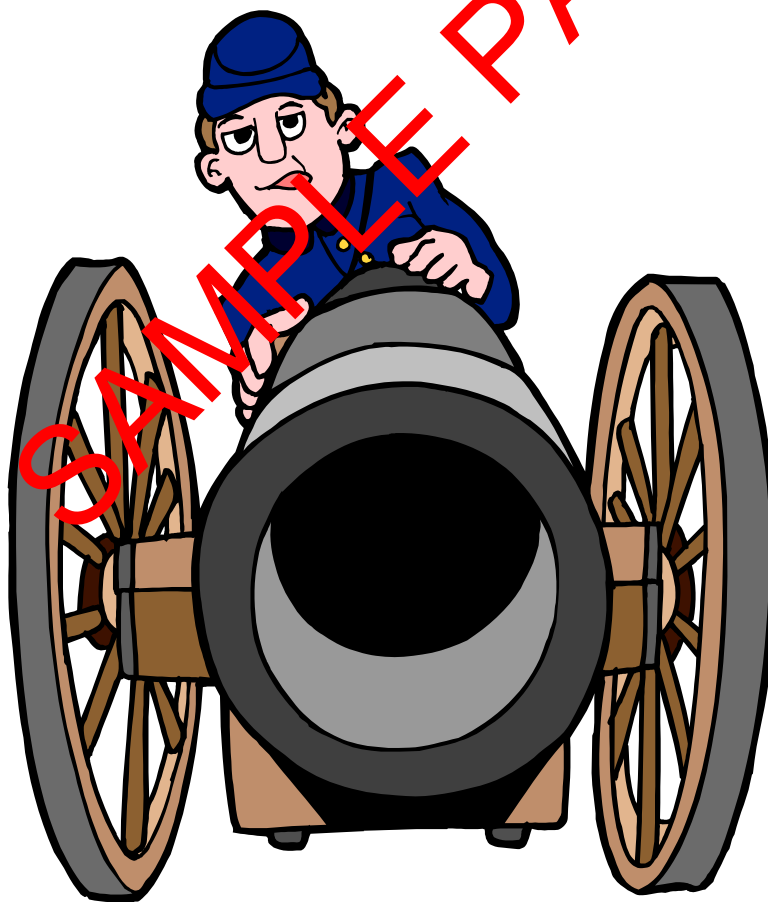




Grades 2-7

# An Overview of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning  
[www.ajourneythroughlearning.com](http://www.ajourneythroughlearning.com)

**Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia  
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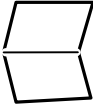
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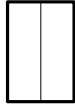
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# Things to Know

**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
- \*3 colored file folders
- \*Scissors
- \*Glue
- \*Hole puncher
- \*Brads
- \*Stapler

### To make the storage system (optional-directions under “Keeping it all together)

- \*Duct tape (preferably at least two different colors but not necessary)
- \*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.

## Tips and tricks to go the extra mile!

### 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

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

1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Book Log, NICK Biography Reports, Outlines (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).
2. Make copies of NICK notes and outline forms and put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guides. These serve as a good review of the material in the study guide.
3. Hole punch your study guide and mini-booklets sheets and place behind the Study Guide tab. You will need a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are all of the booklets that go 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!

# 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.



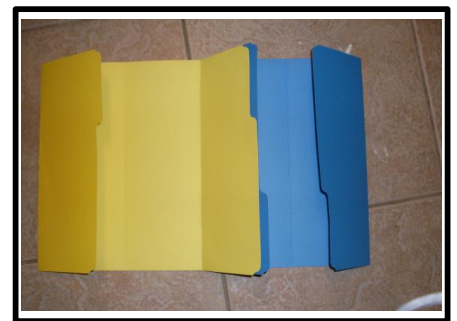
3. Take the right side and fold it all the way over until the tab is just before the middle crease in the folder. Do not overlap this crease with the tab.



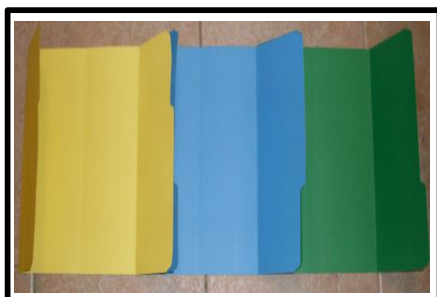
4. Fold the left hand-side over just to the crease but not overlapping it. Your folder now has two flaps. We like to run a ruler down each fold to make the fold neater and flatter. Do steps 3 and 4 to the remaining folders.



