a room has a fireplace in the middle of the east side, which side of the room faces the fire?
2. Suppose the wind is blowing from the north, in what direction will the smoke go?
3. In what direction from your home is the nearest park?
4. What is the first street or road north of your house?
5. What is the first street or road east of your house?
6. What is the first street or road south of your house?
7. What is the first street or road west of your house?
8. In what direction is your home from the nearest church?
9. In what direction is the nearest church from your home?
10. In what direction is the nearest library from your home?
11. In what direction is the post office from your home?

Lesson 3: How the Stars Show Direction

Notebook Work:

1. Copy the sentence - *Sailors out on the sea at night often find direction by looking at the North Star.*

2. Draw the Little Dipper asterism and label the North Star.

<i>Little Dipper Constellation and the North Star</i>

3. Draw the Big Dipper asterism.

<i>Big Dipper Constellation</i>

4. Draw the Great Bear (Ursa Major) constellation (which includes the Big Dipper asterism).

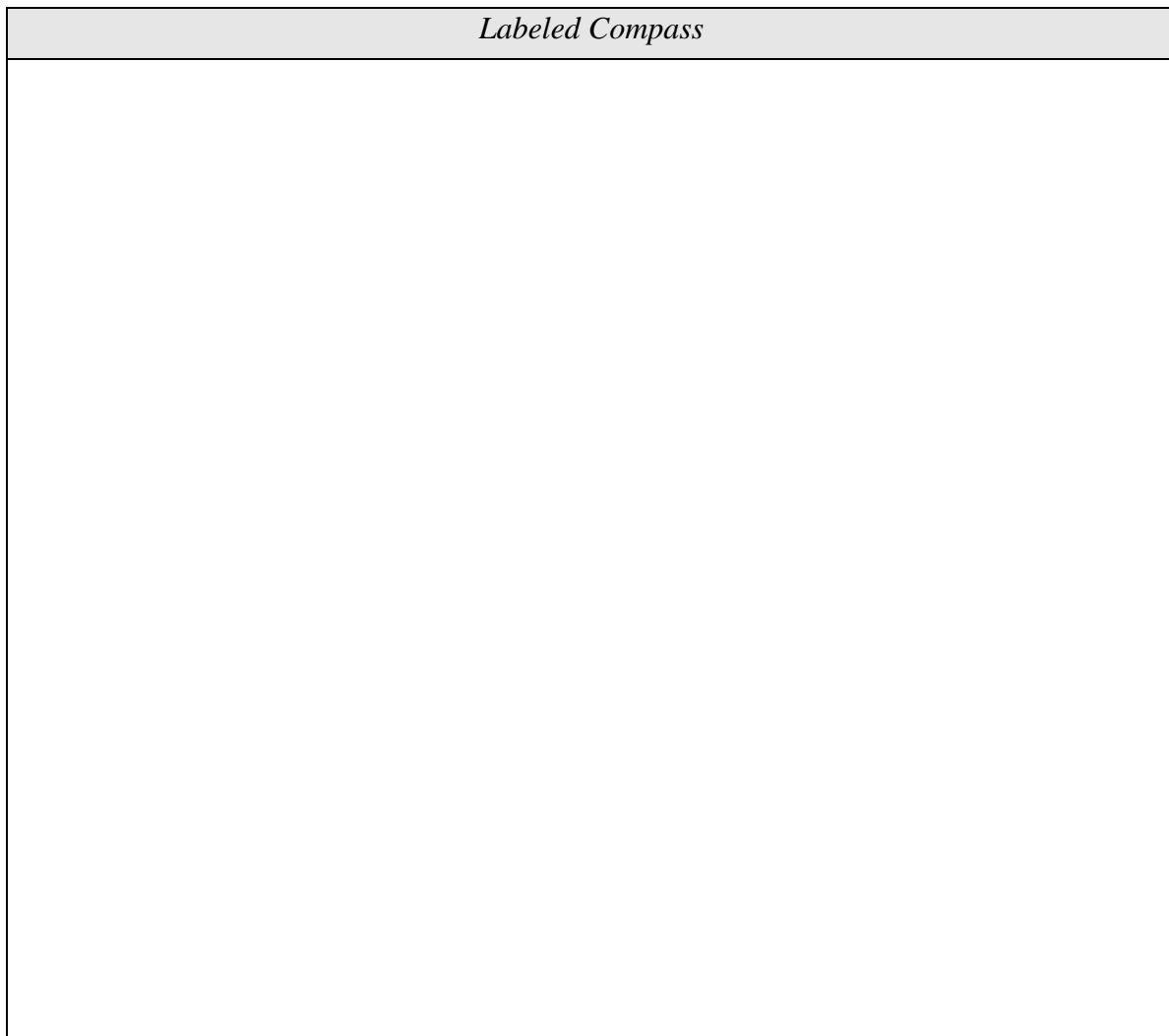
<i>Ursa Major Constellation</i>

Lesson 4: How the Compass Shows Direction

Notebook Work:

1. Copy the sentence - *The chief points of the compass are north, south, east, and west.*

2. Draw a compass, showing north (N), south (S), east (E), west (W), northeast (NE), northwest (NW), southeast (SE), and southwest (SW).



Lesson 5: Questions on Direction

Notebook Work: Answer the following questions.

1. If I go out of doors, how can I find the north?
2. How can I find it on a starlight night?
3. How can I find it on pleasant days?
4. How does a sailor find the north?
5. When you are in the woods, notice the amount of moss on the north side of trees as compared to that on the south side. If you were lost and knew your home was north, how would you find it?
6. As winter approaches; many of our birds will want to go to a warmer country; in what direction will they fly?
7. In what direction from you are the lands where ice and snow remain year-round?
8. In what direction does your shadow fall at sunrise? At sunset? At noon?
9. When, during the day, is your shadow shortest?
10. In what direction does your shadow extend from yourself when it is shortest?
11. What time of day is noon? How can we tell when it is noon? When is the sun highest in the sky?
12. What kind of weather may be expected from a north wind? From a south wind?

Lesson 6: What the Winds Bring

Notebook Work:

1. Write or recite all that you can tell about the wind.

2. What was the direction of the wind during the last rainstorm or snowstorm?

3. Why is the north wind cold?

4. Why is the south wind warm?

Lesson 7: How to Tell Distance

Notebook Work: Use a ruler to measure and/or estimate and record the measured distances into your notebook.

1. How many inches are your:

a. Notebook Width _____

b. Table Width _____

2. How many feet are your:

a. Room Length _____

b. Room Width _____

c. Distance Around the Room Edges (Calculate) _____

d. Window Width _____

e. Door Width _____

f. Door Height (Estimate) _____

3. Estimate how many yards are your:

a. Street Width _____

b. Tallest Nearby Tree Height _____

c. Tallest Nearby Church Spire _____

4. Name the nearest river or creek, and give its direction from your home.

5. Give the direction and distance of the nearest church.

6. What must you know to go to any place?

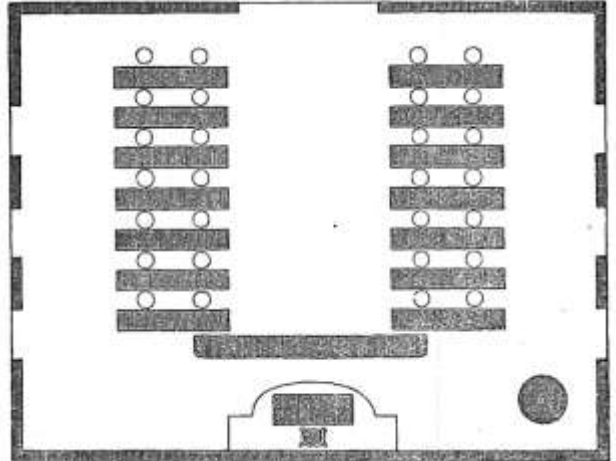
Lesson 8: Pictures and Plans

Notebook Work: Now let us see if we can write a plan of the same room in our notebooks (use a separate large piece of paper). The first thing is to measure the sides of the room. We will suppose the two long sides are each forty feet long, and the two short sides each thirty feet long. Now we will draw four straight lines on the board for the four sides. Of course, the lines must be much shorter than the sides themselves, else our plan will be too large.

