



Grades 2-7

# Exploring Artists

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



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

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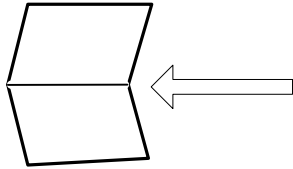
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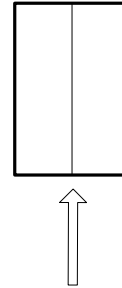
**SAMPLE PAGE**

# Things to Know

**Hamburger Fold**-Fold horizontally



**Hotdog Fold**-Fold vertically



**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 referred to as "cover label."

## 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!

## Lapbook Assembly Choices

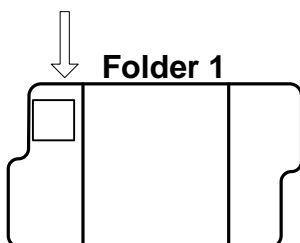
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

**We recommend using Zip Dry Glue or Elmer's Extreme.**

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!

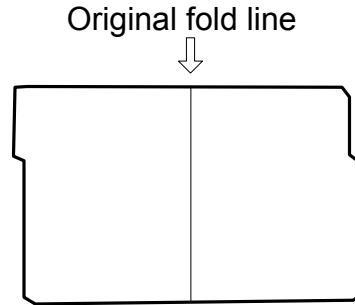
## How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

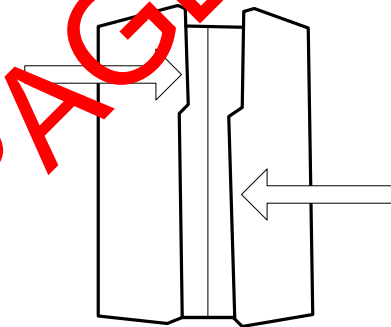
# Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*

Highest part of flap.



Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

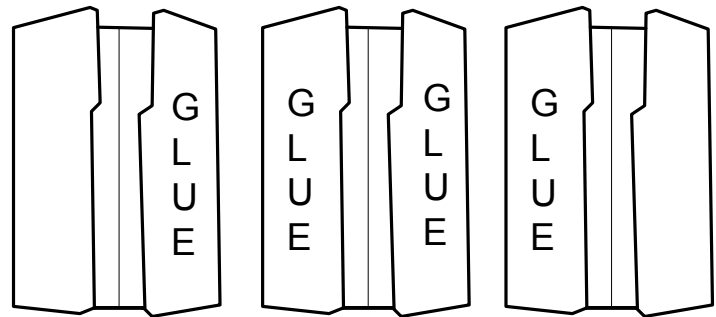
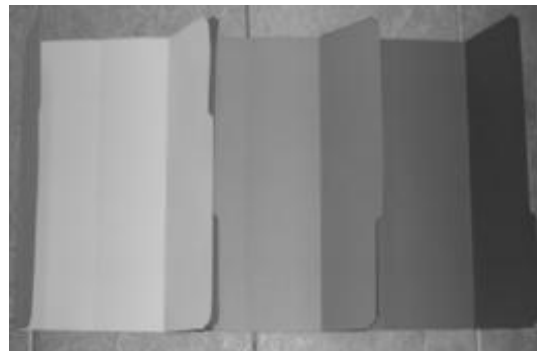
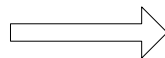


Photo of a completed lapbook base



## Supplies and Storage

- \*Lapbook Pages
- \*3 Colored File Folders
- \*Scissors
- \*Glue
- \*Stapler
- \*Brads (not needed for every lapbook. If brads are not available, a stapler will do.)
- \*Hole Puncher (again, not needed for every lapbook.)