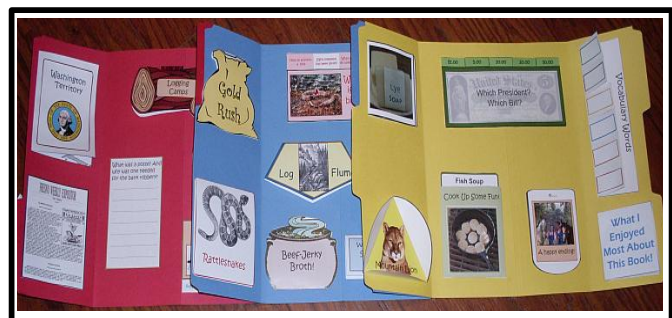
5. Take two of the folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps. We recommend using Zip Dry Paper Glue.



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



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

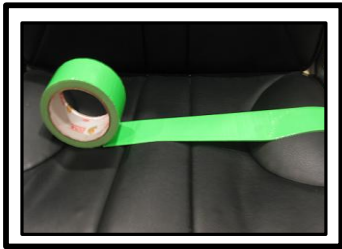


8. The patterns for all the mini-booklets are provided. Just cut out, construct, and glue them into your lapbook. Refer to the color-coded placement page or the actual mini-booklet page for placement of each mini-booklet.

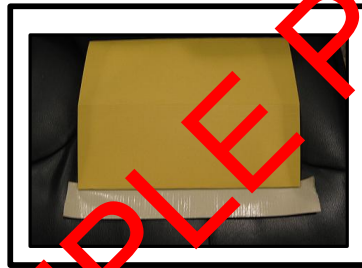
## Can I store all of my lapbooks in ONE location?

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! On the next page, 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)



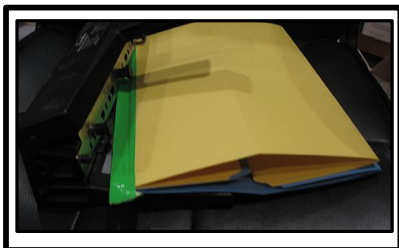
Roll out enough duct tape to go across the folders lengthwise.



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



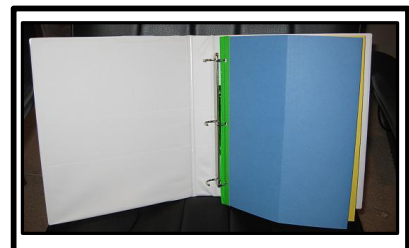
Then stick duct tape to the other side again about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. There will need to be enough tape to hole punch.



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.

# Folder 1

White House

Lewis and Clark

What were they asked to do?  
Write about a typical day on the journey.  
Write about the end of the trip.

What was the Missouri Compromise?

Thomas Jefferson

Industrial Revolution

The Louisiana Purchase

When did the War of 1812 start?  
When did the War of 1812 end?  
Why did the Americans and British fight the War of 1812?  
What treaty ended the War of 1812?

The Underground Railroad

Mexican War

American West

# Folder 2

Trail of Tears

The Oregon Trail

Gold Rush

Slavery

The Civil War

The Confederacy

The Union

Abraham Lincoln

Manifest Destiny

That's Neat!

Childhood Years of Presidency Attitude about the country Emancipation Proclamation Family Life Death

Why was the Civil War fought?  
What was the result?

# Folder 3

The North's Idea of the Reconstruction

The South's Idea of the Reconstruction

What is an Immigrant?

Mistreatment of Native Americans

School

Importance of the Railroad

List the 19th Century Presidents

What is an Indian Reservation?





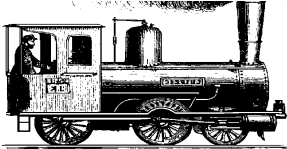
## Folder 1

White House	Lewis and Clark	Missouri Comp.
Jefferson		Industrial Revolution
La. Purchase	War of 1812	Underground RR
		Mexican American War

## Folder 2

Trail of Tears	 Oregon Trail	Slavery
	 Gold Rush	
Manifest Destiny	 Tom's Nook	Civil War
	Abe Lincoln	

## Folder 3

Reconstruction	 Immigration	Indian Wars
 School	 The Railroad	List Of Presidents
		What is an Indian Reservation

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## Complete the Scene

Complete the scene of the Oregon Trail. Draw campfire, bedroll, horse, tent, covered wagons etc. Be creative and have fun! Cut off this piece and glue picture onto front of closed lapbook.