Make one inch in the plan stand for one foot in the room. So the lines for the long sides will each be forty inches long, and the lines for the short sides thirty inches long.

The next thing is to make spaces in the sides for the door and the windows, and oblongs for the desks. But we must remember that an inch in our plan stands for a foot in the object itself, and therefore we must allow as many inches for the width of doors and windows, and for the length and width of the desks, as there are feet in the objects themselves. Thus, if the door is three feet wide, we must make it three inches wide in our plan.

And lastly, we will draw a circle for the globe, and an oblong and square for the teacher's table and chair, that shall show just where and just how long these objects are.



Room Plan

Lesson 9: Written Exercise

Notebook Work: Write or recite the answers to the following questions, in full sentences:

1. On what street or road is your home? _____

2. Which side of the street is your home on? Between what streets is your home? _____

3. In which direction does your home face? _____

4. How many rooms has your home?
 - a. In what part of the home is your room? _____
 - b. How large is your home? _____
 - c. How many doors and windows in your home? _____
 - d. How many chairs are there in your home? _____

5. In what direction is the library from your home? _____

6. How far is the library from your home? _____

7. How long does it take you to walk to the library? _____

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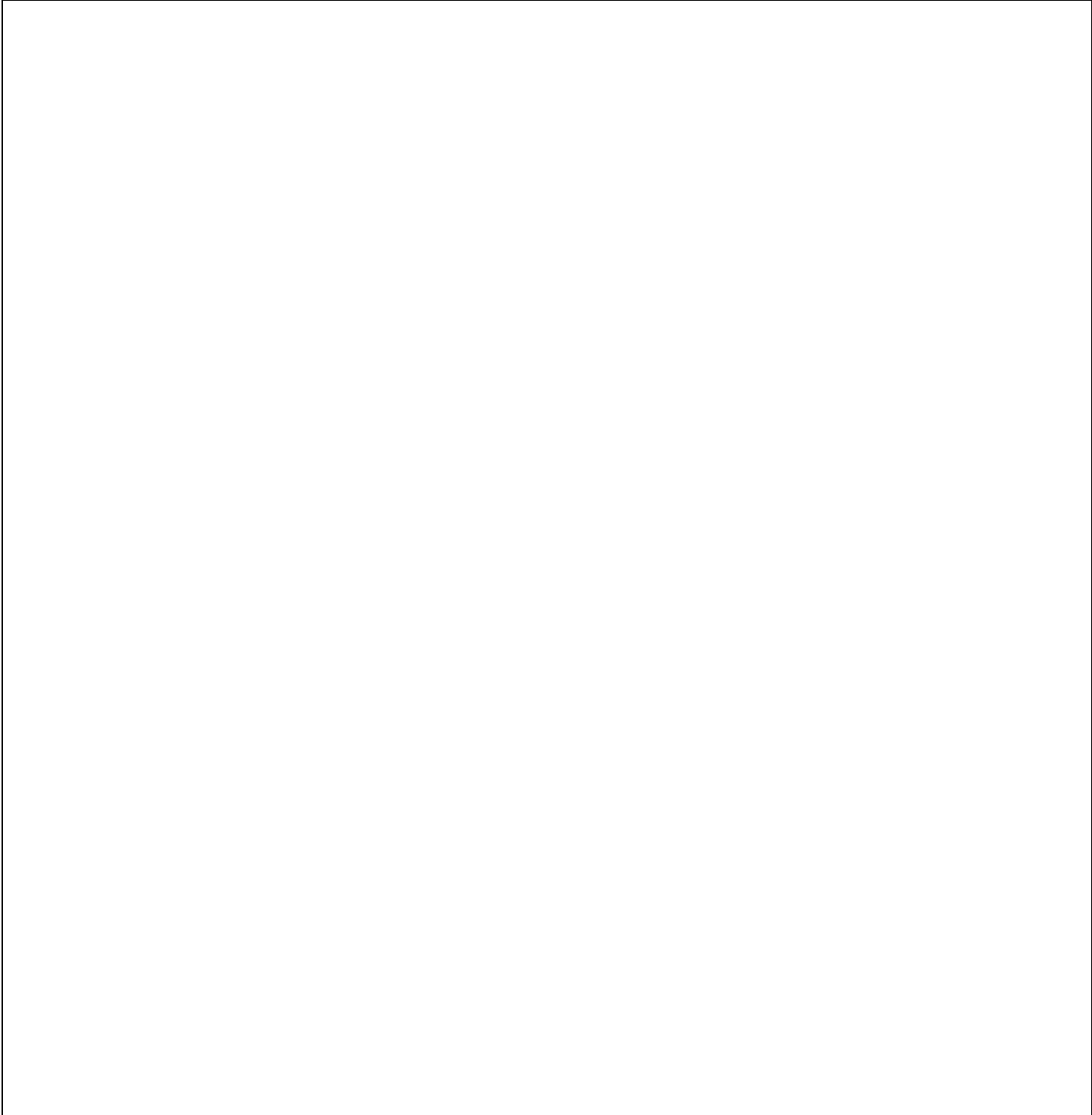
8. Draw a plan of the top of your table, showing two books and an inkstand upon it. First, measure the sides. Then decide to what scale you will draw your plan.

Table Plan

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9. Now draw a plan of your home and grounds. You must measure not only the house, but the width and length of the yard. The plan must show the size, shape, and place of everything upon the grounds. (While drawing a plan of this kind, it is better to let the pupils face the north. The top of the plan should be the north side of the grounds.)

