



Grades 2-7

An Overview of the 17th Century

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.net

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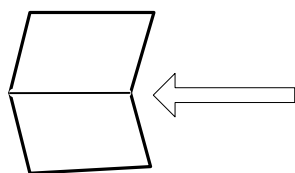
While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out what's new and what's to come!

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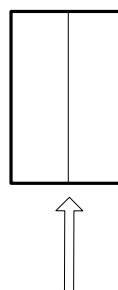
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Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as "cover label."

How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

Doing a study guide page and mini-booklet a day, a 3-folder lapbook takes about one month to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

Lapbook Assembly Choices

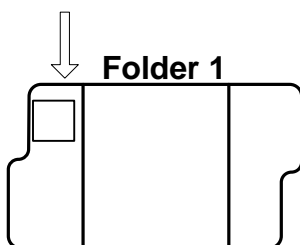
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

We recommend using Zip Dry Glue or Elmer's Extreme.

Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished all three folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together.

Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as they work on it. It helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

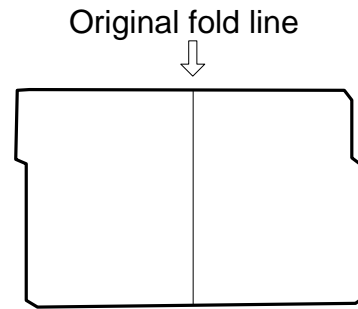
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



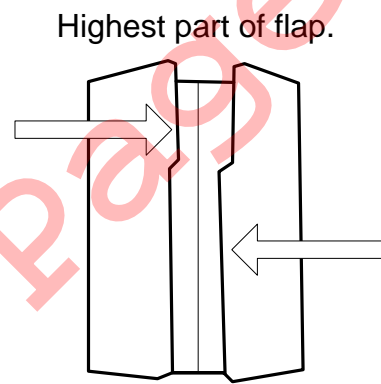
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

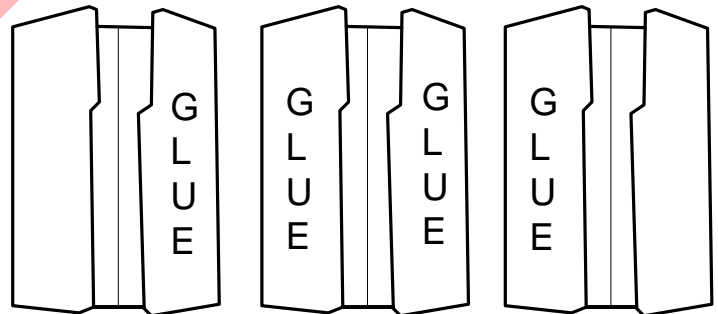
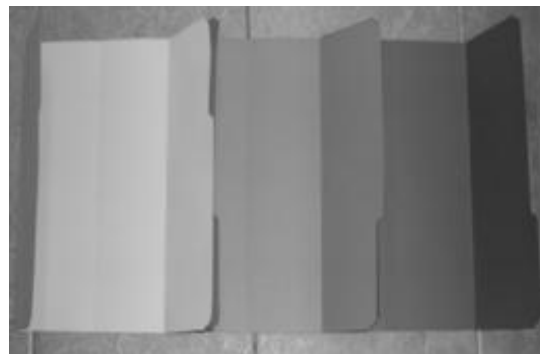
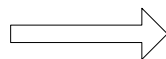


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Supplies and Storage

- *Lapbook Pages
- *3 Colored File Folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue
- *Stapler
- *Brads (not needed for every lapbook. If brads are not available, a stapler will do.)
- *Hole Puncher (again, not needed for every lapbook.)

