



Grades 2-7

An Overview of the 18th Century

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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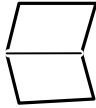
**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out what's new and what's to come!**

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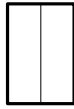
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Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



Folds-Labeled with a small line to show where the fold is and the words “hamburger fold” or “hotdog fold.”

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 labeled “cover label.”

So where do the mini booklets go?

A shape-coded and labeled KEY is included. This key shows you where all of the mini-booklets go in each folder. Keep this page handy! You'll also see at the top of the mini-booklet pages another graphic that shows once again where to place the booklet in each folder. So there are TWO ways to see where to place the booklet. We made it easy! You won't get lost.

Lapbook Assembly Choices

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

We recommend using Zip Dry Glue.

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 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!

How It All Goes Together

What you need to get started

- *A printed copy of the lapbook by A Journey Through Learning
- *colored file folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue (We recommend Zip Dry Glue)
- *Hole puncher
- *Brads
- *Stapler

To make the storage system (optional-see directions)

- *Duct tape
- One 3-ring binder

Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children's books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians lapbook has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! The pace you take for the lapbook is completely up to you. When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the mini-booklet for that topic. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. Or, your child might want to do the mini-booklet before he/she delves deeper into the subject. Once again, the order is completely up to you and your child.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the mini-booklet that goes with it. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/mini-booklet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn't matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete a 3 folder lapbook.

How to fold and connect the folders for your lapbook.



1. Gather the number of folders required for your particular lapbook.



2. Open up each folder and flatten it out.



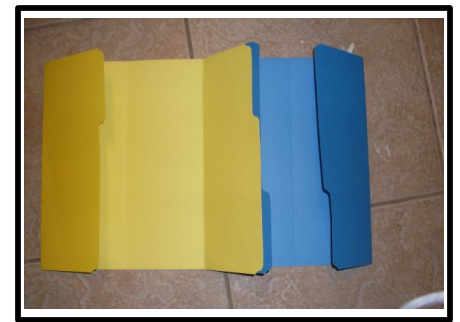
3. Take the right side and fold it all the way over until the tab is just before the middle crease in the folder. Do not overlap this crease with the tab.



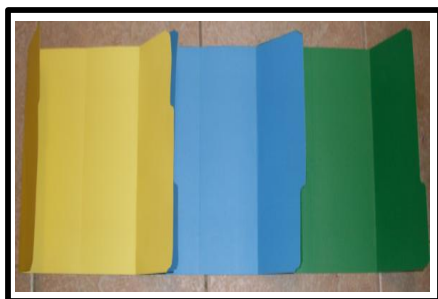
4. Fold the left hand-side over just to the crease but not overlapping it. Your folder now has two flaps. We like to run a ruler down each fold to make the fold neater and flatter. Do steps 3 and 4 to the remaining folders.



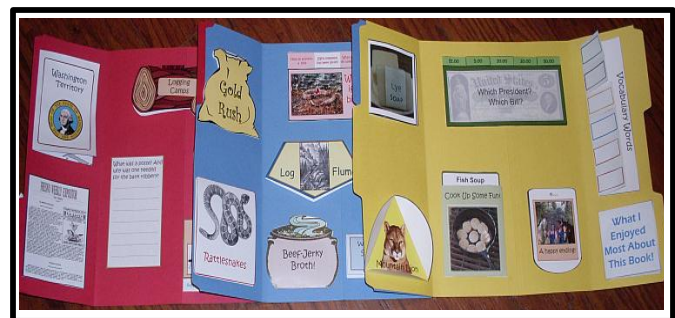
5. Take two of the folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps. We recommend using Zip Dry Paper Glue.



6. Bring the flaps together and press so they stick together.



7. Do steps 5 and 6 to your remaining folders (if any).

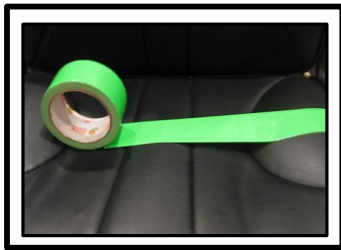


8. The patterns for all the mini-booklets are provided. Just cut out, construct, and glue them into your lapbook. Refer to the color-coded placement page or the actual mini-booklet page for placement of each mini-booklet.

Can I store all of my lapbooks in ONE location?

Yes! A Journey Through Learning has come up with a way that you can store all of your lapbooks from your books in ONE convenient location. A 3-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 show to dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When they are not being shown off, just place the binder on your bookshelf! Below, we have given you step-by-step directions (with pictures) of how to create a storage binder.