Plan of Home and Grounds



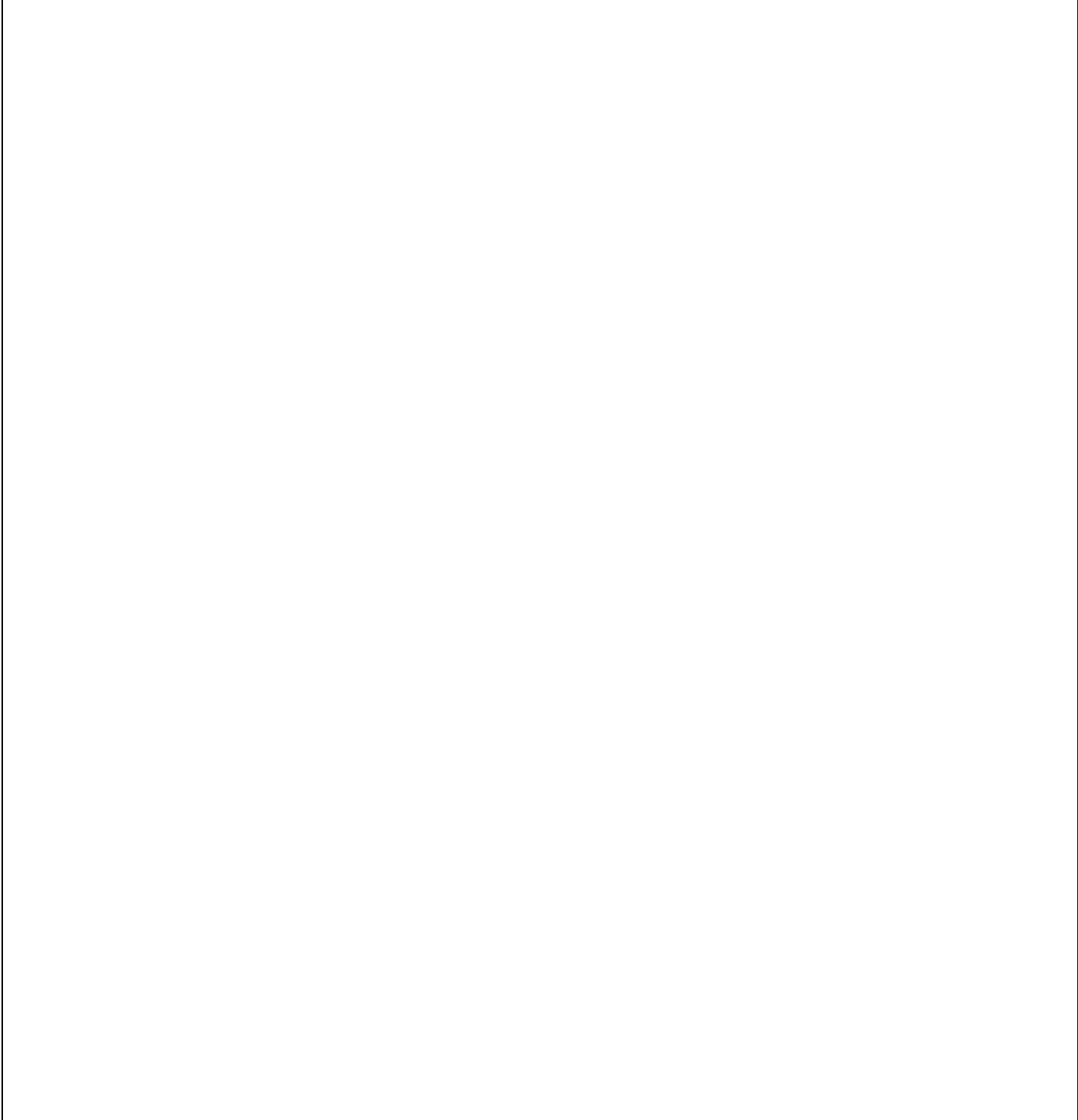
10. Draw a plan of your own room at home, showing the table, bed, chairs, and other objects in it.

Plan of Your Room

Lesson 10: God Made Them All

Notebook Work: Draw your favorite geographical feature, whether it is a cloud misted mountain, a rushing river, or a verdant valley.

My Favorite Geographical Feature is a _____.



Lesson 11: Plains

Notebook Work: Draw an oasis. Include a palm tree for shade.

My Oasis



Lesson 12: Hills, Mountains, Valleys

Notebook Work: Copy the following three sentences.

1. *A long, narrow piece of land between hills and mountains is called a valley.*

2. *A hill is land a little higher than the country about it.*

3. *A mountain is land that rises to a very great height above the country about it.*

Lesson 13: Rain, Wind, and Snow

Notebook Work: Write the answers to the questions below.

1. Of what use is rain? Add an illustration of rain to your answer to the bottom of the page.

2. Of what use is snow? Add an illustration of snow to your answer to the bottom of the page.

3. Of what use is wind? Add an illustration of wind to your answer to the bottom of the page.

<i>Rain Use Illustration</i>	<i>Snow Use Illustration</i>	<i>Rain Use Illustration</i>

Lesson 14: How Water is Changed to Vapor

Notebook Work: Write the answers to the questions below.

1. Dip your hand in water, and wave it in the air. The water on your hand disappears. Where has it gone?

2. When wet clothes are hung on the line, they soon become dry. What becomes of the water in the clothes?

3. If we set a plate of water out in the sunshine, what happens? Is the water lost?

4. The streets and roads were wet and muddy, now they are dry. What has become of the water? Has it all sunk into the ground?

5. Sometimes we see leaves and grass sparkle with water-drops, early in the morning, When the sun shines out and warms the air; what happens?

6. Smoke rises in the air because it is lighter than air. As vapor is lighter than air; what do you think ought to happen to it?

Lesson 15: How Vapor is Changed to Water

Notebook Work:

1. Write out what you have learned about vapor.

2. Draw a picture of vapor.

My Vapor Illustration

Lesson 16: Dew, Clouds, and Rain

Notebook Work: Draw a pleasant country road meandering along a brook, through the woods, or through a field.

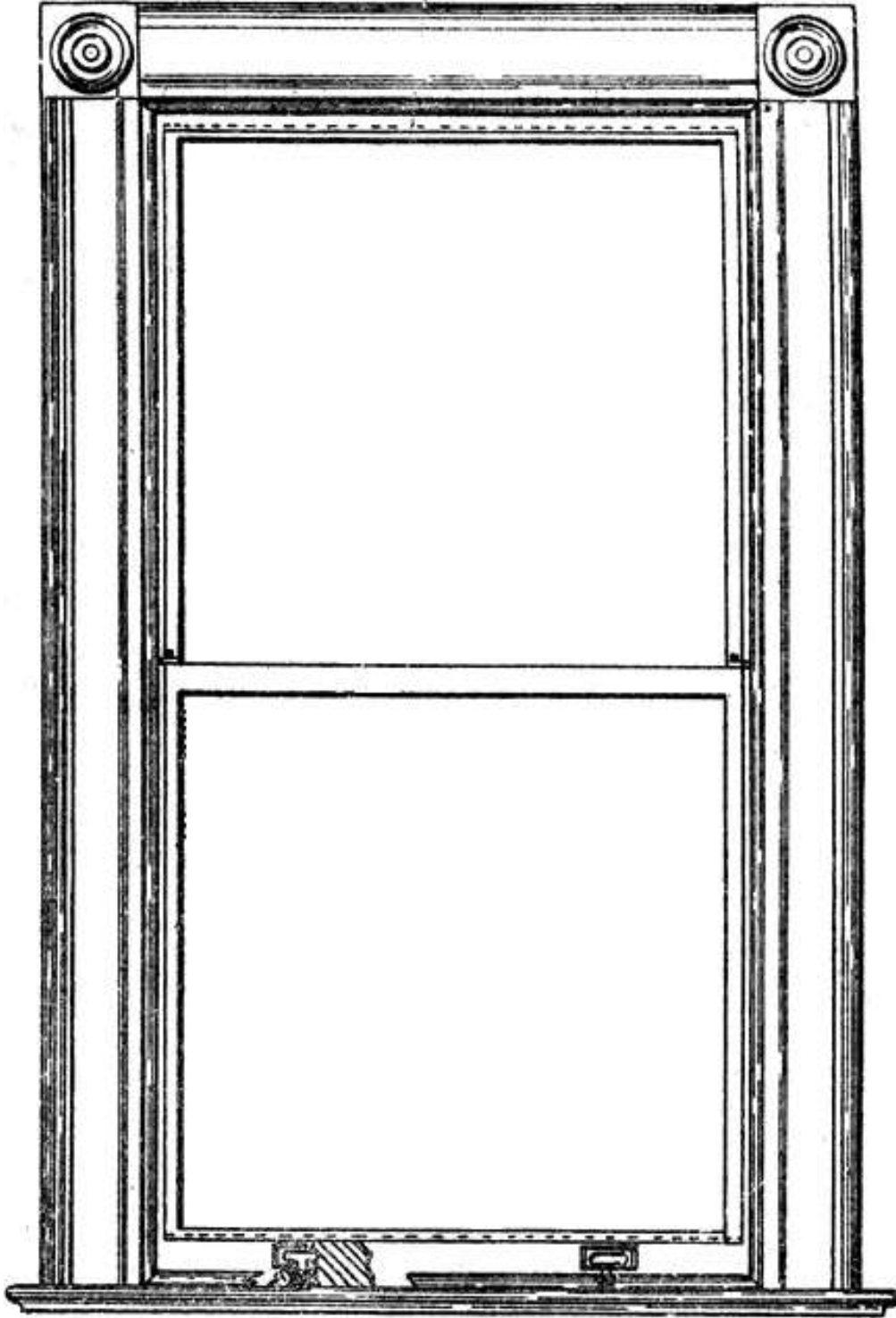
1. Write or recite what you have seen or noticed about dew, clouds, rain, and snow.