# An Overview of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

**SAMPLE PAGE**



# The Presidents Get A New House- The White House

After the Revolutionary War, the new government needed a home. A contest was held to choose the design of the White House, or President's Palace, as it was called. An Irish American won the contest, and work on the house was started in 1792. The first president, George Washington, oversaw the construction of the house.

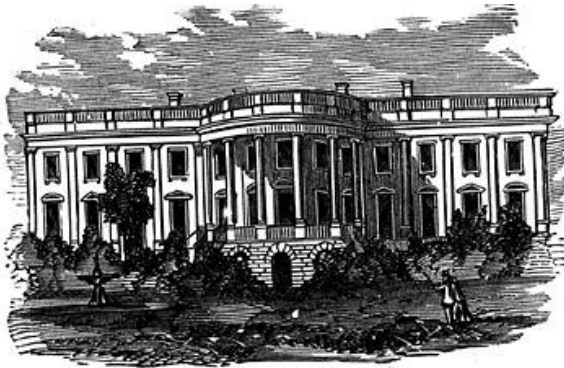
By the time the White House was ready for occupancy in 1800, John Adams was president and he was the first occupant. His wife, Abigail, was not very happy with the house. It was still only partially finished when they moved in.

The house was rebuilt and restored after it was burned by the British during the War of 1812. This was when the house was painted white. The building was restored and renovated several other times as it aged. President Roosevelt thought it was unsafe to live in, and had it entirely repaired and restored. Later, President Truman made the same decision and it was again updated.

Located on 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, DC, the White House is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the country. The White House has been the official residence of all the presidents of the United States, with the exception of George Washington.

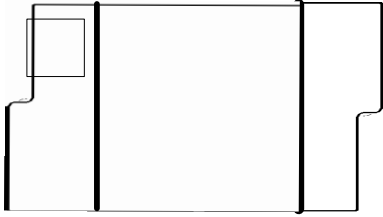
The White House has six floors. The bottom two floors are basement and storage areas. There are two public floors for tourists to see. Many of the rooms have names like the Green Room, the Blue Room, the Red Room, and the East Room. These rooms are where the President and First Lady meet, entertain guests and receive leaders from all over the world.

The President has his own personal office in the White House. It is called The Oval Office. The private residence of the President and First Lady is located on the top floor. Here they have their own kitchen, dining room, bedrooms, and spaces to gather as a family.



Over the years, the White House has been called by several different names. It has been called, "President's Palace," the "President's House," and the "Executive Mansion." In 1901, President Theodore Roosevelt officially named it the White House.

