



Grades 2-7

An Overview of the 20th 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!**

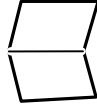
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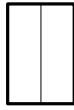
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Things to Know

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
- *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.



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



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

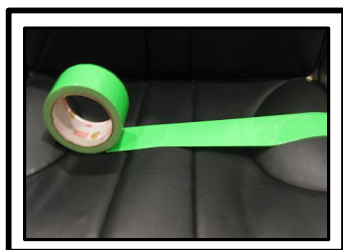


8. We provide the patterns for all the mini-booklets. Just cut out, construct and glue them into your lapbook. Refer to the color-coded placement page or the actual mini-booklet page for placement of each mini-booklet.

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)



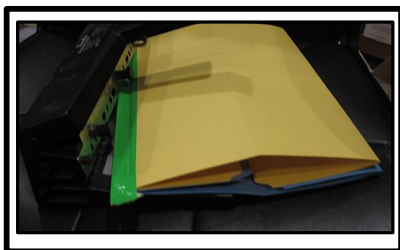
Roll out enough duct tape to go across the folders lengthwise.



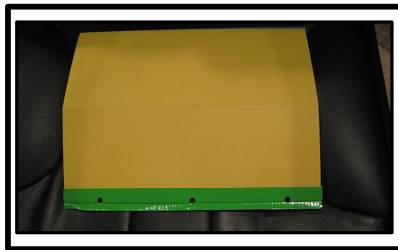
Put duct tape sticky side up. Place binded edge of lapbook on the duct tape (no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch!).



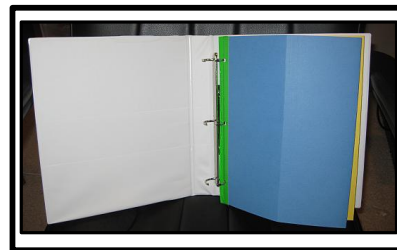
Then stick duct tape to the other side again about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. There will need to be enough tape to hole punch.



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

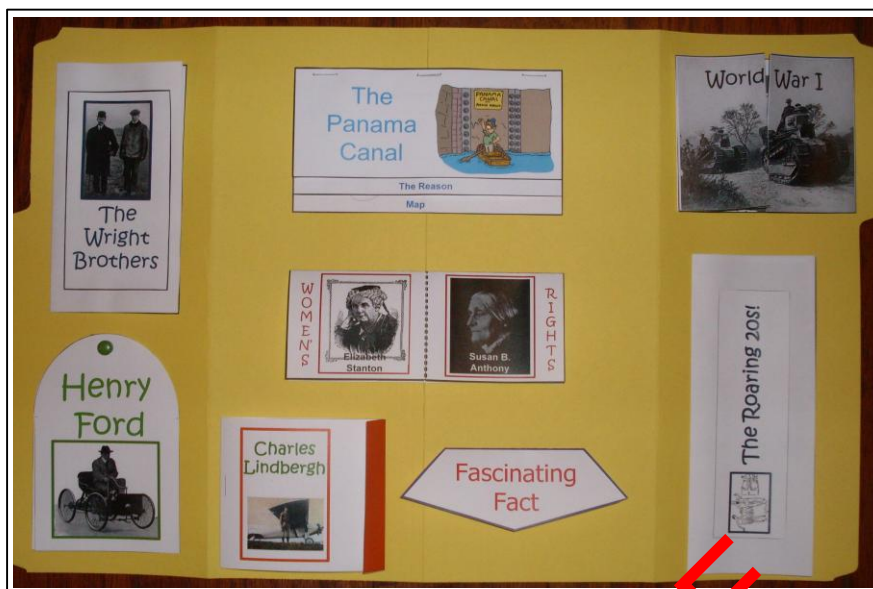


It will look like this.



Store folders in 3-ring binder.

