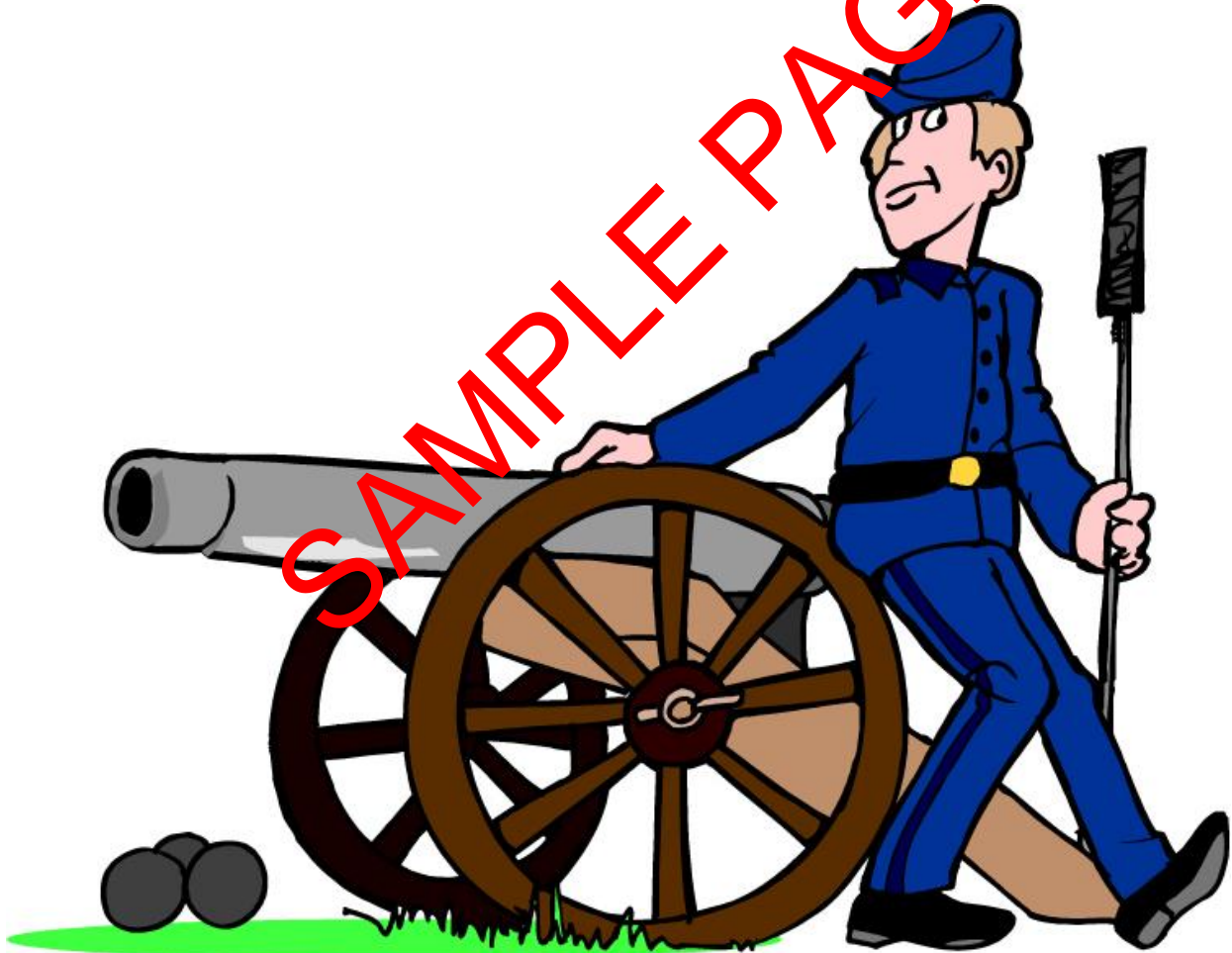




Grades 2-7

# The Civil War

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning  
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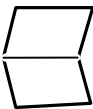
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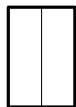
Printed in the United States of America