2. Draw a picture of dew on grass and leaves.

My Illustration of Dew on Grass and Leaves

Lesson 17: The Fairy Artist

Notebook Work: Draw a pattern of frost upon the windows.



Lesson 18: How Rivers are Made

Notebook Work:

1. Create a picture of a spring, and a brook flowing from it. Draw the tall grass and plants that grow near it.

My Illustration of a Spring, a Brook, Tall Grass, and Other Vegetation

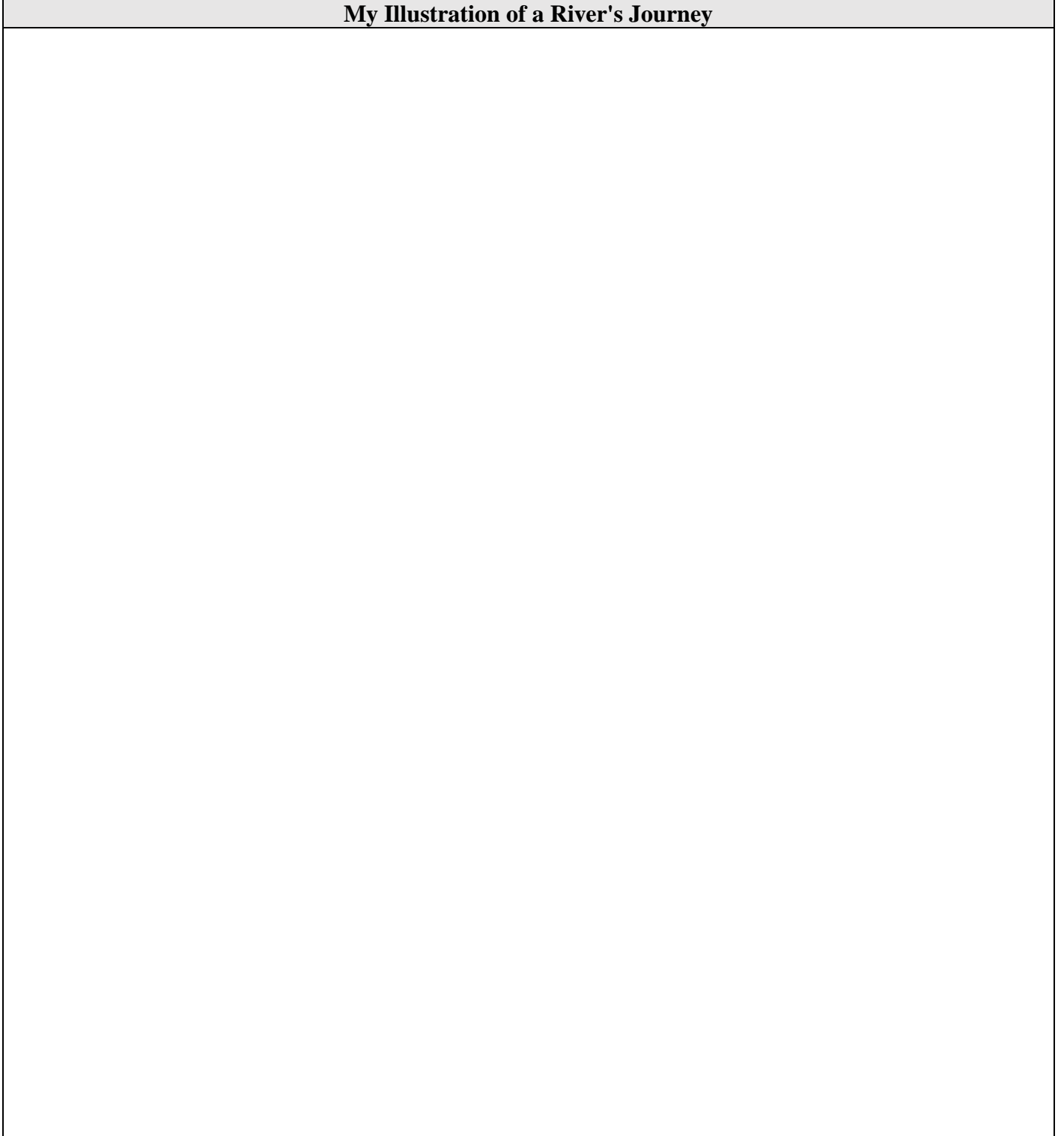
2. Write the names of all the rivers you have seen.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____

Lesson 19: More About Rivers

Notebook Work: Draw a river that starts from a high area, runs over a slight slope, and then slowly meanders across a broad, flat plain.

My Illustration of a River's Journey



Lesson 20: The Brook

Notebook Work: Illustrate the brook from the poem, showing its start in the mountains and tracing its path to the sea.