### To make the storage system (optional)

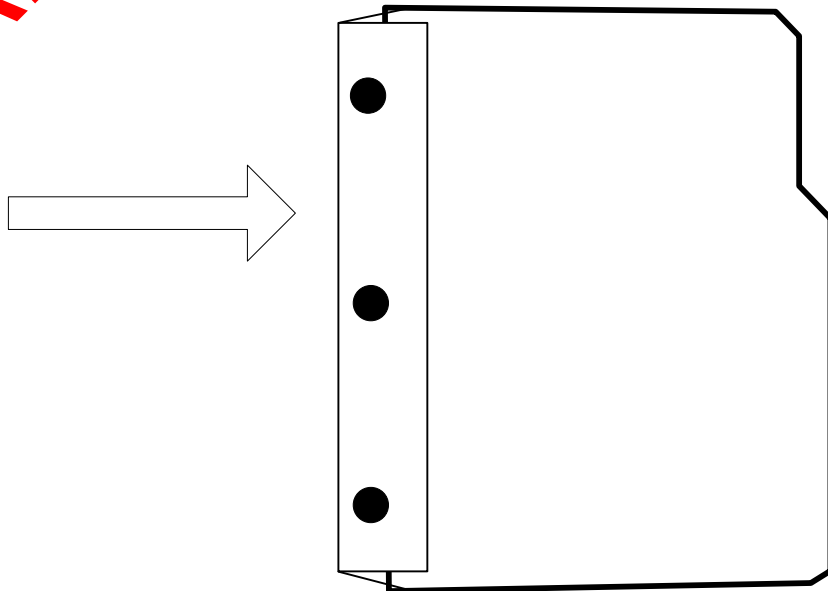
**See details below about the use of a storage system.**

- \*Duct tape (any color)
- \*One 3-ring binder
- \*Hole Puncher

### **My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?**

Yes! A three-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 share with dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When you are through sharing your lapbooks, just place the three-ring binder back on your bookshelf! Below are step-by-step directions of how to prepare each lapbook to be placed in a three-ring binder.

Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place one edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. Be careful when punching the holes that you do not punch the holes in the folder. If you do, that's okay. Then place in three-ring binder. Depending on the size of your three-ring binder, you can store many lapbooks in it.



## 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).

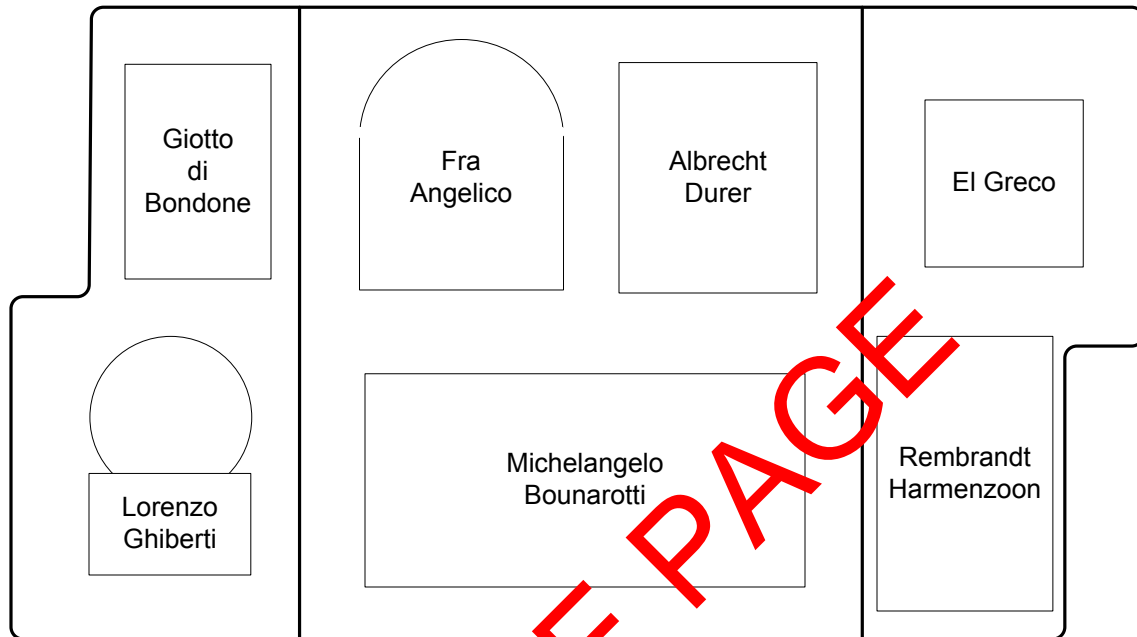
2. You will find a master copy of all of these special pages at the back of the lapbook packet. Make copies of the NICK Notes or Outline Form, Biography Report (if included), and What I Learned Pages and put them behind the tabs. Make more copied of the Book Log if your child reads a lot and needs more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