# 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 will 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.



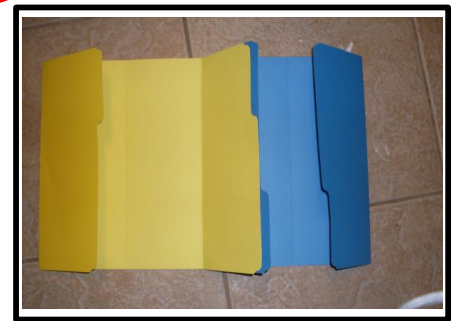
3. Take the right side and fold it all the way over until the tab is just before the middle crease in the folder. Do not overlap this crease with the tab.



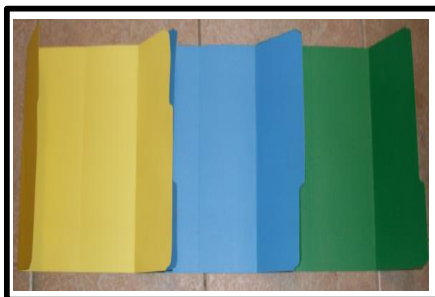
4. Fold the left hand-side over just to the crease but not overlapping it. Your folder now has two flaps. We like to run a ruler down each fold to make the fold neater and flatter. Do steps 3 and 4 to the remaining folders.



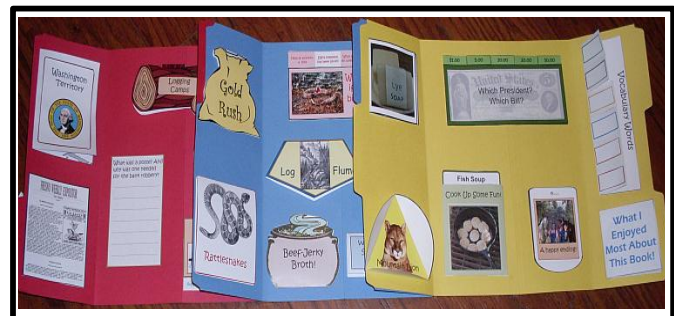
5. Take two of the folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps. We recommend using Zip Dry Paper Glue.



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



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

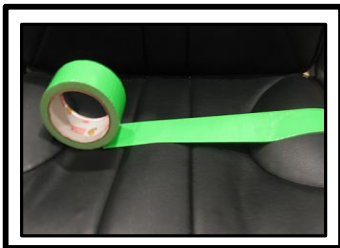


8. The patterns for all the mini-booklets are provided. Just cut out, construct, and glue them into your lapbook. Refer to the color-coded placement page or the actual mini-booklet page for placement of each mini-booklet.

## 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)



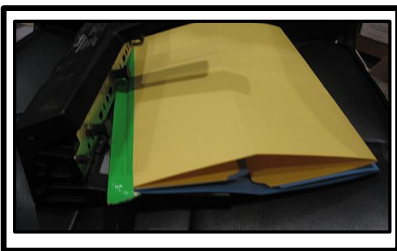
Roll out enough duct tape to go across the folders lengthwise.



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)

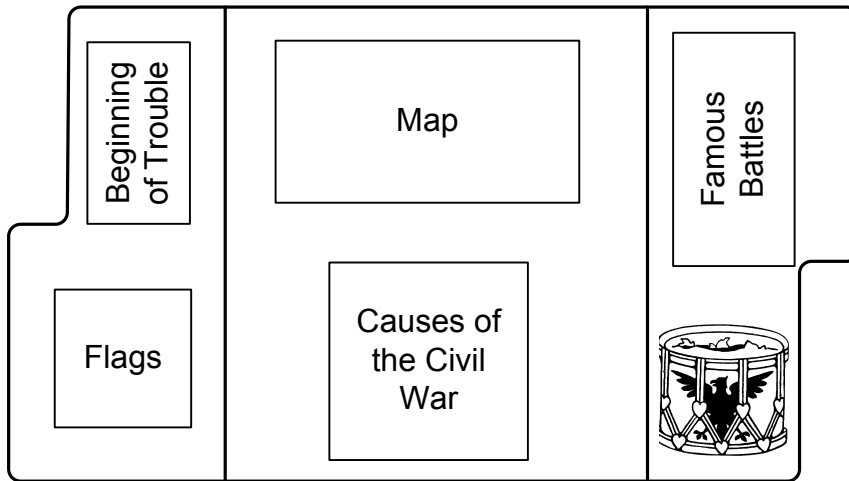
1. Label your tabs: Study Guide/Mini Booklets, Book Log, NICK Notes(easier) or Outline Form (harder), Biography Reports, What I Learned Pages (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).