Folder 1



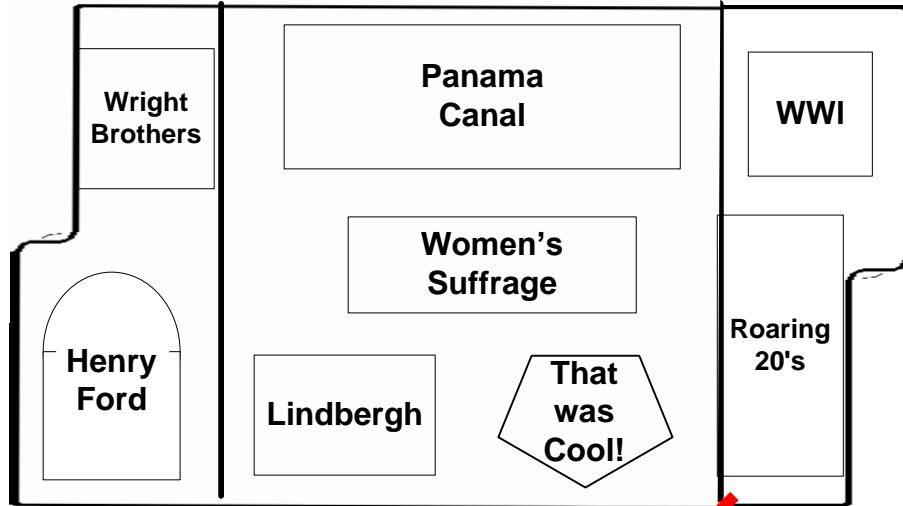
Folder 2



Folder 3



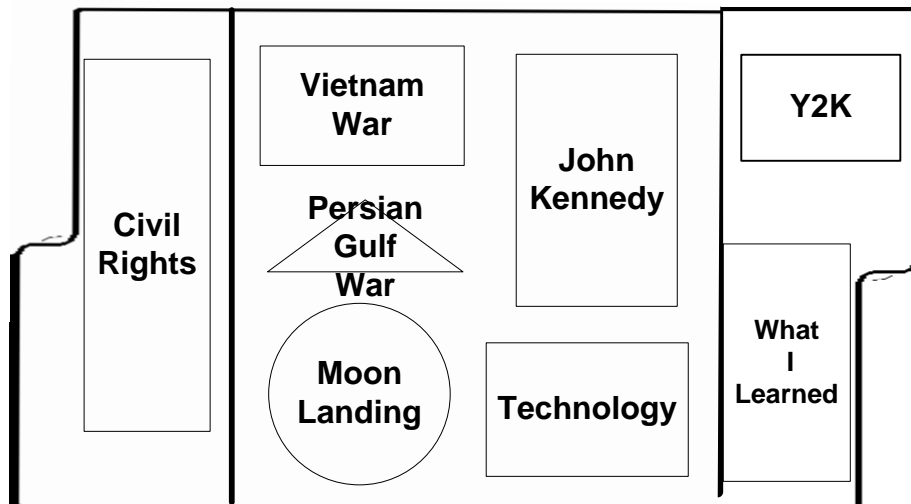
Folder 1



Folder 2



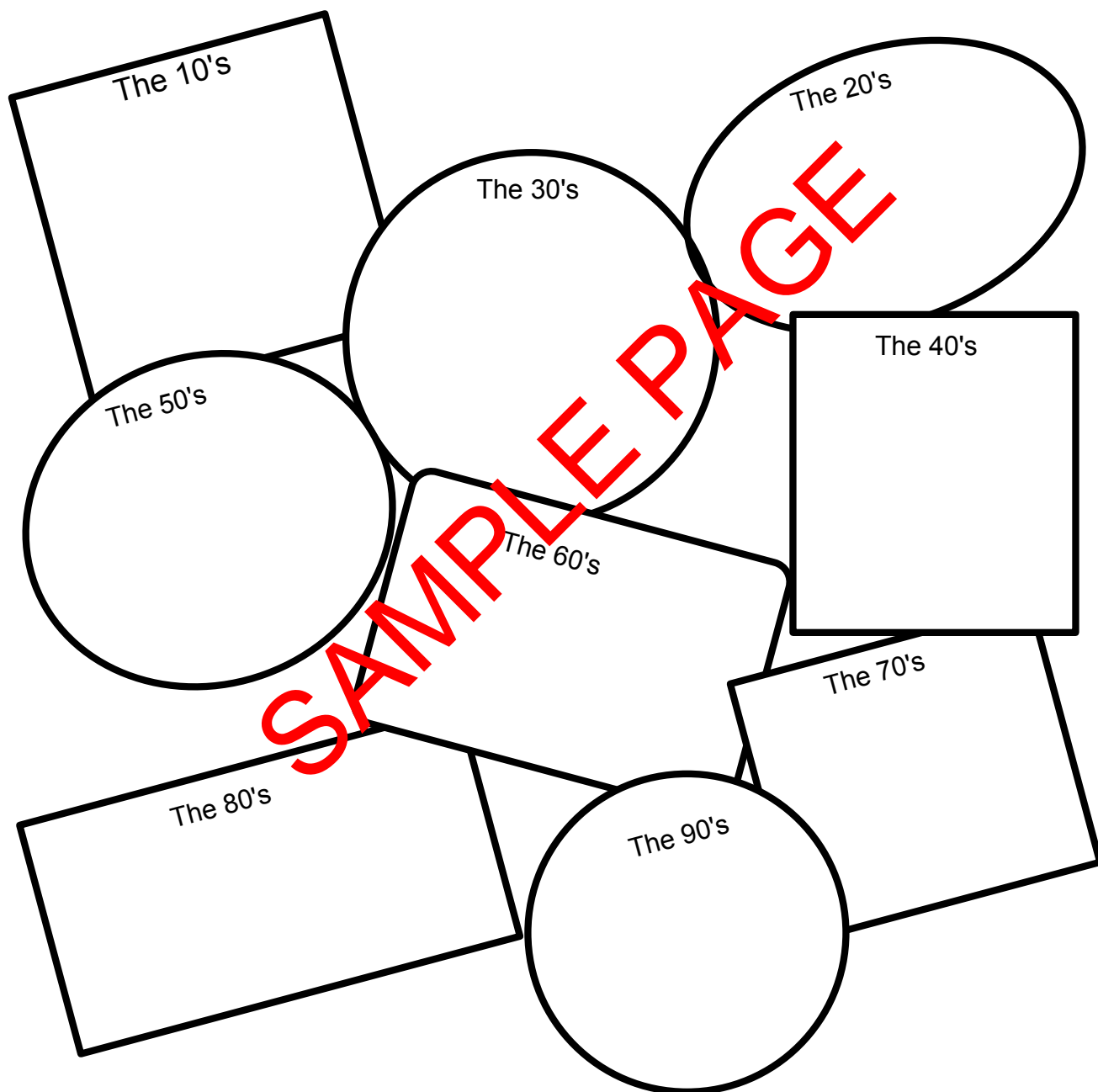
Folder 3



SAMPLE PAGE

Glue to front cover of lapbook. Draw a picture of an important person or event for each decade of the 20th century.

Overview of the 20th Century Lapbook



This belongs to _____



Table of Contents

Wilber and Orville Wright
Henry Ford
The Panama Canal
World War I
Women Gain the Right To Vote
The Roaring Twenties
Charles Lindbergh
The Great Depression
Hoover Dam
World War II
Propaganda Posters
The Cold War
The 1950's
The Vietnam War
Civil Rights Movement
John F. Kennedy
First Man of the Moon
Technology Boom
Persian Gulf War
The Y2K Scare

Wilbur and Orville Wright

Brothers Wilbur and Orville Wright were born in the mid 19th century. They grew up in Ohio. Together they ran various businesses. In 1895, they opened a bicycle shop. Both boys had been interested in flight since childhood. After reading about the death of Otto Lilienthal in a flying accident, they once again turned their attention back to flight. They began reading everything they could find on kites, bird flight, aircraft, and the task of building a plane.

