



Grades 2-7

Early Explorers

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!**

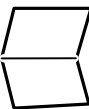
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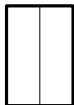
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Things to Know

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.



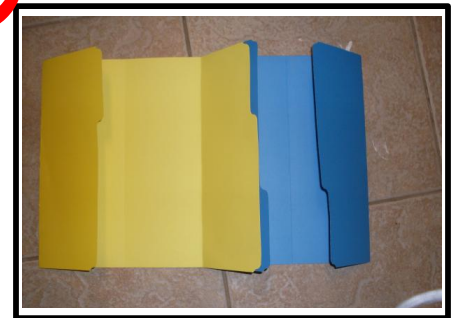
3. Take the right side and fold it all the way over until the tab is just before the middle crease in the folder. Do not overlap this crease with the tab.



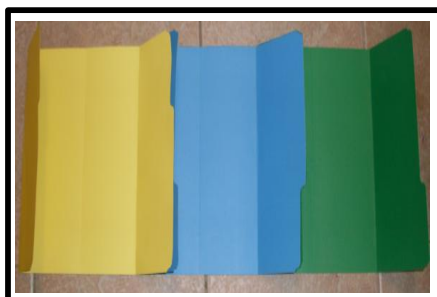
4. Fold the left hand-side over just to the crease but not overlapping it. Your folder now has two flaps. We like to run a ruler down each fold to make the fold neater and flatter. Do steps 3 and 4 to the remaining folders.



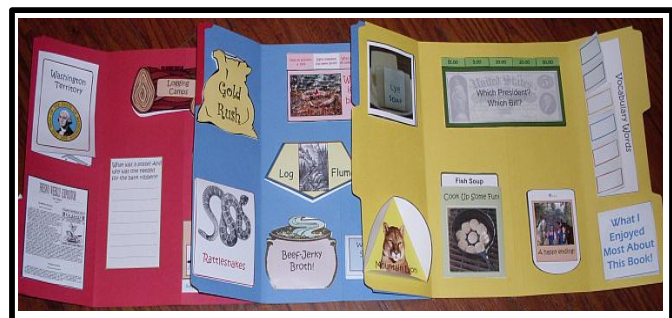
5. Take two of the folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps. We recommend using Zip Dry Paper Glue.



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



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

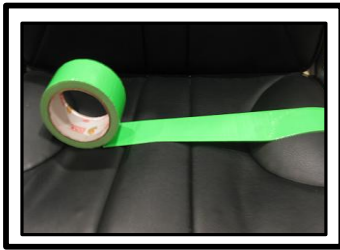


8. The patterns for all the mini-booklets are provided. Just cut out, construct, and glue them into your lapbook. Refer to the color-coded placement page or the actual mini-booklet page for placement of each mini-booklet.

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.

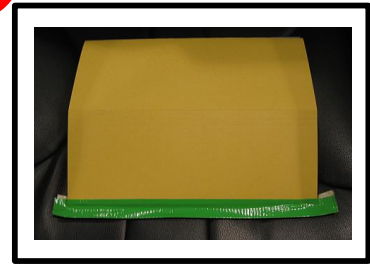
How to make a storage system for your lapbook(s)



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!).



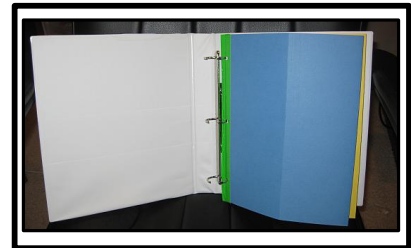
Then stick duct tape to the other side again about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. There will need to be enough tape to hole punch.



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).