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.

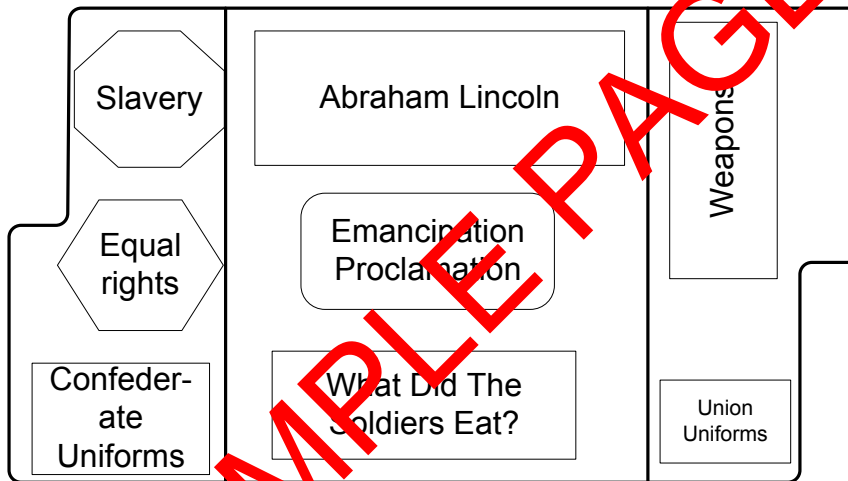
3. Hole punch your study guide and mini-booklets sheets and place behind the Study Guide tab. You will read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide is the booklet(s) that goes with that study guide.

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!