Together they invented the first kite that was controlled by wing warping. Wing warping was the technique of bending the wing of the kite to alter the airflow. This enables the kite to alter its direction and height. Next, in 1902, they built a glider, which flew up to a height of 183m. After this success, they decided to try to build an aeroplane. Since they needed a vast open space, they moved to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. First, they built a propeller. Next, they built an engine. They tested both in a small wind tunnel.

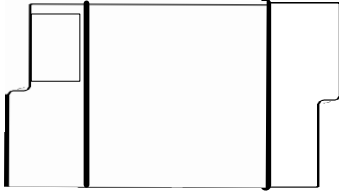
On December 17, 1903, they did their first aeroplane test flight on the Flyer 1. Wilbur flew the aircraft, which was propelled by two propellers. Each propeller turned in opposite directions to keep the aircraft level. The plane flew to a height of 260m. To document all their flight trials, they took photographs of each one. However, even with the pictures, many skeptics refused to believe that flight was possible. This did not dampen their spirits. They continued to build aeroplanes.

Their next plane, Flyer 3, went up on October 1905, and stayed in the air for 38 minutes. Three years later, they built a more powerful two-seater plane; the Wright Model A. Wilbur took the plane to France and set a new record for keeping the aircraft in the air for over 2 hours. The plane reached speeds of 44 mph and an altitude of 110m. Wilbur did not live long enough to see their dream become a reality. He died in 1912. Orville lived long enough to see the first jet aeroplanes fly. He died in 1948.



At Kitty Hawk, the Wright boys try out their glider

Folder 1



Lead **Wilbur and Orville Wright.**

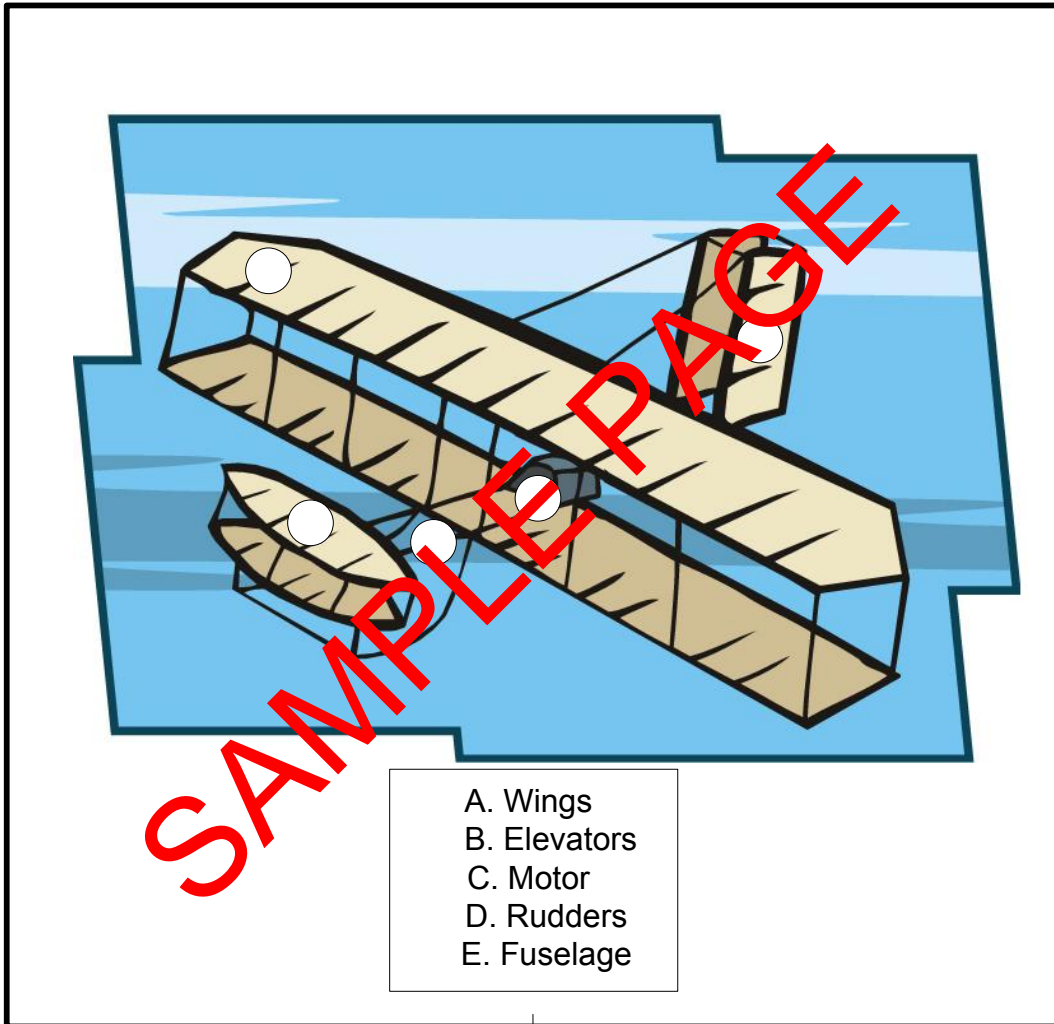
Cut out, hotdog fold in the middle, and glue cover label on top of the closed booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Label the parts of the Wright Brothers airplane.