To make the storage system (optional)

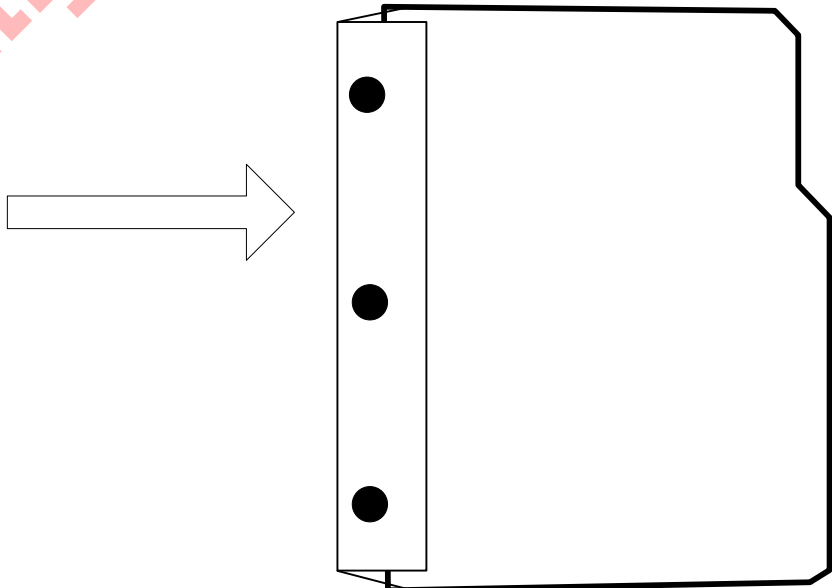
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- *Duct tape (any color)
- *One 3-ring binder
- *Hole Puncher

My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

Yes! A three-ring binder serves as a great place to keep your lapbooks. This method of storage not only keeps your lapbooks from getting lost but also keeps them neat and readily available to share with dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When you are through sharing your lapbooks, just place the three-ring binder back on your bookshelf! Below are step-by-step directions of how to prepare each lapbook to be placed in a three-ring binder.

Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. Be careful when punching the holes that you do not punch the holes in the folder. If you do, that's okay. Then place in three-ring binder. Depending on the size of your three-ring binder, you can store many lapbooks in it.