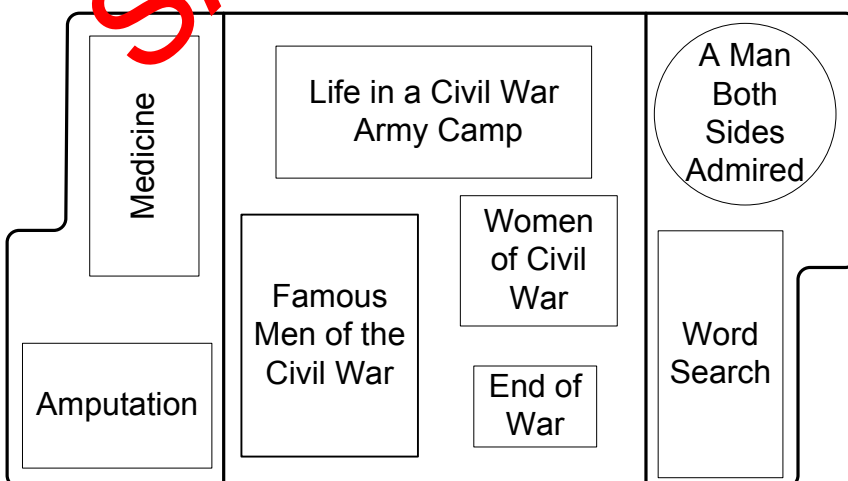
## Folder 1



## Folder 2

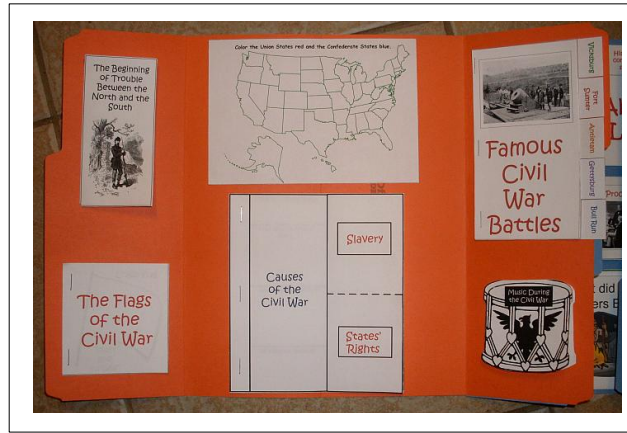


## Folder 3

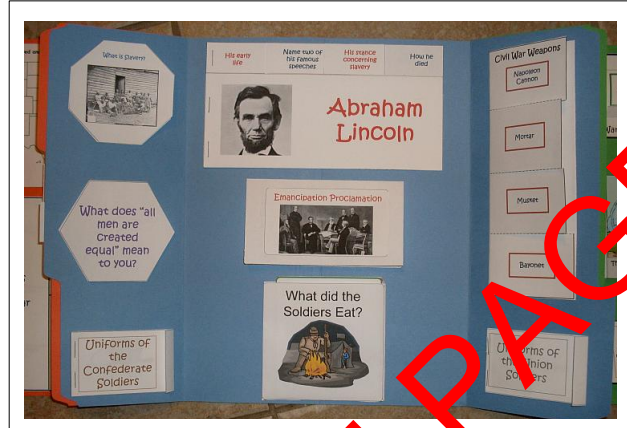




Folder 1



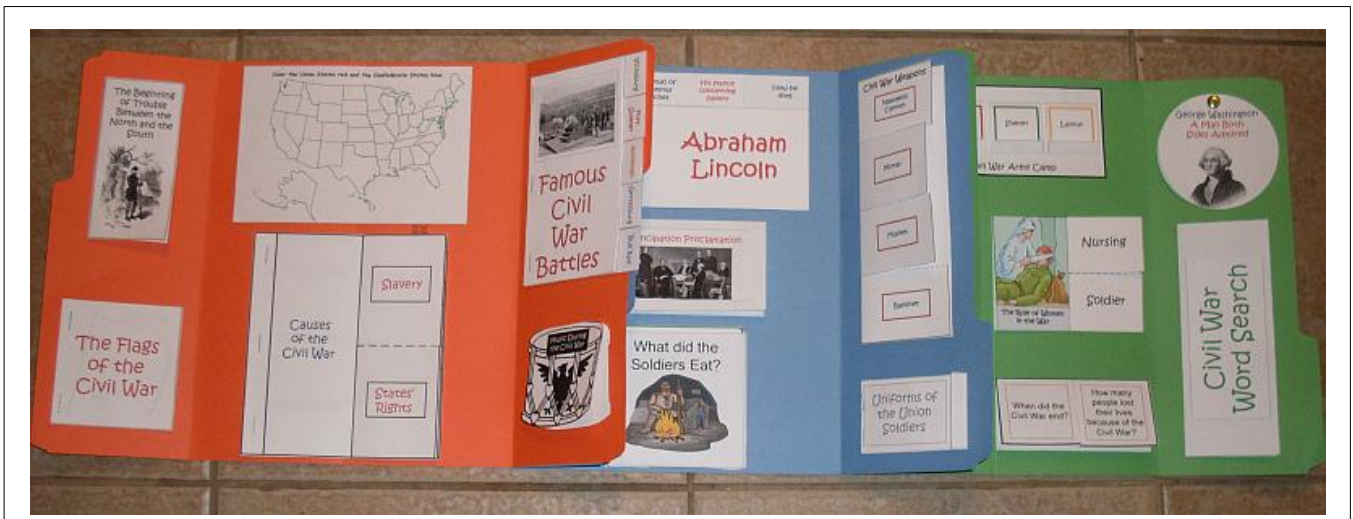
Folder 2



Folder 3



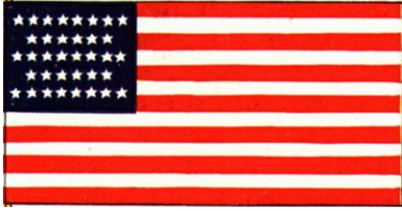
Entire Lapbook



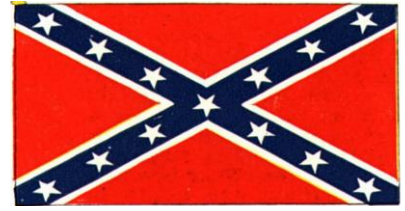
Complete the Picture- Color in the scene of a Civil War army camp. Add soldiers, a haversack, a horse, a musket, cup and plate, and more. Cut out around dotted lines and glue to front cover of your closed lapbook.