How to make a storage system for your lapbook(s)



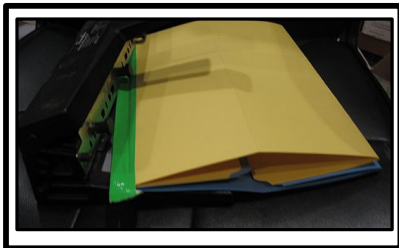
Roll out enough duct tape to go across the folders lengthwise.



Put duct tape sticky side up. Place binded edge of lapbook on the duct tape (no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch!).



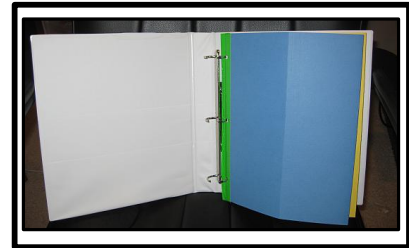
Then stick duct tape to the other side again about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. There will need to be enough tape to hole punch.



Stick duct tape into hole puncher but be careful not to punch holes in your folders.



It will look like this.



Store folders in 3-ring binder.

Tips and tricks to go the extra mile! (optional)

Supplies Need:

½ inch three-ring binder

5 tabs (if you are using our copywork and/or notebooking pages, you will need to have 7 tabs. Label with copywork and notebooking)

Quart size baggies

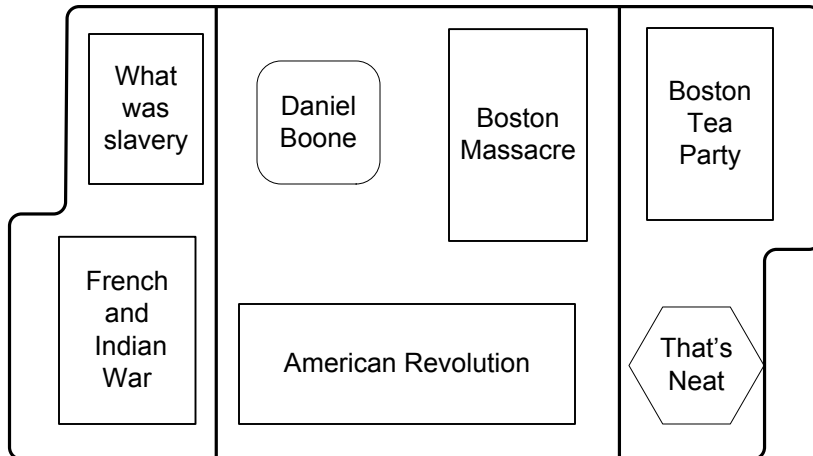
Duct tape

Your study guide and mini-booklets pages and copies of the enrichment pages at the end

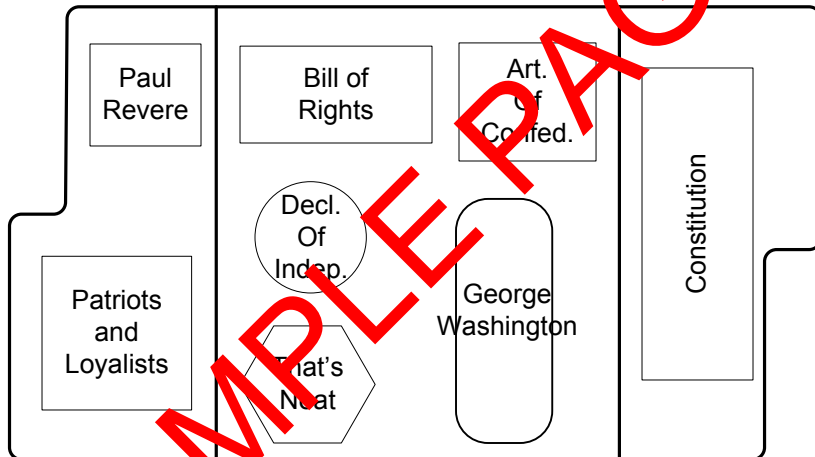
Office supplies-glue, scissors, brads, stapler, pencils, crayons, and ribbon (if needed)