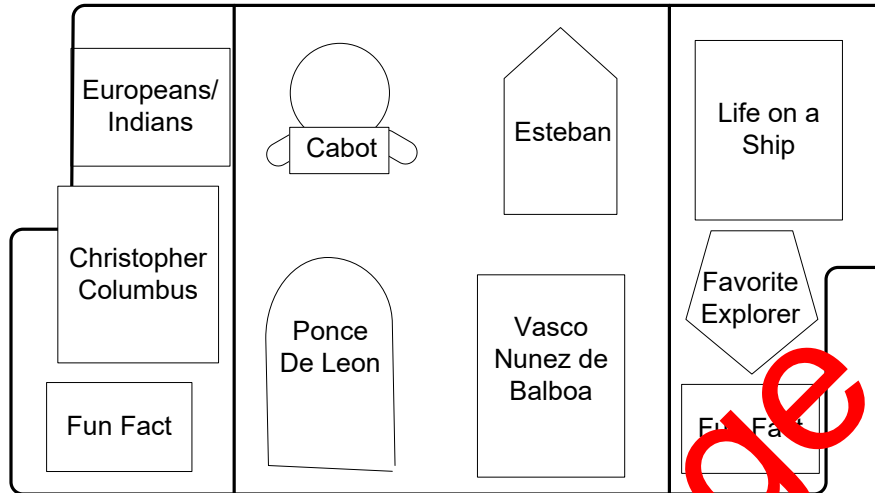
2. You will find a master copy of all of these special pages at the back of the lapbook packet. Make copies of the NICK Notes or Outline Form, Biography Report (if included), and What I Learned Pages and put them behind the tabs. Make more copied of the Book Log if your child reads a lot and needs more 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!

Booklet Placement Key

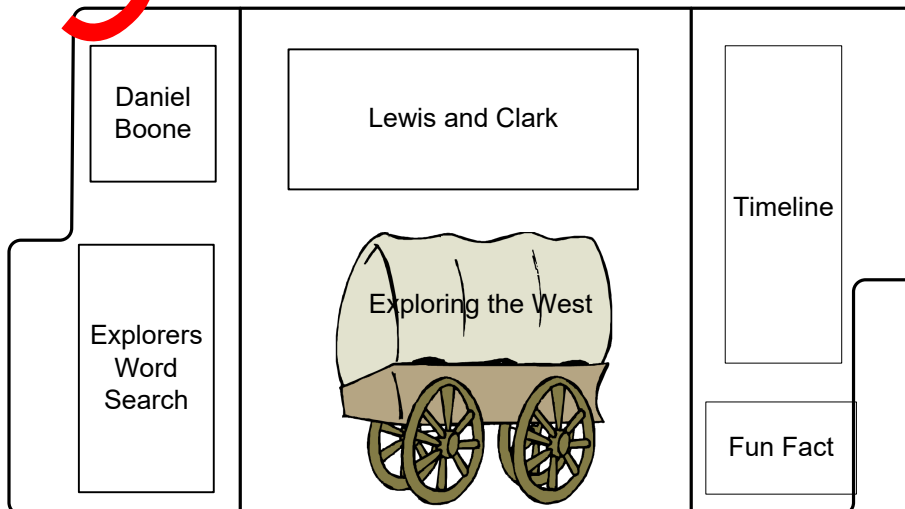
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