My Illustration of the Brook's Path to the Sea



Lesson 21: Work of Flowing Rivers

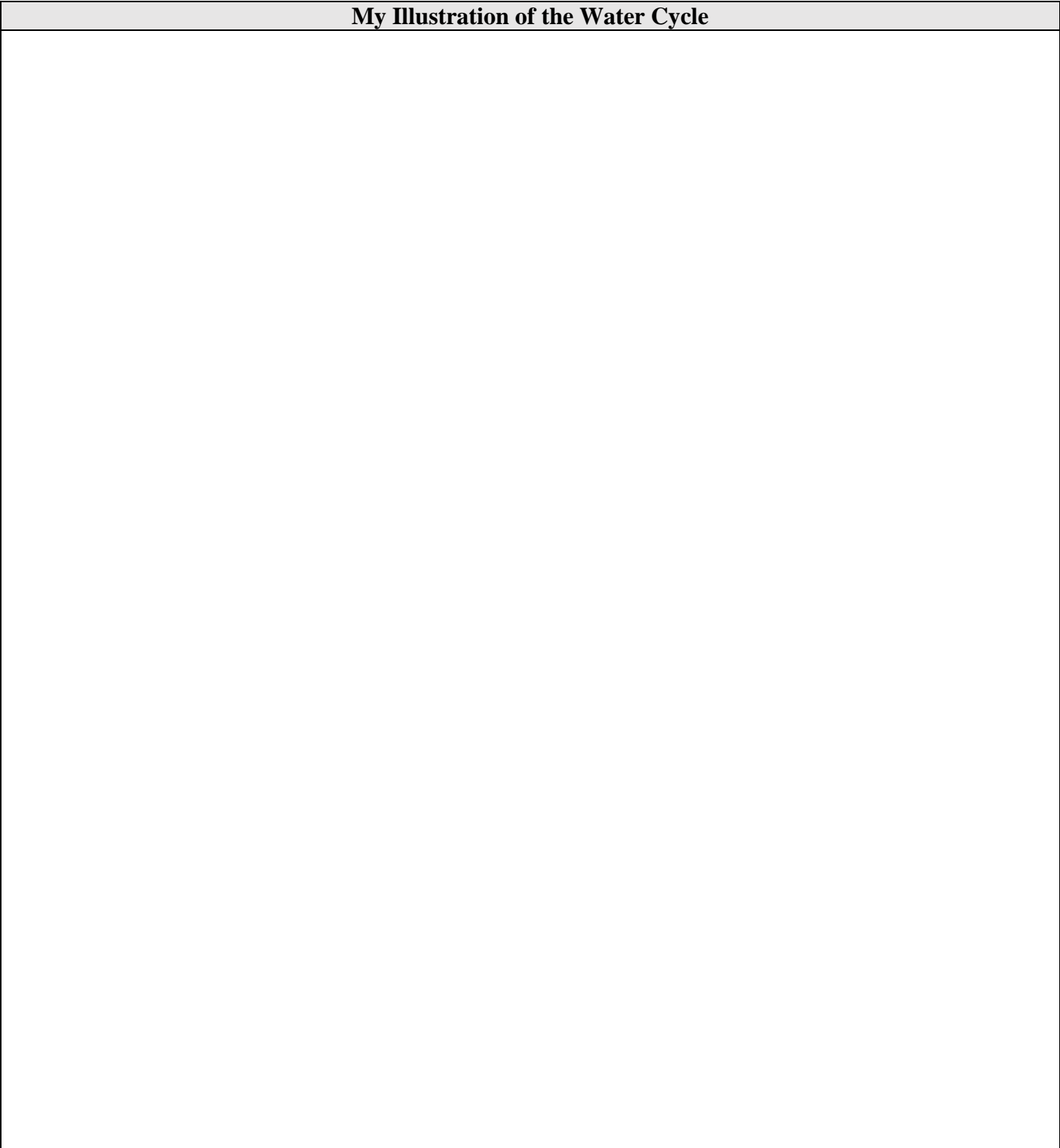
Notebook Work: Draw and label soil, fine sand, pebbles, and boulders, showing their relative sizes.

Soil	Fine Sand
Pebbles	Boulders

Lesson 22: Waterdrop's Story

Notebook Work: Draw your own water cycle, tracing a drop of water from its starting place and back again.

My Illustration of the Water Cycle



Lesson 23: The River

Notebook Work: Write the answers to the questions below.

1. Where have you seen a river like the one spoken of in the poem?

2. Are rivers born?

3. What is meant by "My nurse the April showers? I flirted with the flowers"?

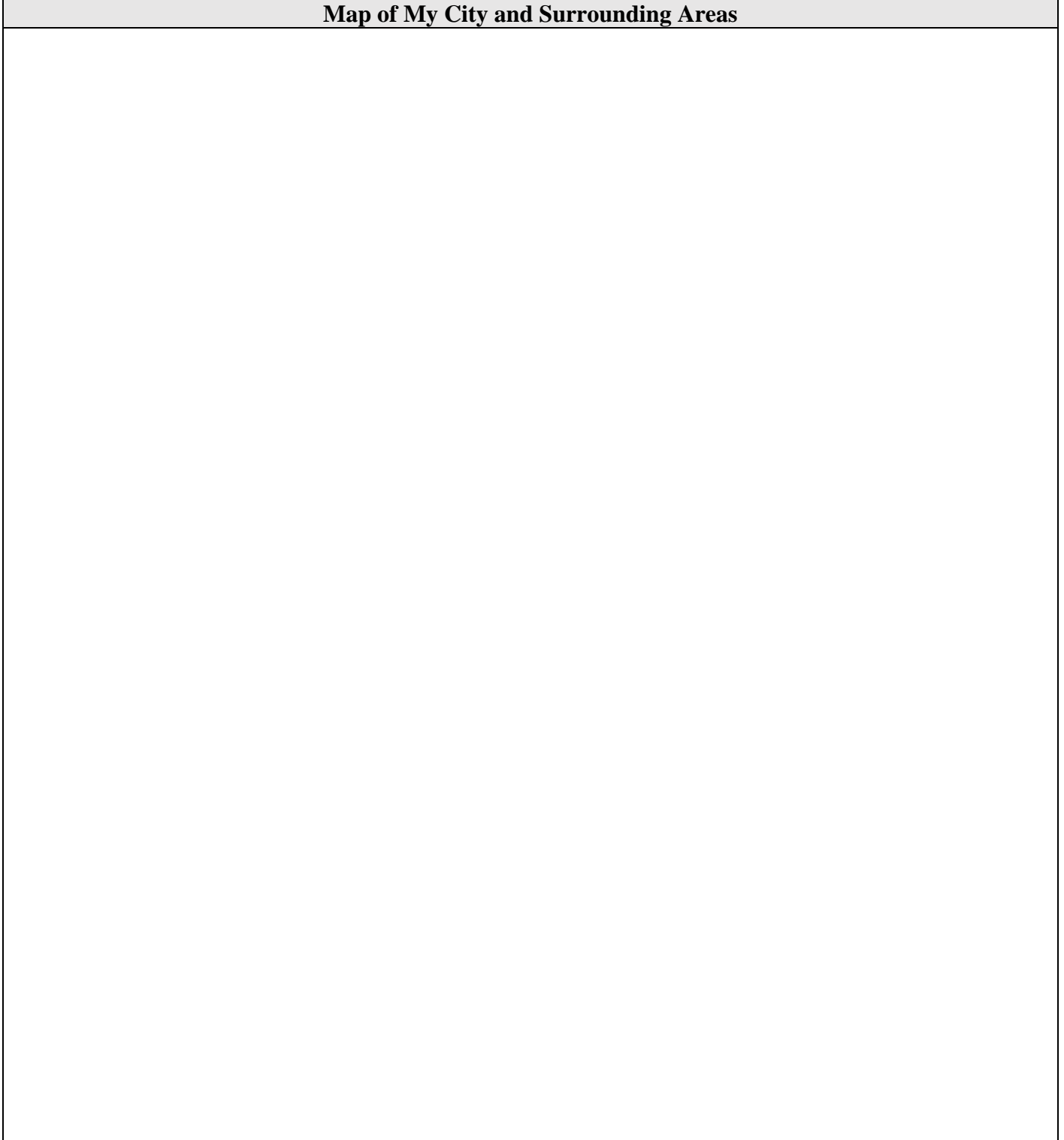
4. Explain the last stanza.

*"But these bright scenes are o'er,
And darkly flows my wave;
I hear the ocean's roar--
And there must be my grave!"*

Lesson 24: A Map

Notebook Work: Draw a map of the area surrounding your city, showing any notable landforms such as rivers, lakes, ponds, mountains, oceans, islands, swamps, or main roads.