1. Label your tabs: Study Guide/Mini Booklets, Book Log, NICK Notes(easier) or Outline Form (harder), Biography Reports, What I Learned Pages (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).
2. You will find a master copy of all of these special pages at the back of the lapbook packet. Make copies of the NICK Notes or Outline Form, Biography Report (if included), and What I Learned Pages and put them behind the tabs. Make more copied of the Book Log if your child reads a lot and needs more room to log books. We will explain how your child can use all of these enrichment pages later.
3. Hole punch your study guide and mini-booklets sheets and place behind the Study Guide tab. You will read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide is the booklet(s) that goes with that study guide.
4. Keeping your office supplies handy-Measure the bottom of a quart size zip-lock bag. Then measure out a strip of duct tape that length. Lay the zip-lock bag on the lower edge of the tape. Fold the other end of the tape down on the zip-lock bag. Your duct tape should be sticking out from the bag. Now, you can hole punch the duct tape strip. **DO NOT HOLE PUNCH INTO THE BAG!** Then put it into your 3-ring binder. Use this bag to store items you will be using for your lapbook. Glue, scissors, hole puncher, stapler and extra staples, crayons, pencils, brads, ribbon, and any unfinished work. Doing this one step keeps you from having to constantly gather supplies every time you want to work on your lapbook!