# The Civil War





## Table of Contents



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What did the Soldiers Eat?

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The War Comes to an End

George Washington- A Man Both Sides Admired

Civil War Word Search

**SAMPLE PAGE**

## The Beginning of Trouble Between the North and South

The Civil War was a conflict between the states of the United States of America. The states of the North, called the Union, fought against the states of the South, or the Confederates. There are numerous causes as to why war erupted between the two sides. Most agree to two major causes-slavery and states' rights.

The issue of slavery was a volatile topic during this time. Each side thought the other side was very, very wrong and tempers flared during discussions of their views. The South felt like they had a right to keep their slaves. With its agricultural economy, the South depended on slaves to manage their farms and plantations. The North felt strongly that slavery was wrong. They believed that "all men were created equal." The North made its money with industry and commercialism; it didn't depend on the back-breaking labor of slaves. The North wanted every person to have the right to work and earn money.

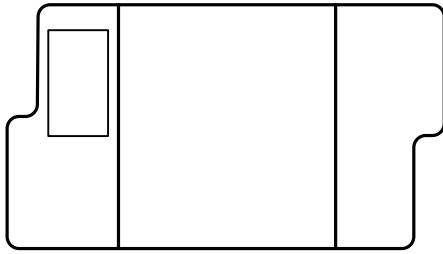
Along with the slavery issue was the issue of states' rights. The South felt that each state had a say in whether it would keep its slaves, or become a free state. There was also the issue of the new territories that were becoming states. Would they be admitted as a free state or slave state? The North, which had more political power than the South, tried forcing its beliefs on the South. It didn't help matters when a man by the name of Abraham Lincoln became the new President of the United States. His election enraged the South!

Lincoln believed in a free form of government. After his election, eleven southern states seceded from the Union. They formed the Confederate States of America under the leadership of Jefferson Davis. They believed that they could establish an independent Confederacy of states in which slavery would be protected. The North insisted that the secession was unconstitutional and threatened military force if the South did not return. But, the South held firm.

The fighting began on April 12, 1861, when the Confederate army attacked a Union army in South Carolina at Fort Sumter. After shots were fired, President Lincoln called for a volunteer army from each of the states. This led to more southern states seceding from the Union. Both the Confederate and Union states began raising up armies.

The Confederate States, or Rebels, were South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. General Robert E. Lee would be in charge of the Confederate troops. The Union States, or Yankees, were Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, California and Oregon. The Union troops were commanded by Ulysses S. Grant.

## Folder 1



Read **The beginning of Trouble Between the North and the South.**

Cut out as one piece. Tri-fold with title page on front. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Answer the questions in the booklet.

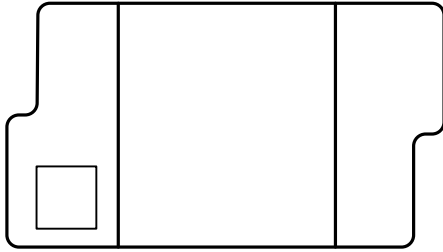
What were the Northern states called?	Why did the Southern states want to leave the Union?	What were the Northern states upset about?
What were the Southern states called?		

**SAMPLE PAGE**

The Beginning  
of Trouble  
Between the  
North and the  
South



## Folder 1



Cut out the three squares. Place the cover sheet on top and staple together down the left hand side.

**Directions:** Using the internet, a reference book, or the pictures on the Table of Contents page, color in the flags of the Confederate and the Union.