Map of My City and Surrounding Areas



Lesson 26: More About Forms of Land and Water

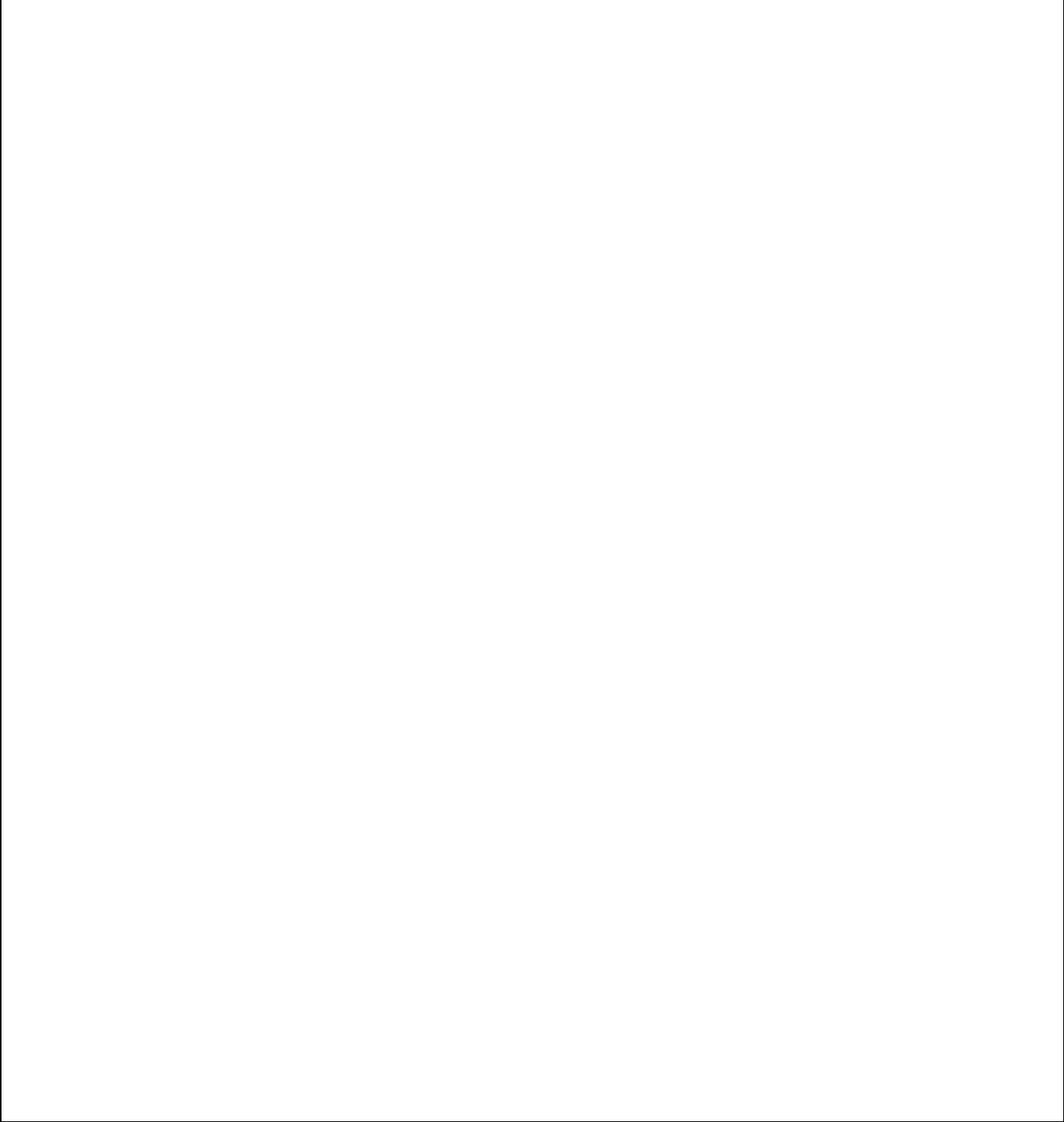
Notebook Work: Draw a peninsula, an isthmus, a gulf, and a strait.

Peninsula	Isthmus
Gulf	Strait

Lesson 27: A Trip to the Highlands

Notebook Work: Draw a scene with a mountain, a lake, and an island in the lake. Label the summit of the mountain.

Mountain, Lake, and Island Scene



Lesson 28: Spring

Notebook Work: Copy the last stanza of the poem into the box. Decorate the stanza with flowers and birds.

*Cherry, peach, and apple blossoms
Scattering fragrance far and wide;
Buttercups and pure white snowdrops
Tell of gracious, sweet springtide.*



Lesson 29: Useful Vegetables

Notebook Work: Answer the questions in writing so as to make a little composition about vegetables.

1. What vegetables grow in your neighborhood?

2. Of which do we use the roots as food?

3. Of which do we use the leaves as food?

4. Of which do we use the stems or stalks as food?

5. Which is the most useful garden vegetable?

6. There is no common garden vegetable so highly thought of as the potato. How are potatoes planted?

Lesson 30: Useful Grains

Notebook Work: Answer the questions in your notebook.

1. What color does wheat turn as it ripens?

2. When wheat is ripe what is done with it?

3. For what is the flour of wheat used?

4. What is sometimes done with the stalks, or straw?

5. When is corn planted?

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6. When does corn ripen?

7. How tall does corn grow?

8. Draw some of the grains you have seen.

Grain Name: _____	Grain Name: _____
Grain Name: _____	Grain Name: _____
Grain Name: _____	Grain Name: _____

Lesson 31: Fruits

Notebook Work: Write answers to the questions.

1. What do we call trees upon which grow things to eat?

2. What fruit trees have you seen? What do we call the place where many fruit trees grow?

3. List the fruits that grow where you live and where they grow (e.g. on trees, on bushes, on vines).

4. Draw some fruits that grow near where you live.

Fruit Name: _____	Fruit Name: _____
Fruit Name: _____	Fruit Name: _____

Lesson 32: Useful Plants

Notebook Work: Write what you have learned of cotton and linen.

1. Cotton

2. Linen

Lesson 33: Forest Trees

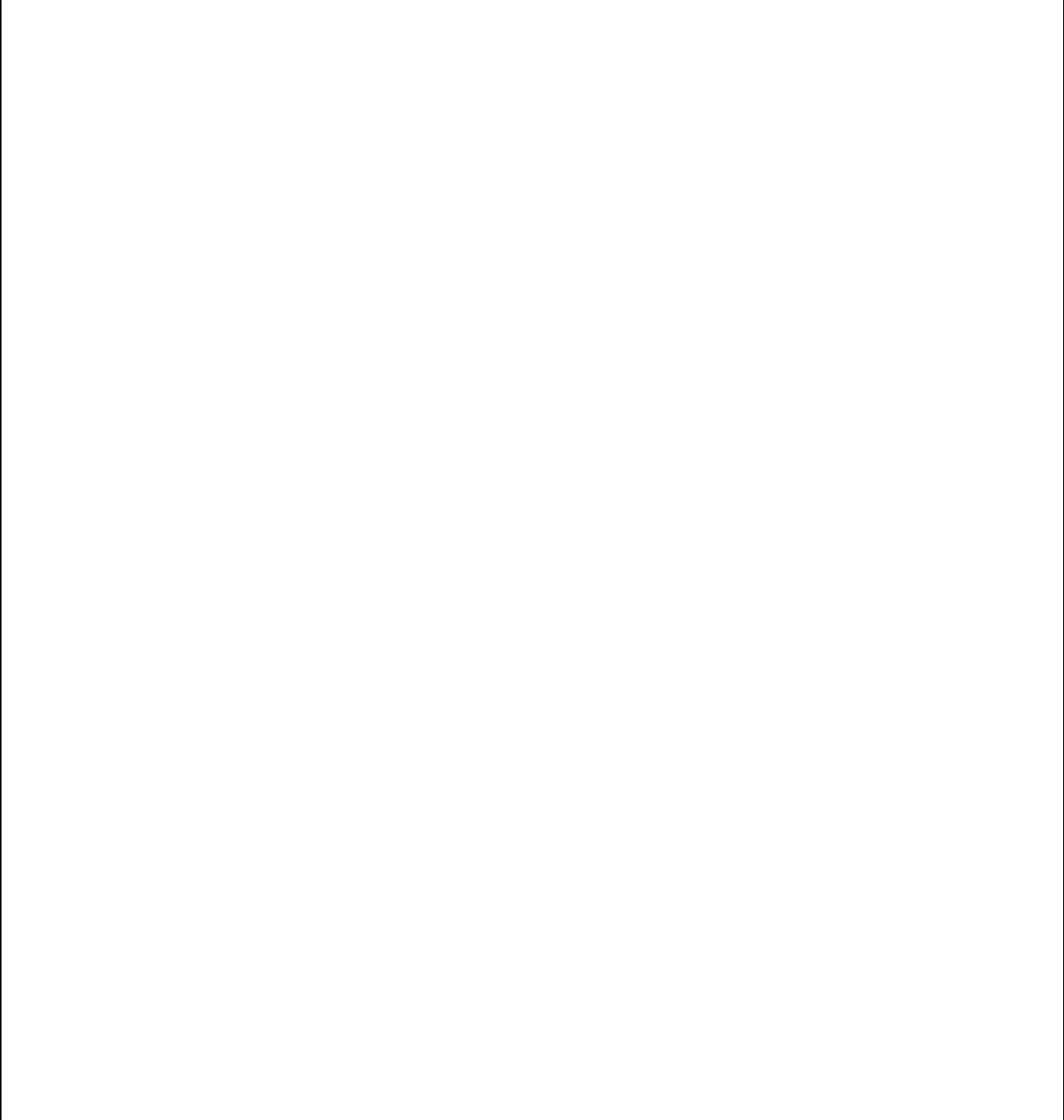
Notebook Work: Draw and color some of the objects noticed during walks near your home; as grains, vegetables, trees, etc.