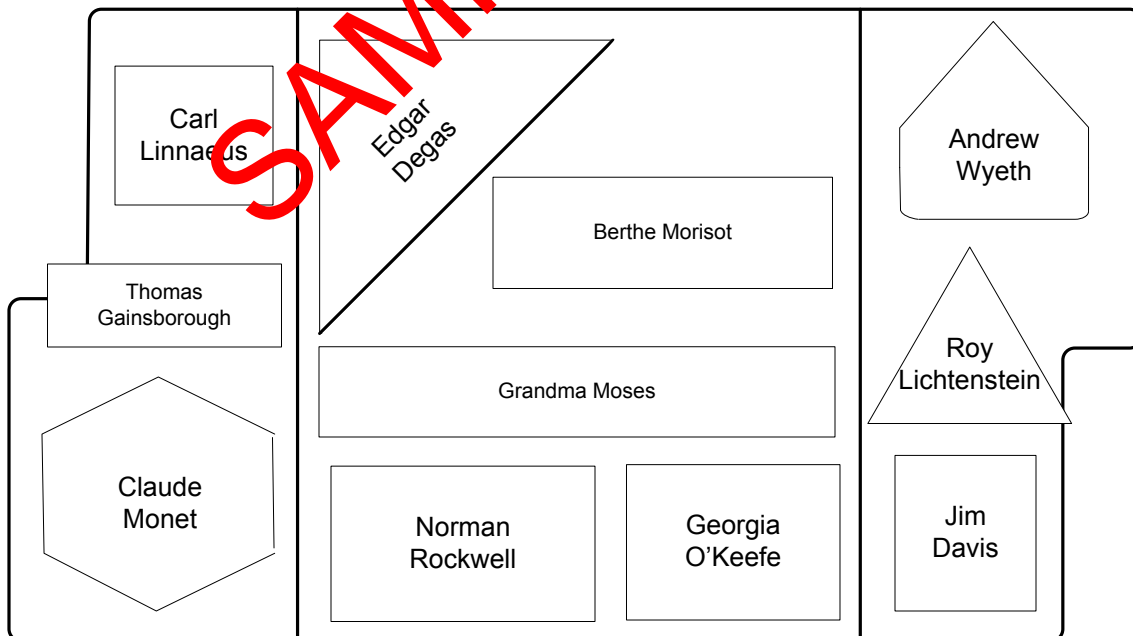
4. Keeping your office supplies handy-Measure the bottom of a quart size zip-lock bag. Then measure out a strip of duct tape that length. Lay the zip-lock bag on the lower edge of the tape. Fold the other end of the tape down on the zip-lock bag. Your duct tape should be sticking out from the bag. Now, 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 for each folder