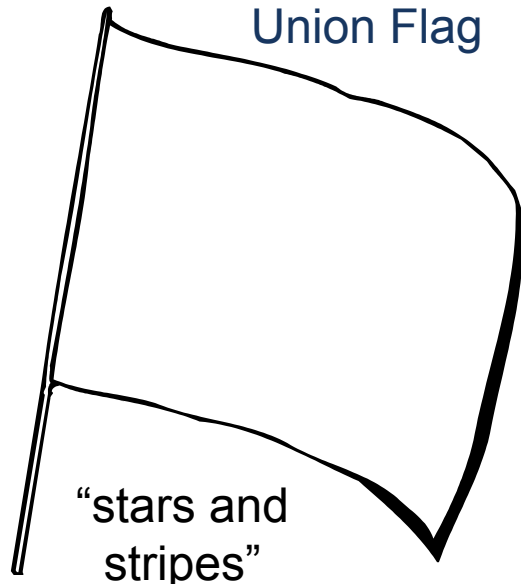
Confederate  
Flag



"stars and  
bars"

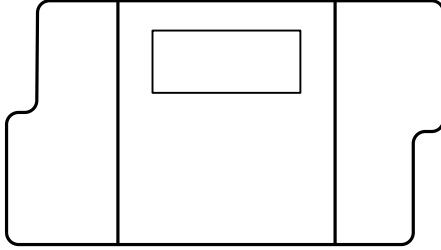
# The Flags of the Civil War

Union Flag



"stars and  
stripes"

## Folder 1



Read **The Beginning of Trouble for Between the North and South.**

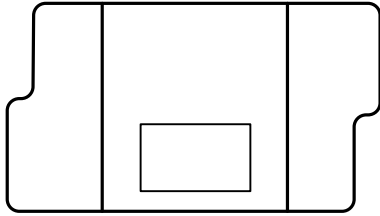
Cut out the map around the solid line and glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Follow the directions written on the map.

Color the Union States red and the Confederate States blue.



### Folder 1



Read **The Beginning of Trouble for Between the North and South.**

Cut out the piece on this page and the next two pages. Stack with this piece on top. Staple down the left hand side in the box. Cut on the dotted line to make flaps. Glue into lapbook. **Directions:** Lift flap and write about each topic under flap on paper that is right below. Directions for the next two pages are at the top of each page.

	Causes of the Civil War	Slavery
		States' Rights

A large rectangular frame divided into three vertical sections. The leftmost section is empty. The middle section contains the text "Causes of the Civil War". The rightmost section is divided horizontally by a dashed line. Above the dashed line is a box containing the word "Slavery". Below the dashed line is a box containing the words "States' Rights". A large red watermark "SAMPLE PAGE" is diagonally overlaid across the entire frame.



In the left hand spaces below, answer the questions. The space to the right is where the answers to your question from the top page will be written.

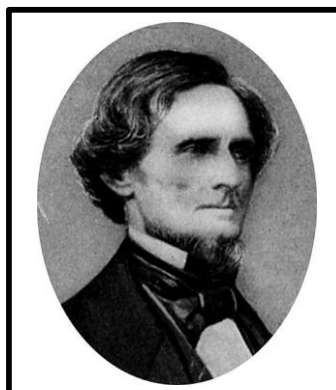
Date the Civil War began	
How many Confederate states?	
How many Union states?	
Who fired the first shot?	

SAMPLE PAGE

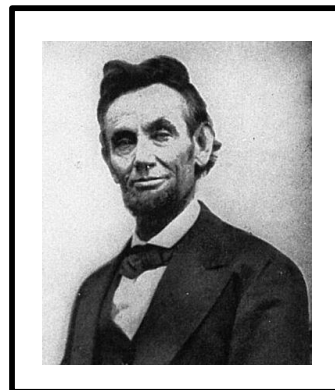
Cut out pictures from below and glue into correct box. In the space on the right, write in the name of the person.