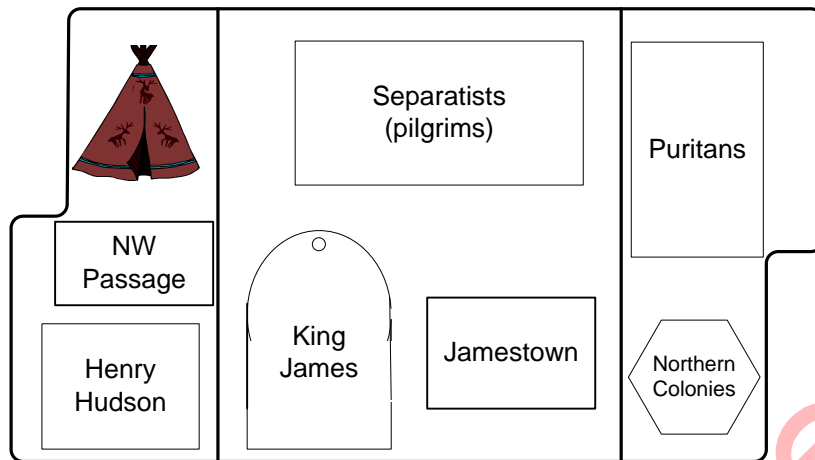


An Overview of the 17th Century

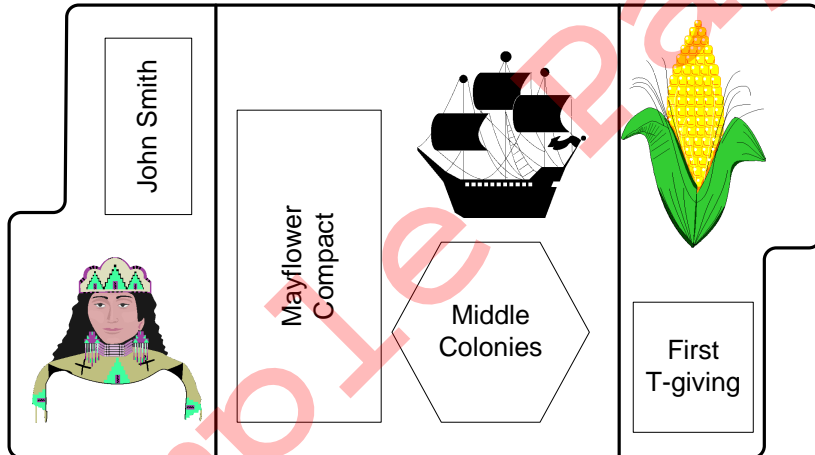
Native Americans-The First Americans
We Need to Find a Northwest Passage!
Henry Hudson-Explorer
Leaving the Church of England
Who was King James?
Who were the Puritans?
Who were the Separatists?
The Pilgrims Come to America-Jamestown
Capt. John Smith Saves Jamestown
Pocahontas-Indian Princess
The Puritans Come to America-Mayflower Journey
The First Laws-Mayflower Compact
Squanto Helps the New Settlers
First Thanksgiving-Celebrating the First Year
Pequot War-Settlers and Indians Fighting
King Phillip's War-More Settlers and Indians Fighting
The Quakers Come to America
William Penn Settles Pennsylvania
The Tragedy of Salem Witch Trials
Colonial Families
Colonial Food
Colonial Housing
Colonial Clothing
Colonial Money
Colonial Crime and Punishment
The Thirteen Colonies



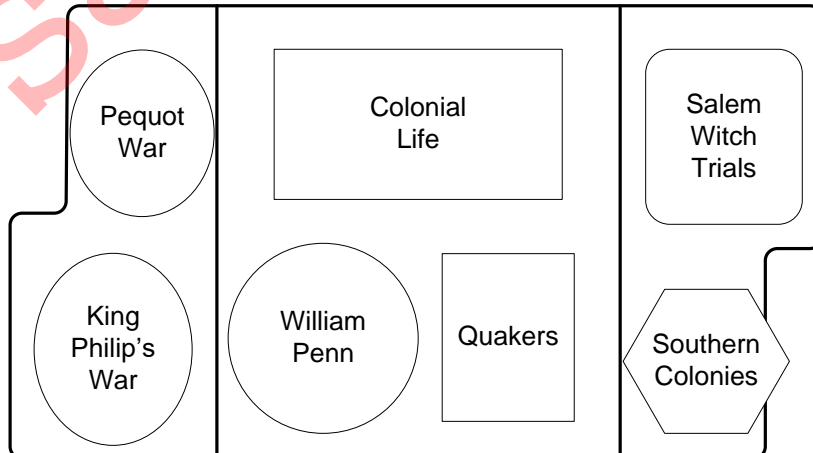
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



An Overview of the 17th Century Lapbook



Name _____

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook

Native Americans-The First Americans

Native American Indians called America home long before any European explorers landed on the continent. These native people were divided into groups called tribes which lived together and had similar beliefs. Some tribes were very welcoming to the European settlers, while others felt threatened by the newcomers.

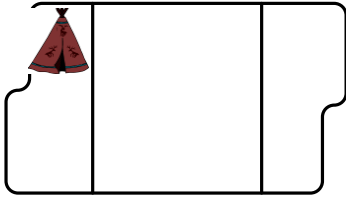
Native American Indians lived by the customs and practices of their ancestors and used the land and animals only as they were needed, believing it was sacred. Family was very important to the natives, and both dead ancestors and children were treated with great respect. Tribes lived in different ways, according to the traditions of their ancestors. Some tribes lived in permanent houses while others were nomadic. Most tribes with permanent dwellings were farmers as well as hunters, growing native crops such as corn, beans, and squash. Nomadic tribes tended to be hunters, and they traveled to follow game animals. The Native American tribes on the eastern shores were mostly living in permanent villages when the first European settlers came.

The settlers brought many new things to the Indians, such as copper, iron, weapons, and new foods and plants. Most new crops did very poorly in the warmer, dryer climate of North America. However, some hearty plants thrived and became so well established that they began threatening native species which were valuable to the Native Indians. Europeans also brought new diseases which the natives had no immunity against. The disease small pox killed thousands of Native Americans. Some tribes were completely wiped out as early as the first part of the 17th century.