## Folder 1



## Folder 2



# Table of Contents

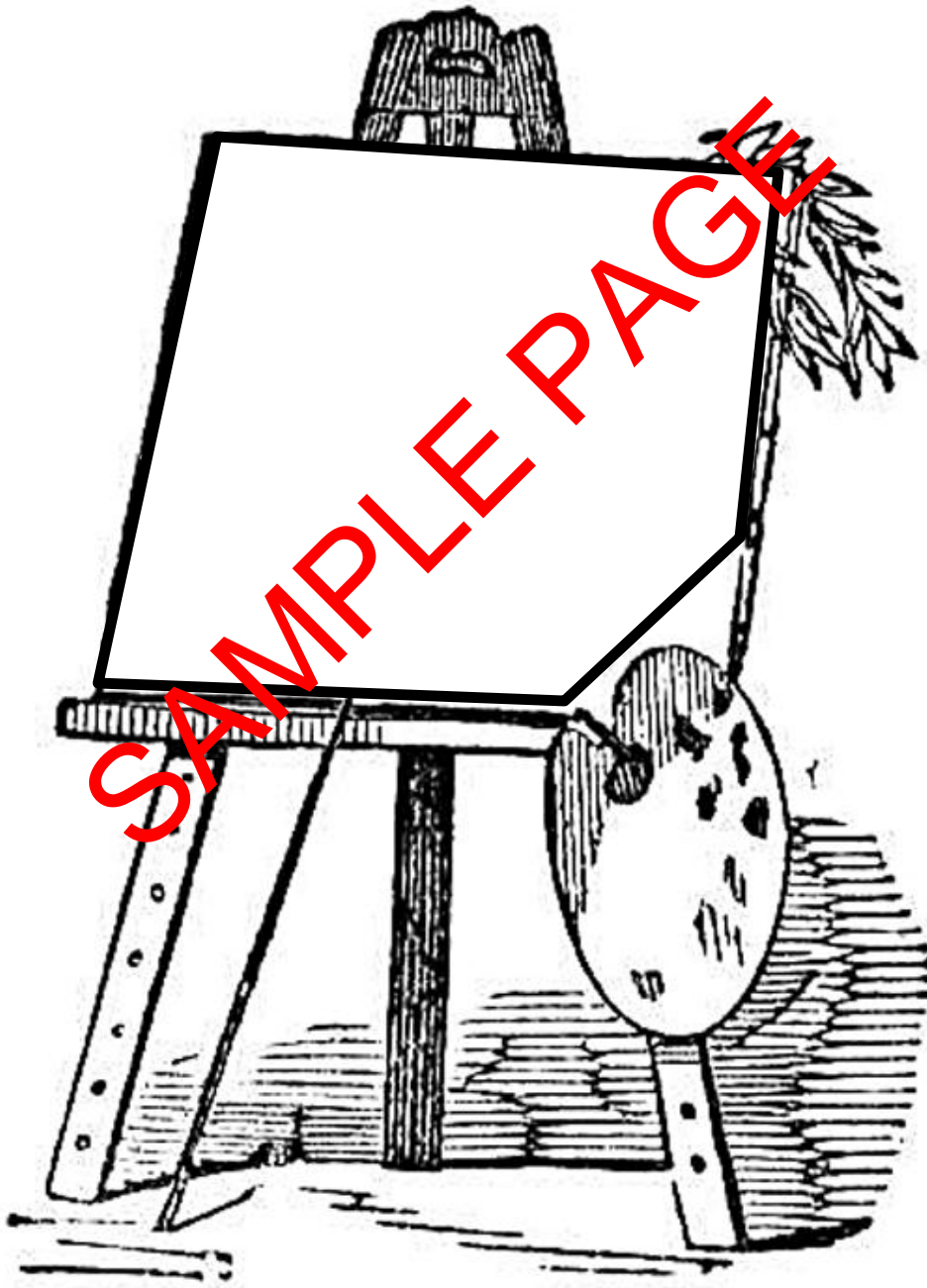
Giotto di Bondone  
Lorenzo Ghiberti  
Fra Angelico  
Albrecht Durer  
Michelangelo Buonarroti  
El Greco  
Rembrandt Harmenszoon  
Carl Linnaeus  
Thomas Gainsborough  
Claude Monet  
Edgar Degas  
Berthe Morisot  
Grandma Moses  
Norman Rockwell  
Georgia O'Keefe  
Andrew Wyeth  
Roy Lichtenstein  
Jim Davis

SAMPLE PAGE



Cut out the cover sheet and glue to the first page of your lapbook. Pretend that you are an artist. Paint your masterpiece on the easel.

# Exploring Artists



**SAMPLE PAGE**

## Giotto di Bondone

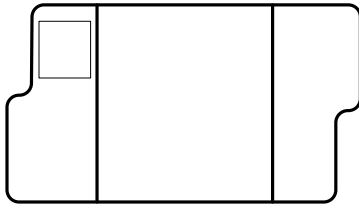
Giotto di Bondone, best known as Giotto, was a famous painter of the late Middle Ages. Not much is known to us about his life. We know he was born in Florence, Italy, around 1266 and that his family lived in the country.

At the time Giotto lived, not a lot of people knew how to read or write. Since most people couldn't read the Bible, the church used paintings as a way to educate people in the Faith and to teach them Bible stories. Almost all art from this period centers around religious themes and is found in churches.

Giotto did things differently from painters that came before him. Up to this point in time, the figures in paintings were flat and two dimensional. Giotto's figures were different. His paintings were three dimensional and looked real. Also, Giotto paid attention to the background of his paintings. He seemed to be saying that all parts of a painting are important not just the central figures. He also made sure that the faces of his figures communicated emotions like joy, anger or sadness.

Giotto painted frescoes. Frescoes are watercolors painted into wet plaster instead of canvas. Once the plaster dries, the paintings last for a long time. Giotto's frescoes can still be seen today in many churches in Italy. Some of his most famous ones are painted in the Church of Saint Francis in Assisi and also in Padua. Giotto was a talented architect as well. He designed the beautiful bell tower next to the Cathedral of Florence, his hometown.