	<p>Who led the Southern states?</p> <p>Glue picture from below here</p>
	<p>Who led the Northern states?</p> <p>Glue picture from below here</p>

SAMPLE PAGE



Jefferson Davis



Abraham Lincoln

## Famous Battles of the Civil War

**Battle at Vicksburg**-May 18-July 4, 1863. Fought in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Union army led by Major General Ulysses S. Grant. Confederate army led by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton. This battle, the biggest in the Vicksburg campaign, is known to have been a major contributor to bringing an end to the Civil War. This battle led to the Union troops taking over the entire Mississippi Valley and splitting up the southern states. Union wins

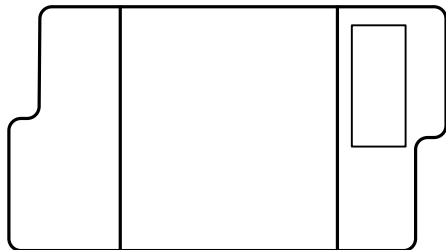
**Battle of Gettysburg**-July 1-3, 1863. Led by General Robert E. Lee, this battle took place near the town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania against the Union soldiers led by Major General George G. Meade. It is considered the turning point of the Civil War. More than 7,000 soldier lost their life. Union wins.

**Battle of Ft. Sumter**-April 12-13, 1861. This battle took place near Charleston, South Carolina and was the battle that began the Civil War. Lead by the Union officer Major Robert Anderson and Confederate officer Brigadier General P.G.T. Beauregard. Confederates win.

**Battle of Antietam**-September 16-18, 1862. This battle took place in Sharpsburg, Maryland. Union army led by Major General George B. McClellan and the Confederate army led by General Robert E. Lee. This battle caused the Confederate army to retreat back across the Potomac River. 23,100 soldiers died in this battle. No winner but the Union gained an advantage.

**Battle of Bull Run**-July 21, 1861. This battle took place in Manassas, Virginia. It is called The Battle Manassas by the south. Lead by Union officer Brigadier General Irvin McDowell and Confederate officer Brigadier General Joseph E. Johnston and General P.G.T. Beauregard. This battle made many realize that the Civil War was really going to happen. 5,000 soldiers lost their lives. Confederates win.

**Folder 1**

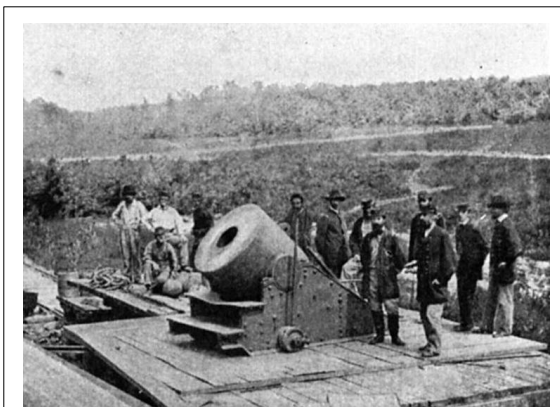


Read **Famous Battles of the Civil War.**

Cut out the pieces. **DO NOT CUT OFF TABS.** Stack together with title page on top and staple down the left side.