As Europeans began to go farther inland, some explorers respected the native Indians, and valued their friendship. Other explorers were not so kind, and in their fear and ignorance treated the tribes cruelly. The Europeans started to feel more comfortable with this new land, and they wanted to own all of it. There were more and more new settlers coming and more land was needed for their expansion. There were more conflicts with the Indians as the tribes felt threatened and crowded. The stories of explorers and settlers treating Indians cruelly spread, and even the friendly tribes felt more fear and distrust toward the new people.

As the Europeans grew in numbers and began to feel like America belonged to them, they tried to force the Indians to change. They wanted them to be Christians, forget their traditions, and speak English. The children were forced to go to white schools where they were taught the new ways. The United States government began dividing the country during its expansion. Indians were given small plots of poor land called reservations. Most of the remaining Indians were forced from their homeland onto these reservations. Often they were forced to walk hundreds of miles and were given very little food or clothing for the journey. Many Indians died while on the way to their new homes. The rest of their land was taken over by settlers.

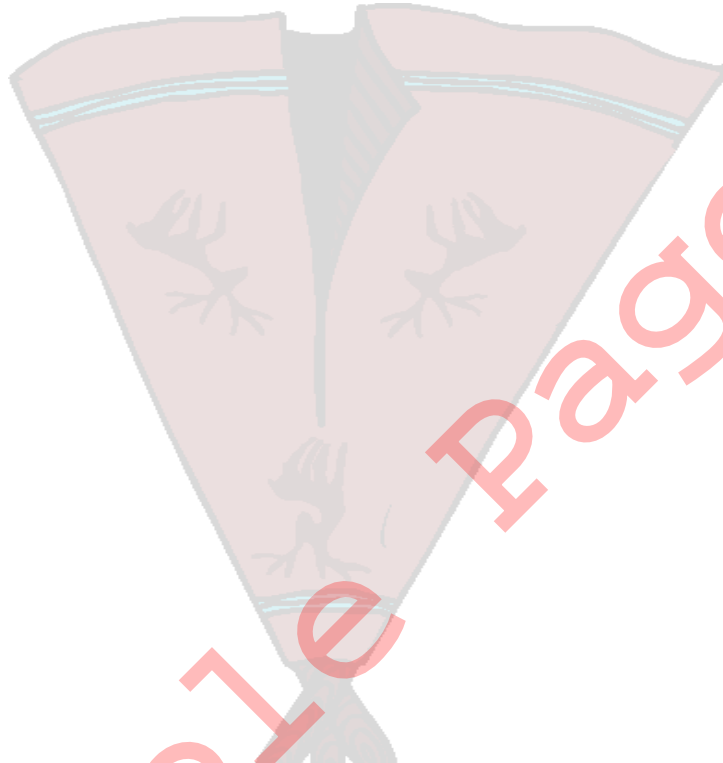
Folder 1



Read Native Americans-The First Americans.

Hamburger fold on the middle line. Cut around the shape of the teepee. Do not cut the fold. Now you have a teepee-shaped booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the teepee, write what you learned about the first Americans.



We Need to Find A Northwest Passage

During the centuries before Columbus, European explorers were searching for new trade routes to the orient. Eastern Asia held a wealth of goods such as spices, silk, china and tea that were highly sought and valuable. The land routes across Asia were treacherous and long. The Turks who held the power in the middle east did not allow many Europeans through their land. After Columbus found the new continent, explorers began looking to the west as a way to get to the east.

In 1493, to defuse trade disputes, Pope Alexander VI split the discovered world between Spain and Portugal. This move made other countries like England and France want to find their own route. This new route became the desire and motivation of the European explorations. As it became clear that this newly discovered land was not part of Asia, but two huge new continents instead, the explorers began looking for a way around America. Attention was turned to the possibility of a passage through northern waters.