Here is a place on the internet to help you.

<http://wright.nasa.gov/airplane/Images/flyer.gif>

Hotdog fold



Cover label



The
Wright
Brothers

Henry Ford

Henry Ford was born on July 30, 1863, in Greenfield, Michigan. He was forced to leave school at age 15 to work on his father's farm. In 1879, he moved to Detroit and became an apprentice in a machine shop. His first car was not at all like any car anyone has ever seen! The body looked like a small wooden box. It had one seat, a steering tiller, bike wheels, and an electric bell for a horn!

Ford decided that he wanted to start his own company, and by August 1899, he had raised enough money. After he spent \$86,000 of his investors' money and still had not produced a car, his investors bailed out on him. His first successful car appeared at the Grosse Pointe Blue Ribbon track in Detroit. Because of the interest in this new car, he was able to sell 6,000 \$10 dollar shares to start another company.

In 1909, Ford began the manufacturing of Model T. In the beginning of production, it took 14 hours to assemble a Model T. By improving mass production methods, he reduced this to 1 hour 33 minutes. With the quicker production time, Ford was able to lower the overall cost of each car. This enabled his company to undercut other cars on the market. In 1908, the price of his cars fell from \$1,000 to \$360; a price the average person could afford. No longer were cars solely for the rich and well off.

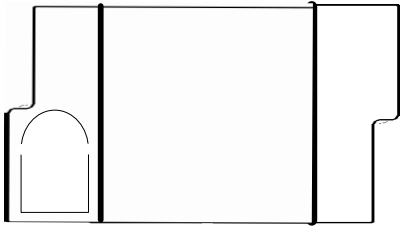
In the 1920s, Ford's business, the Ford Motor Company, grew rapidly. In 1925, it was producing 10,000 cars every 24 hours. By 1927, he had sold over 15,000,000 Model T cars. In 1938, Ford had a stroke. He turned the business over to his son, Edsel. Edsel died in 1942, and once again, Henry Ford returned to the company. Ford died on April 7, 1947 in Fair Lane, Dearborn, Michigan.

The first car to be released by the Detroit Automobile Company was a delivery wagon. It hit the market on January 12, 1900.

Find a picture of the "delivery wagon" and glue it here.



Folder 1



Read **Henry Ford**.

Cut out each piece on this page and the next. Fasten together at the top with a brad (or staple). Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Write what you learned from reading about Henry Ford.