Folder 1

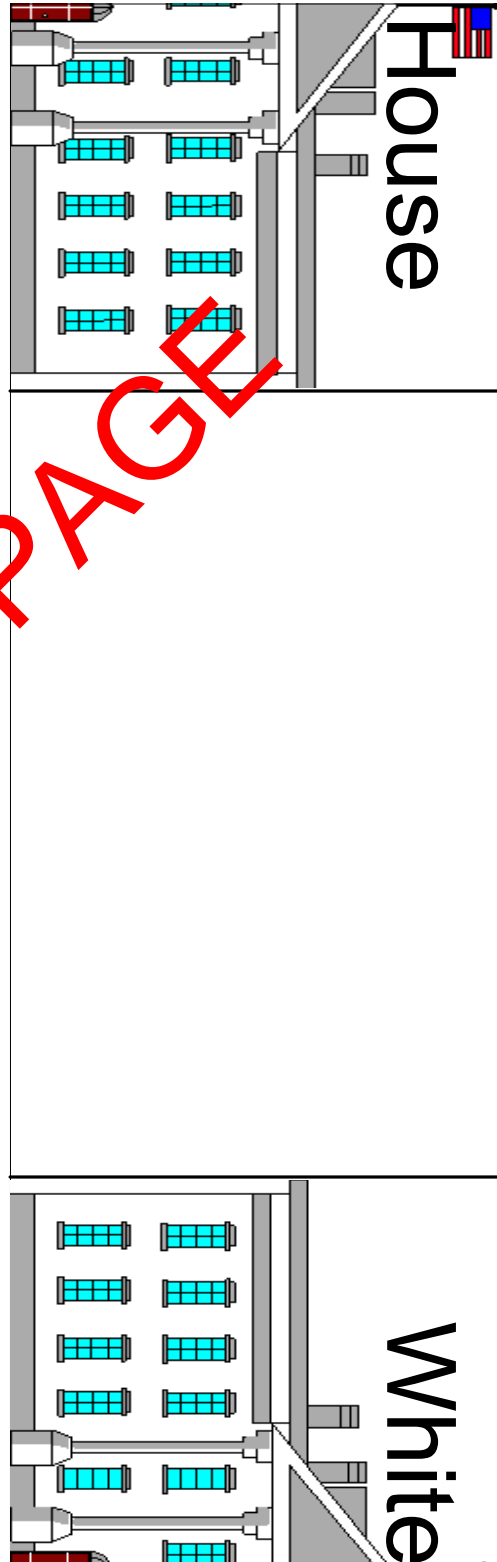


Cut out as one piece. Fold along lines to bring picture together. Glue into lapbook. Read **The Presidents Get A New House-The White House**. Inside, write what you have learned about the White House.

SAMPLE PAGE

Fold here

Fold here



## Who was Thomas Jefferson?

On a large estate in Virginia's frontier, a little boy named Thomas Jefferson was born to a wealthy surveyor. Thomas attended his first school at the age of nine, although he got his elementary education at home. Later Thomas studied under a tutor, who continued his classical education in Latin, Greek, literature, and math. He went to university at the College of William and Mary and after three years left to study law.

Jefferson was known as a brilliant scholar and a skilled lawyer. He wrote many political essays and was a respected writer. He knew six different languages, and studied music, law, science, and philosophy. He was a self-taught architect and he designed and built his now-famous home, Monticello.

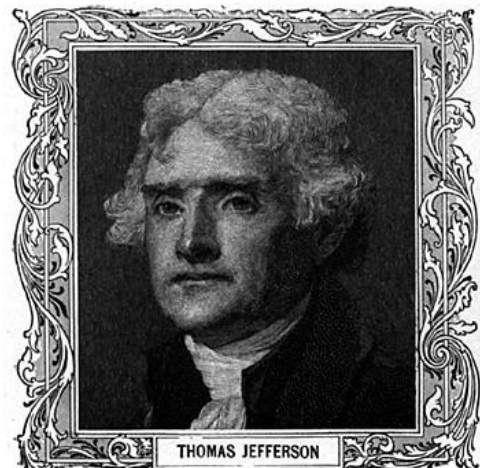
In 1776, at the Continental Congress, Jefferson was asked to draft the Declaration of Independence. After several re-drafts, the document was voted on by all the colonies. In this document, Jefferson stated that all people had certain fundamental rights to life and liberty and that no government should be capable of taking those rights away. He argued that Americans should be free and not under the control of King George III of England.

Thomas Jefferson was the third president of the United States from 1801 - 1809. Before becoming president, Jefferson was the state representative for Virginia, secretary of state under George Washington, and vice president under John Adams. He was also the ambassador to France following Benjamin Franklin, and represented Virginia in the Continental Congress.

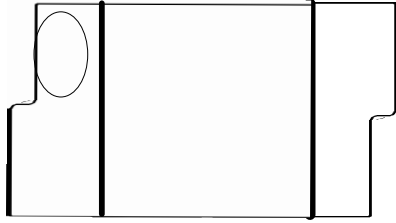
In 1803, President Jefferson enabled the purchase of a vast tract of land from France for 15 million dollars. This purchase doubled the size of the United States. It became known as "The Louisiana Purchase." Jefferson served eight years as President. After two terms, he decided to step down because he believed that no man should remain in power forever.

Thomas Jefferson died on the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Only a few hours later, John Adams died on the same day, several states away. Both men will be remembered forever as two of the most brilliant and influential of America's founding fathers.

When Jefferson was elected as President of the new United States, he decided the common practice of "bowing" to a leader would not be used. He felt that American was a nation run by its people, not just one person like a king. So, he started the practice of shaking hands instead of bowing.



Folder 1



Cut out each piece. Fasten together at the top with a brad (or staple). Glue into lapbook. Read **Who was Thomas Jefferson?** Inside, write about Jefferson.