Object Name: _____	Object Name: _____
Object Name: _____	Object Name: _____
Object Name: _____	Object Name: _____
Object Name: _____	Object Name: _____

Lesson 34: Flowers

Notebook Work: Draw a flowering plant and label the following parts: root, stem, leaves, bud, and flower.

My Illustration of a Flowering Plant – Labeled Root, Stem, Leaves, Bud, and Flower



Lesson 35: What is Necessary to Make Plants Grow

Notebook Work: Write the names in your notebook –

1. Of some grains that we use for food.

2. Of some vegetables that we use for food.

3. Of two plants from which clothing is made.

4. Of woods used in making furniture.

5. Of woods used in building our houses.

Lesson 36: Summer Rain

Notebook Work: Draw a landscape showing a gentle summer rain. Draw the clouds, raindrops, and water glistening on the plant life.

My Illustration of a Landscape Under a Gentle Summer Rain



Lesson 37: The Parts of Animals

Notebook Work:

1. Write the answers to the questions below.

a. What animals are found where you live?

b. Which are domestic? Which wild?

c. Which of these animals feed upon grass? grains? fruits? flesh?

2. Sketch the following:

a. Hen Foot	b. Duck Foot	c. Sheep Foot

Lesson 38: The Covering of Animals

Notebook Work: Sketch the following wacky animals.

1. A Squirrel with a Covering Like That of a Turtle

2. A Bird with Scales like a Reptile or Fish Instead of Feathers

Lesson 39: Uses of Animals

Notebook Work:

1. Draw some of the animals spoken of in the lesson.

Animal: _____	Animal: _____	Animal: _____

2. Write the names:

a. Of animals useful for food.

b. Of animals which work for man.

c. Of animals useful to us for clothing.

d. Of birds and fowls used for food.

Lesson 40: The Signs of the Seasons

Notebook Work: Use color pencils or crayons to draw the following.

Spring Scene	Summer Scene
Fall Scene	Winter Scene

Lesson 41: Things Found in the Earth

Notebook Work:

1. Write two lines about tin.

2. Write two or more lines about coal.

3. Write what you know of iron, gold, silver, copper, lead.

Lesson 42: More About Things Found in the Earth

Notebook Work:

1. Draw a mine. Label what is gathered from your mine.

2. Draw a quarry. Label what is dug from your quarry.

Lesson 43: How People Live and What They are Doing

Notebook Work: Write or dictate what type of work each person does:

1. Write the names of some fishes found in fresh water.

2. Write the names of some fishes found in the sea.

3. Write the names of some kinds of fishes found in waters near where you live. Write how may they be caught.

Lesson 44: More About What People are Doing

Notebook Work: Draw and label some of the occupations of people near where you live.

Occupation: _____	Occupation: _____
Occupation: _____	Occupation: _____

Lesson 45: A Review Lesson

Notebook Work: Write the answers to the following fill-in-the-blanks.

1. Farmers raise (write or recite the names of all the things you can think of)

2. Miners dig _____ out of the earth.

3. Quarrymen dig from the quarries _____.

4. A shoemaker makes _____.

5. A blacksmith makes _____.

6. Merchants buy and sell _____.

Lesson 46: The End of the World

Notebook Work: Write the answers to the questions.

1. What is the shape of the world? _____

2. Give one reason for supposing that the world is round?

3. Does your reason prove that the world is round in every direction like a ball?

4. Why do we say the world is a sphere or globe?

5. List two ways that it is proved that the world is a sphere or a globe.

6. When nothing hides the view to a great distance, the land sinks out of sight all around us. We stand in the middle of a circle, where the world and sky seem to meet all around. What is this circle called?

Lesson 47: Our World and Other Worlds I

Notebook Work: Write the answers to the questions.

1. Why did people burn Galileo's books and imprison him?

2. Does an object look larger or smaller as you move farther from it? _____

3. Up close, are the stars in the night sky tiny like marbles or large like our Earth?

4. Why do planets shine like stars from space? Do they glow with their own light, like our sun, or do they merely reflect light?

Lesson 48: Our World and Other Worlds II

Notebook Work: Write the answers to the questions.

1. What discovery did Galileo make?

2. What is a planet?

3. How do planets shine? Do they glow from within or reflect light?

4. How does the size of our world compare to that of stars and other planets?

5. What is our world's name as a planet?

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6. How long is our year?

7. Is there any reason why our year should be 365 days in length?

8. What is the path Earth takes around the sun called?

Lesson 49: Day and Night

Notebook Work:

1. Write the answers to the questions.

a. How long does it take the earth to rotate around its axis? _____

b. It takes the earth one year to revolve around the sun. How many days is that? _____

c. The rotation of Earth about its axis is diurnal. Does 'diurnal' mean daily, weekly, or monthly?

2. Draw a picture showing the difference between the earth 1) rotating on its axis every 24 hours and 2) revolving around the sun every 365 days.

Earth Rotating	Earth Revolving

3. Draw a picture showing the sun some distance from the earth. Make the part of the earth closest toward the sun bright and the part of the earth farthest from the sun dark.

Illustration of the Sun and the Earth

Lesson 50: Poles and Axis

Notebook Work:

1. Write the answers to the questions.

a. What is the earth's axis?

b. Where is the axis?

c. What are the earth's poles?

d. How long does it take the earth to rotate about its axis?

e. When is it day where we are?