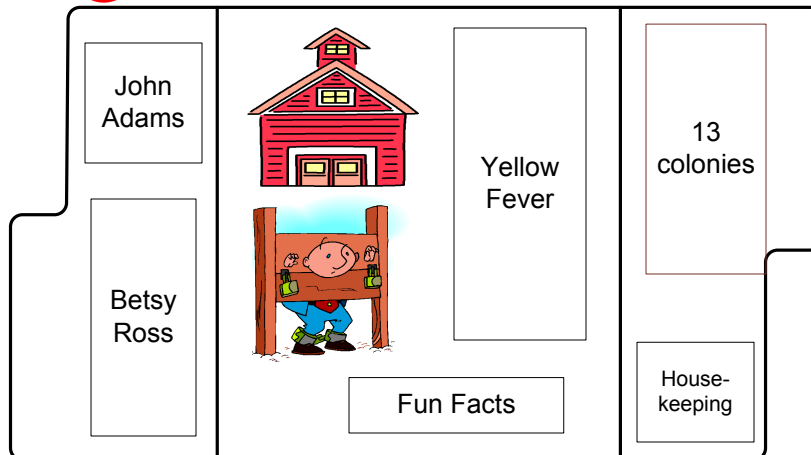
Folder 1



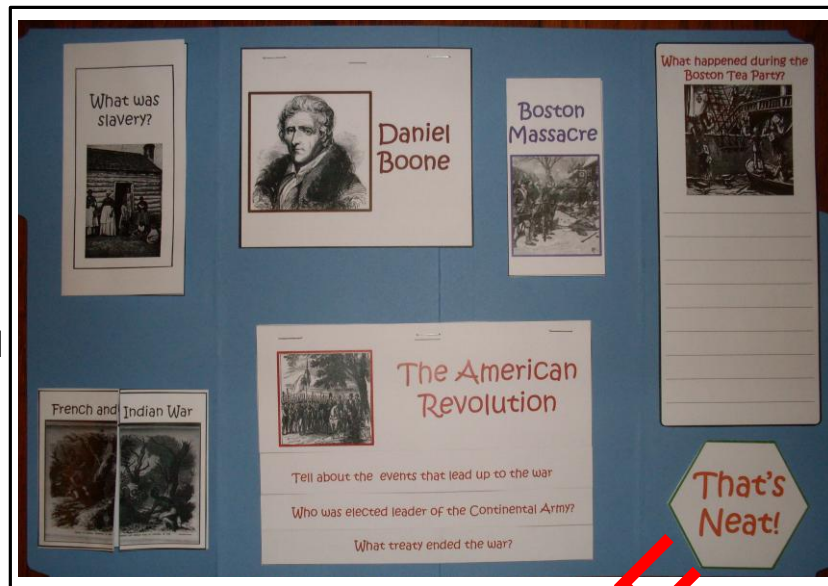
Folder 2



Folder 3



Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3

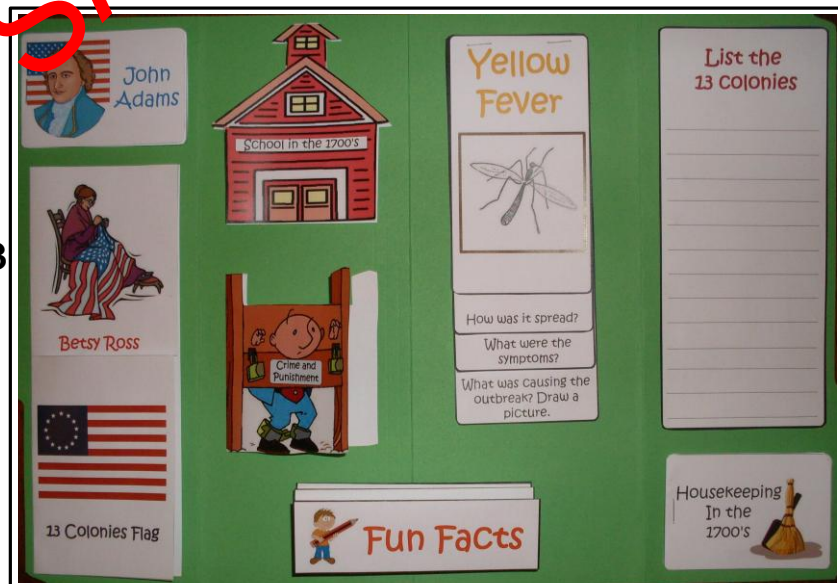
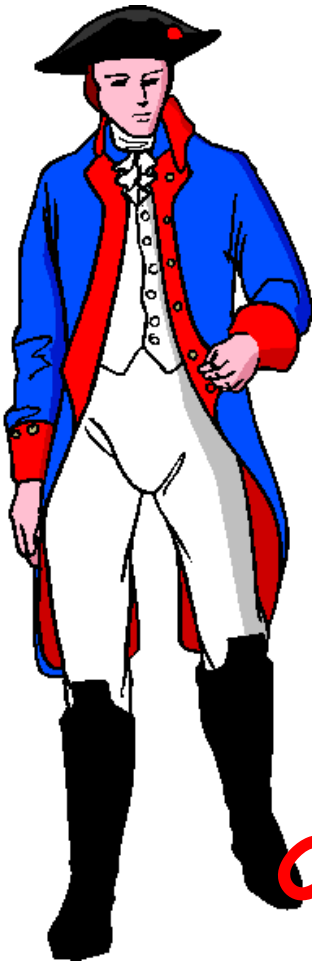


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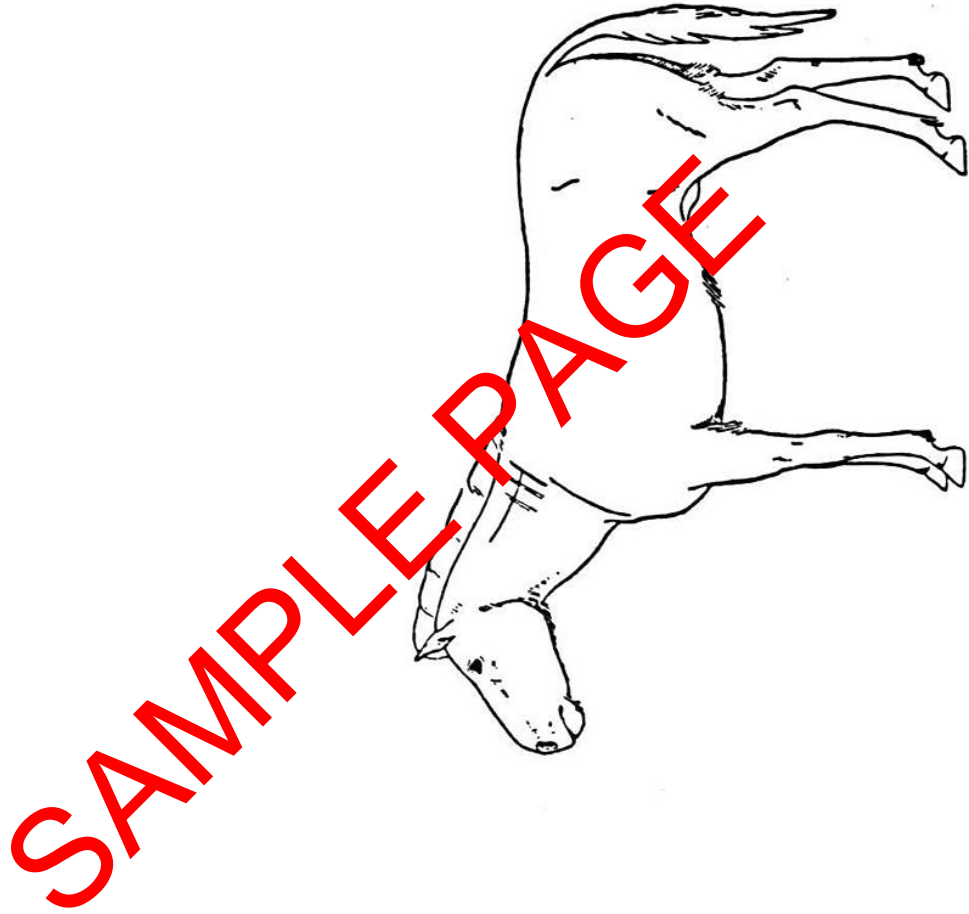