**Directions:** Fill out the information for each page.

Vicksburg



# Famous Civil War Battles

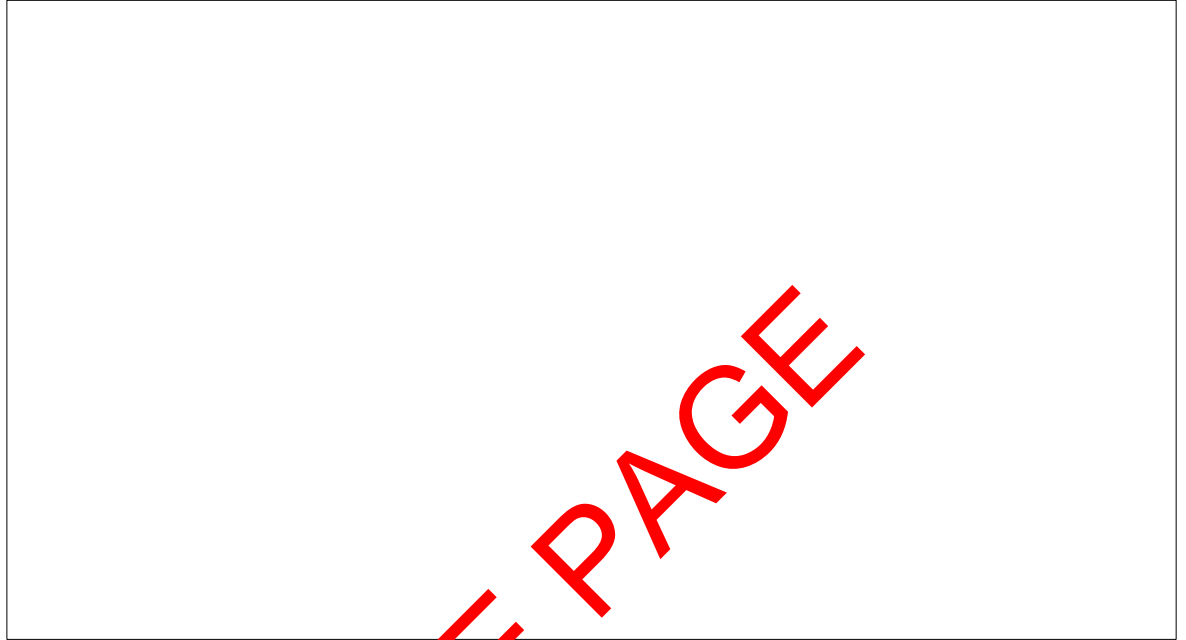
SAMPLE PAGE

Gettysburg

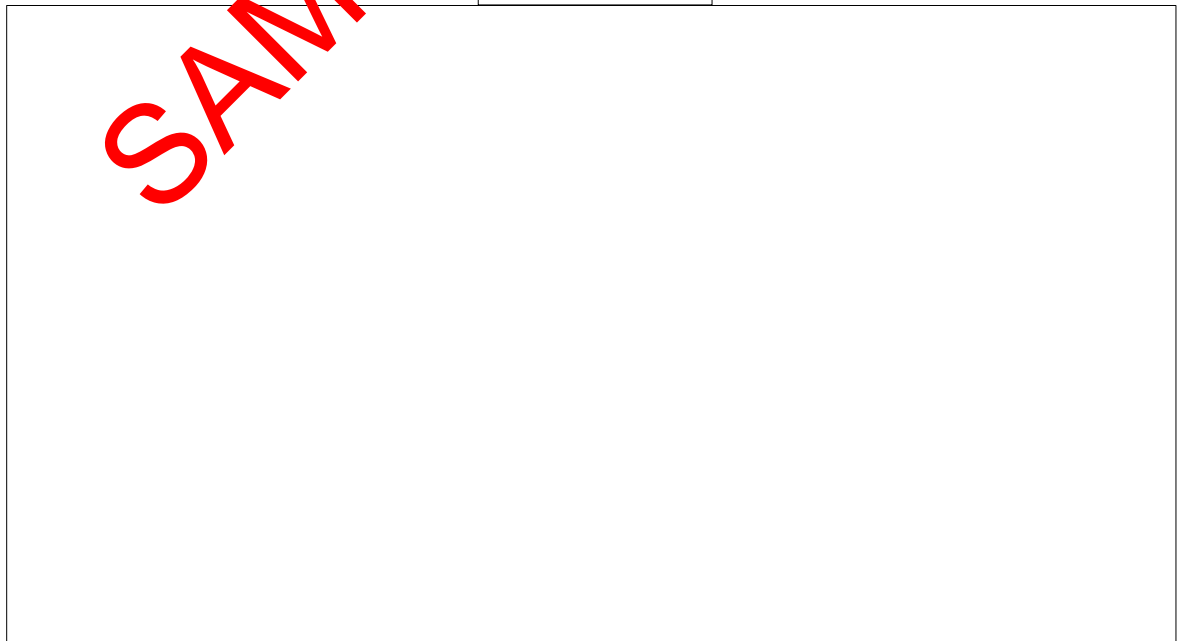
Bull Run

**SAMPLE PAGE**

**Fort  
Sumter**



**Antietam**



**SAMPLE PAGE**