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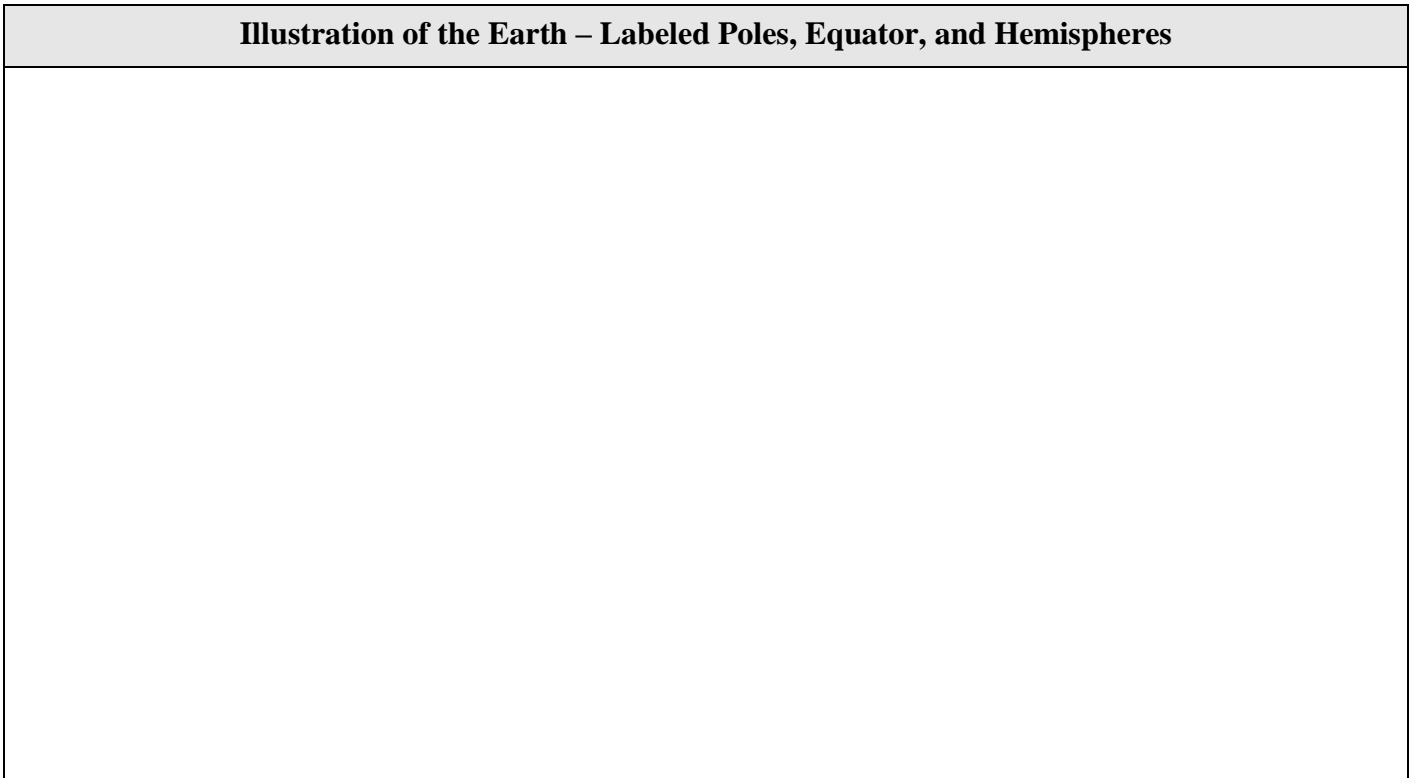
f. When is it night where we are?

g. What causes the change between day and night?

h. What is the equator?

2. Draw a picture of the earth and label the north and south poles, the equator, and the northern and southern hemispheres.

Illustration of the Earth – Labeled Poles, Equator, and Hemispheres



Lesson 51: The Four Seasons I

Notebook Work:

1. Write the answers to the questions.

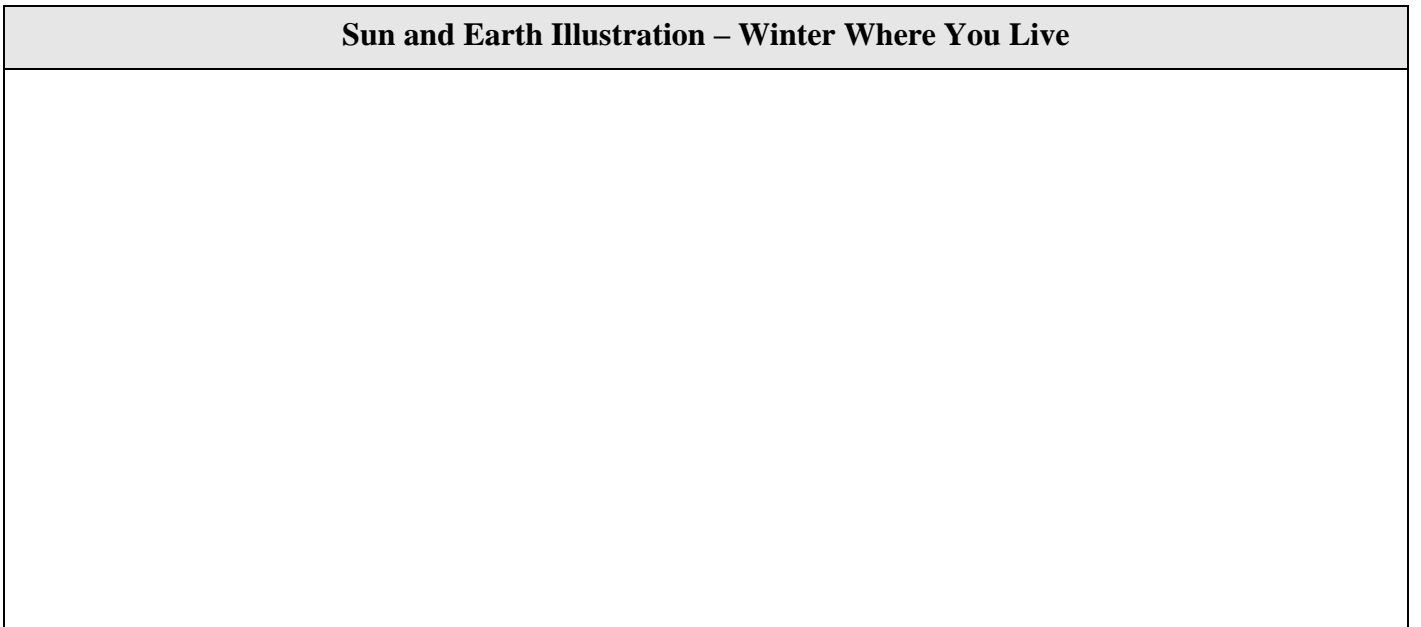
a. What season is it where you live when the northern hemisphere is tilted toward the sun?

b. What season is it where you live when the southern hemisphere is tilted toward the sun?

c. Which seasons are where you live when the earth is neither tilted toward nor away from the sun?

2. Draw a picture of the sun and the (tilted) earth, showing the axis with a line, when it is winter where you live.

Sun and Earth Illustration – Winter Where You Live



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3. Draw a picture of the sun and the (tilted) earth, showing the axis with a line, when it is summer where you live.

Sun and Earth Illustration – Summer Where You Live

4. Draw a picture of the sun and the (tilted) earth, showing the axis with a line, when it is spring or fall where you live.

Sun and Earth Illustration – Spring/Fall Where You Live

Lesson 52: The Four Seasons II

Notebook Work: Write the answers to the questions.

1. Write the names of the four seasons.

2. Regarding the positions of the sun and the earth, what is the difference between the four seasons?

3. What part of the earth is turned to the sun during summer?

4. What part of the earth is turned to the sun during winter?

5. What part of the earth is turned to the sun during spring and autumn?