Photos of lapbook

Folder 1



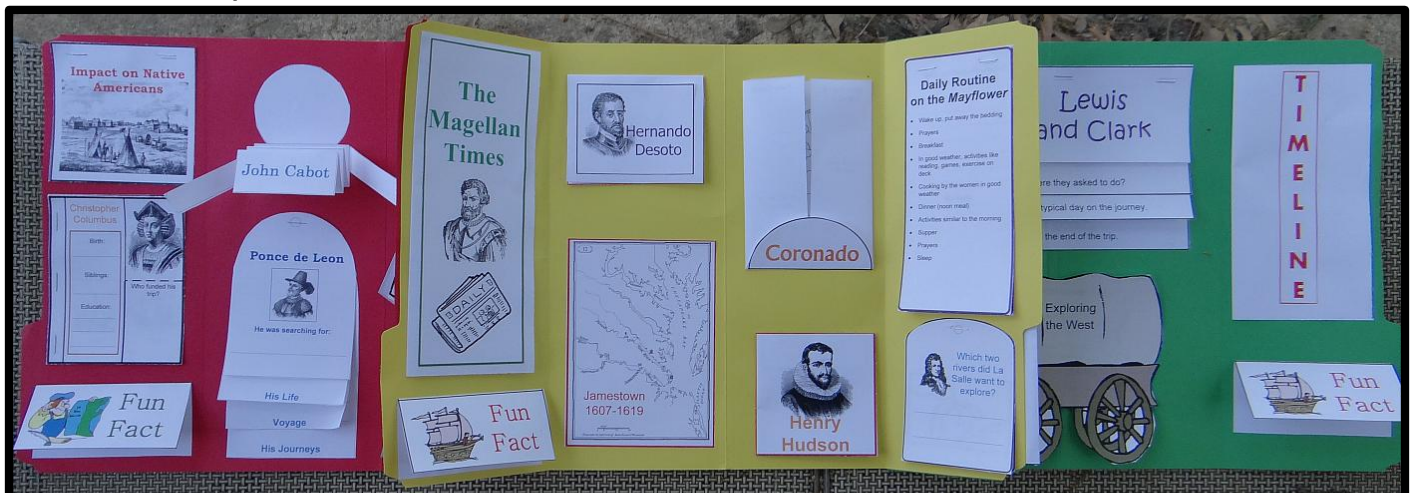
Folder 2



Folder 3



Entire Lapbook



Sample Page

Table of Contents

Europeans Begin to Explore-The
Impact on Native Americans

Christopher Columbus

John Cabot

Esteban

Juan Ponce De Leon

Vasco Núñez de Balboa

Ferdinand Magellan

Hernando De Soto

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado

Henry Hudson

The Virginia Company

The Pilgrims

Bene-Robert de La Salle

Daniel Boone

Explorer Word Search

Lewis and Clark

Exploring the West



Early Explorers

Lapbook



Name _____

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook

Europeans Begin to Explore- The Impact on Native Americans

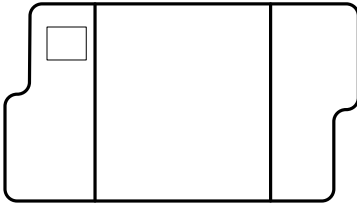
Many people contend that Christopher Columbus “discovered” America. But the Native Americans (Indians) were present long before any of the explorers landed on the North American continent. American Indians varied considerably from area to area, as did their reactions to European settlements.

Indian families lived in tribes. Each family was dependent on the other for survival. The Indians of North America were scattered all over this vast continent. The Indians lived here for hundreds of years before the European settlers began exploring the new America.

They lived by the customs and practices of their ancestors and used the land only as they needed it, believing it was sacred. Around the 1500s, European explorers began to explore inland on the new found continent. They often were peaceful toward the Indians, but many times they were fearful and killed them. The white man brought many new things to the Indians, such as copper, iron, metal for weapons, and new foods and plants. They also brought new diseases and war.

The Europeans began to no longer feel like a visitor to this land. They wanted to own all of it. There were more and more people coming over, and more land was needed for their expansion. The United States government began dividing the country during its expansion. Indians were given small plots of land called reservations. Most Indians were forced from their homelands 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. This is why few tribes are left today.

Folder 1

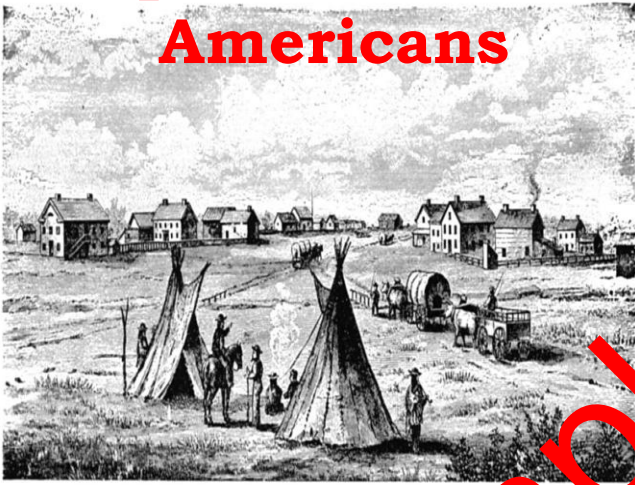


Read **Europeans Begin to Explore**.