Thomas  
Jefferson



Years of  
presidency

<p>Name of his famous home</p>	<p>Other things he is known for</p>
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

**SAMPLE PAGE**



# Doubling Our Size!

## The Louisiana Purchase

At the beginning of the 19th century, Americans were starting to move westward. Families started crossing the Appalachian Mountains and were heading across unexplored lands. Pioneers like Daniel Boone charted new trails across previously unknown places. Around this time of expansion, the United States government was looking for more land.

Louisiana was owned by France, and the city of New Orleans held one of the largest ports at that time. The U.S. government wanted to protect American shipping and settlements around New Orleans. Robert Livingston was sent to France by President Thomas Jefferson to negotiate a purchase of Louisiana for the United States. The Emperor of France, whose name was Napoleon Bonaparte, refused the offer because he had dreams of starting an empire in the new world as well.

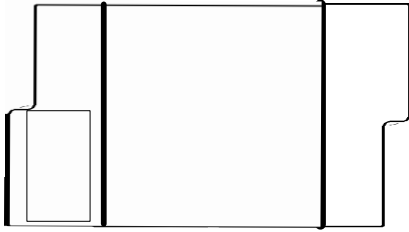
President Jefferson was not pleased with Napoleon's refusal. He later sent James Monroe to France with hopes of convincing Napoleon to reconsider. The French leader finally consented to selling all of the territory and a price was agreed upon. In 1803, the Louisiana Territory became part of America. The United States bought Louisiana for \$15 million, which is about the same as \$230 million in today's money.

Thomas Jefferson, who was a very conservative man, was hesitant to spend that amount of money. However, he realized how valuable the land was, and how important it was for the young country's independence. Today, the Louisiana Territory is considered to have been one of the cheapest purchases of land in history.

The Louisiana Territory covered a huge amount of land. Starting with what is now the state of Louisiana, and reaching north to the Canadian border, it was more than 828,000 square miles! The eastern border was the Mississippi river, and the western edge contained parts of Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana. The territory covered parts of 15 of today's states. With this one very important purchase, the size of the country doubled.



**Folder 1**



Cut out the booklet. Hotdog fold the flaps inward on the lines. Glue cover label on top of closed booklet and then cut down the middle of the cover label so that booklet will open. Glue into lapbook. Read **Doubling Our Size! The Louisiana Purchase**. Answer the questions on each flap.

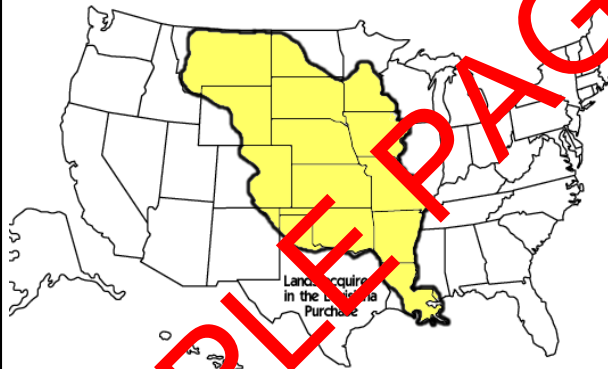
Hotdog fold

cut

Hotdog fold

From what country was the territory purchased?

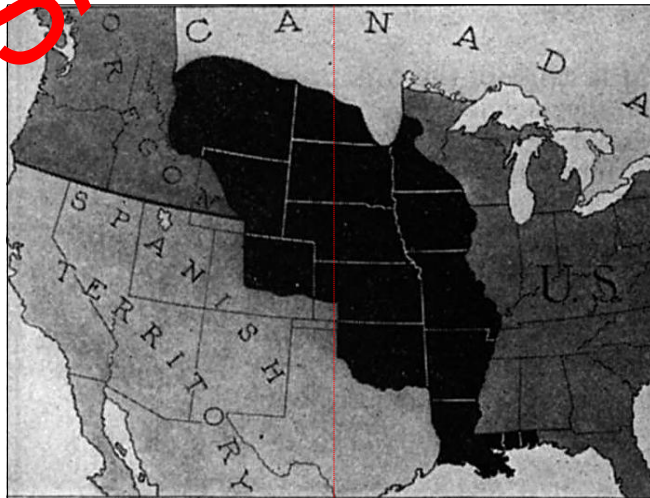
When was the territory purchased?



Why was this purchase important?

**SAMPLE PAGE**

Cover Label



**The Louisiana Purchase**