The Slave Trade
The French and Indian War
Daniel Boone-Great Frontiersman
The Boston Massacre
The Boston Tea Party
The American Revolution
Paul Revere
The Patriots
The Loyalists
The Declaration of Independence
The Articles of Confederation
The Constitution
The Bill of Rights
George Washington
John Adams
Betsy Ross
Yellow Fever
School in the 1700's
Crime and Punishment in the 1700's
Housekeeping in the 1700's
1700's Fun Facts

Complete the Picture

Paul Revere made a midnight ride to warn the colonists that the British were coming. Draw Paul Revere on the horse. Draw the Old North Church up ahead with the two lanterns in the tower. Cut this part off before gluing onto cover of lapbook

An Overview of the 18th Century



Slave Trade

As the Colonies grew, large plantations began springing up. These large plantations grew large crops in huge fields, and required more men to work in them. At first, indentured servants were brought from Europe to supply this demand for labor. These were poor men, and sometimes women, that exchanged a certain amount of free labor for their passage across the Atlantic. After they worked for the agreed number of years, they were set free.

Criminals from across the Atlantic were also brought to the colonies and used as slaves. These men were often accused of petty crimes, and because there was no room in the over-crowded English prisons, they were sent to work in the America.

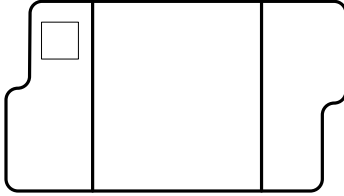
Around this time, the Atlantic Trade Company began bringing African slaves to the new world. They proved to be less expensive, harder working, and longer surviving than the British prisoners were. In addition, they could not escape, go home, or be mistaken for free members of society. By 1710, there was an average of 25,000 slaves crossing the Atlantic every year. Most of the slaves that had arrived in America were men. Only a few women and children were brought. Most of the slaves that came to America came from west central Africa near the Senegal River. These people were kidnapped by the slave traders and forced onto ships.

The passage from Africa to America was called the "Middle Passage." It was a difficult sea journey, taking the lives of about 16 percent of the slaves. The crossing usually took one to two months, and during this time the African captives were kept shackled below the deck. They were given two meals a day of corn, rice, yams, and dried beans. The slaves were sold to plantation owners in America. This was a very lucrative business for the slave traders, and they made a lot of money.

Not everyone in America and England agreed with the idea of keeping slaves. In the late 1700's, a group of people known as abolitionists was beginning to collect funds to help end slavery. Their efforts paid off and in 1807, Britain outlawed the slave trade. The United States followed in 1808. It would be many more years before slavery itself became illegal and the slaves freed.

Harriet Tubman was born into slavery along with her 11 brothers and sisters. Even as a child, she always had dreams of one day being free. In 1849, things began to change on the plantation where she and her husband worked. Harriet decided to run away. She knew freedom was northward, so they followed the North Star in the sky. She finally reached Philadelphia and found work. After working and raising enough money, she headed back to get her family. Through symbols, codes, key words, songs, spirituals, special routes and places, she led slaves to freedom along the Underground Railroad, a secret network of safe havens where runaway slaves could stay while running northward to freedom.

Folder 1



Read **Slave Trade**.

Cut out and hotdog fold. Cut out cover label. Glue label on top of folded booklet. Glue booklet into lapbook.

Directions: Write about slavery.

Hotdog fold

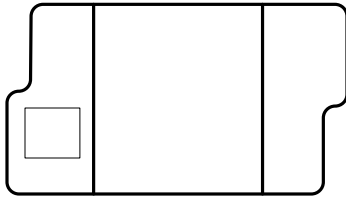
A large rectangular area with horizontal lines for writing. A large, red, diagonal watermark reading "SAMPLE PAGE" is overlaid across the center of the area.

Cover label

What was
slavery?



Folder 1



Read **The French and Indian War.**

Cut out big booklet and fold sides inward. Cut out and glue cover label on top of closed booklet. Cut label down the middle so that booklet will open. Glue booklet into lapbook.

Directions: Answer questions inside.

Cover
label



Fold in

Fold in

What countries were fighting?	What is the Treaty of Paris?	Why did the Indians get involved?