Cut out the three squares on this page. Stack with title page on top. Staple together at the top. Glue inside the lapbook.

Directions: Write about the impact exploration had on the Native Americans.

Impact on Native Americans



Sample Page

Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in the year 1451. He was the oldest of five children. His father was a wool weaver. As a child he helped his father with the weaving, but his dream was to sail the seas. Because he was from a poor family, he had very little formal education. He taught himself the things he was interested in learning.

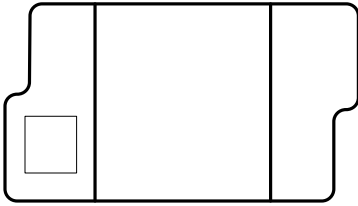
Nearly everyone knows the line: "Columbus sailed the ocean blue ... in fourteen hundred ninety two (1492)." It all began with a desire to find a shorter route to India by sailing west. He wanted to be able to trade in India for spices, which was a very lucrative business during that time.

First, he spent about 7 years trying to find a country to finance his journey. He traveled throughout Europe looking for support. He could not find anyone who wanted to support such a dangerous voyage around the southern tip of Africa. Eventually, Portugal also turned him down, so he traveled on to Spain. Spain had been involved in a civil war and had much debt. They also were behind Europe in progress because of their internal war. So, King Ferdinand II and Queen Isabella of Spain decided this was a good way to prove that Spain could still be powerful.

Once the money had been provided, Columbus began the construction of three ships. They were called the Niña, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria. He began his voyage on August 3, 1492. Travel was difficult and his crew was afraid of being lost at sea or dying of starvation. He spent much time trying to ease their concerns, but eventually gave in to their fears. He agreed to turn back if land was not found within three days. Luckily, October 11, 1492, he spotted the Caribbean islands off southeastern North America. He also explored the island of Hispaniola. He was convinced it was a part of India. This is why he named the natives Indians. On the journey back to Spain, the Santa Maria sank, so only the Nina and Pinta made the round trip voyage. Columbus was welcomed back to Spain as a hero.

Columbus eventually made 3 additional voyages to the Americas between 1493 and 1504. Each time he believed he made it to India. He never realized that he had discovered a New World. In America, we celebrate Columbus Day on the second Monday in October to recognize his discovery.

Folder 1


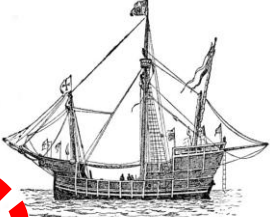

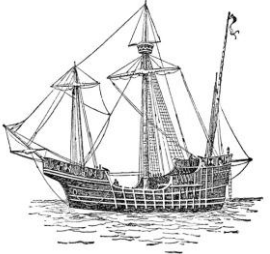


Read **Christopher Columbus**.

Cut out the three pieces on this page. Stack on top of each other with title piece on top. Staple down the left side. Cut on the dotted line to form two flaps. Glue inside the lapbook.

Directions: On the back of the flap with the picture of Columbus, draw the flag of Spain. Fill out the information in the booklet.

Map: This is an actual drawing of what Columbus thought the world looked like at the time of his voyage. Use a color to trace the route of Columbus.

<h2>Christopher Columbus</h2>		How many trips did he make? _____	
	Birth: _____ Siblings: _____ Education: _____ _____ _____	Who funded his trip? _____	Date of Discovery: _____
			
		The N _____	The S _____

Sample Page