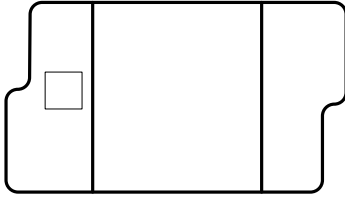
They named this still undiscovered trade route the Northwest Passage. Beginning in the 15th century, explorers began searching for a shorter sea route north and west around North America. Most of the English explorations along the coast of North America were, in part, an attempt to find a new trade route. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, explorers tried and failed to sail around the northern edge of the continent.

Part of the drive to find the Northwest Passage was the scientific belief that ice water could not freeze. This led scientists and explorers to believe that there must be a flowing channel of ocean water through the arctic year round.

It wasn't until 1906 when the true Northwest Passage was traveled. An explorer from Norway, Roald Admunsen, sailed along the northern coast of North America from Greenland to Alaska. His ship was specially fortified against the ice. Since then, other ships and crews have been able to successfully make the journey.

The Northwest Passage runs along the northern coast of North America through the waterways of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. From west to east, the Northwest Passage runs through the Bering Strait (separating Russia and Alaska), Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea and through the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. There are five to seven different routes through the archipelago, including the McClure Strait, the Dease Strait, and the Prince of Wales Strait, but not all of them are suitable for large ships. The passage then goes through Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait leading into the Atlantic Ocean.

Folder 1



Read We Need to Find A Northwest Passage.

Cut out as one piece. Hamburger fold on middle line.

Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside booklet, write about the Northwest Passage.



Henry Hudson-Explorer

Henry Hudson was born at a turning point in English history. The discovered world was bigger than ever before. Since the expedition of Columbus, many had set out to discover a route to the Orient. Riches awaited those who found a way to safely travel between the East and West. Henry Hudson, like many others, was searching for this new trade route.

Hudson learned his skill of the sea by traveling with seafarers, mariners, and explorers. As a young man, he had traveled with trade ships and had even sailed on an English ship that faced and defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588. When he became a captain, an English company paid him to find the fabled and much sought Northwest Passage.

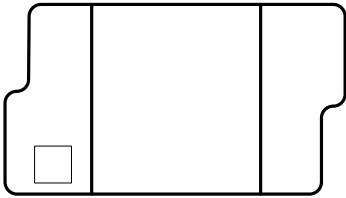
Hudson made four voyages into the treacherous Arctic waters in four years, from 1607 to 1610. Each time, he pushed the limits of his discoveries a little further. He was determined to find the Northwest Passage, often ignoring his safety and that of his crews. His first voyage was cut short by dangerous ice, as he explored the islands around Greenland. The next year he explored the waters north of Russia, before again heading back to England because of treacherous waters.

In 1609, he sailed from Amsterdam on a vessel named "Half Moon" and headed north, again trying to find a path through the Arctic to the far east. After again trying to find a passage north of Asia, he turned around and headed towards America. He believed that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were separated by a narrow strip of land, which would provide a shortcut between the two oceans. He sailed into New York Bay in September of 1609 and explored about 150 miles of a river, which later became known as the Hudson River.

In 1610, Hudson set out again in pursuit of the famous Northwest Passage on a ship called the "Discovery." His son went with him on this journey. They sailed down the dangerous waters past Quebec and down through Hudson Strait. They entered a huge bay, which Henry thought was the Pacific Ocean.

The bay, which we presently call Hudson Bay, became frozen and the currents were very rough. The crew wanted to turn around, but Henry refused. After discovering they had reached a large bay instead of the ocean, his crew put Hudson, his son, and seven others into a small boat. We know from a diary that was found on the shore months later that this group left the boat to go ashore to look for shelter. Henry, his son, and his crew were never heard from again.

Folder 1



Read Henry Hudson-Explorer.

Cut out as one booklet. Fold down top flap and then fold over the other flap. Glue into lapbook. Cut out the labels and glue onto blank sides of booklet.

Directions: Answer the questions.

Did Hudson ever find a Northwest Passage?

What was Hudson determined to find?

What is the name of the river named after him?

What was the fate of Hudson and his crew?



Henry Hudson