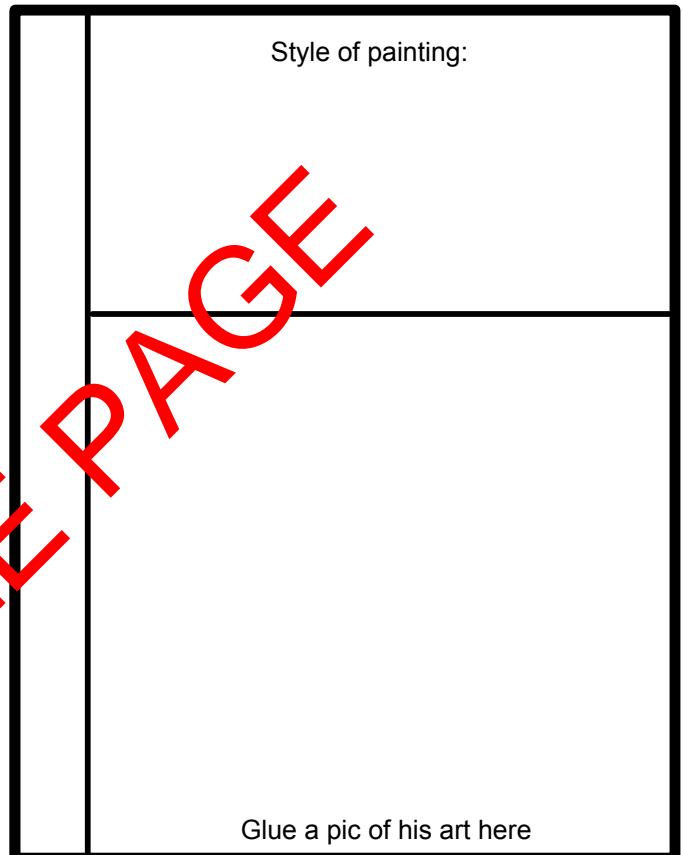
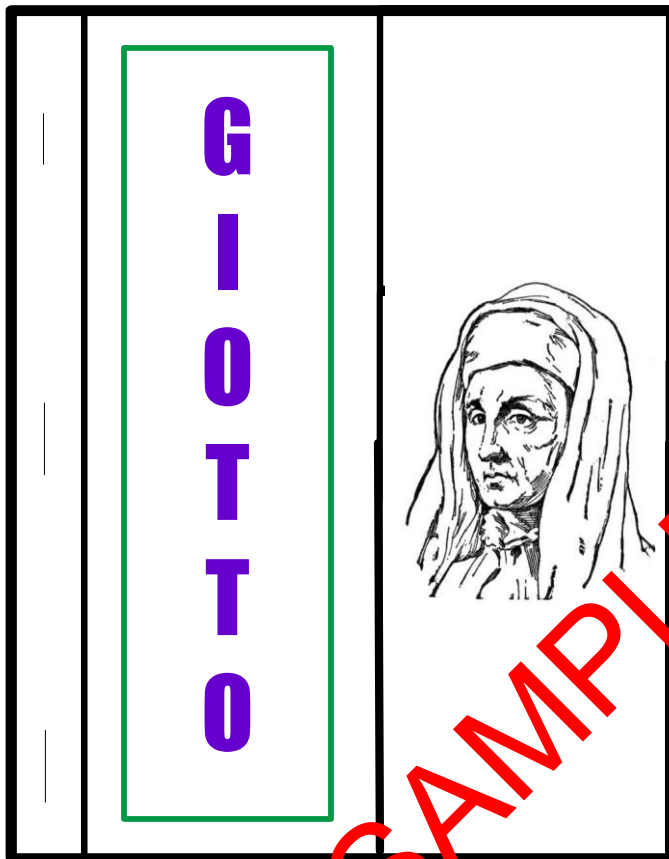
### Folder 1



### Read Giotto di Bondone.

Cut out the two pieces. Stack on top of each other with title piece on top. Staple down the left side. Glue inside the lapbook.

**Directions:** Color Giotto on the front. Fill out information on next booklet.



SAMPLE PAGE

## Lorenzo Ghiberti

Ghiberti was a sculptor and goldsmith born in Florence, Italy. He learned how to be a goldsmith from his stepfather. A goldsmith is a metal worker who works especially with gold and other precious metals. Ghiberti also learned how to paint but, he is most known as a sculptor. His most famous work is a bronze door commissioned for the Baptistery of the Cathedral in Florence.

In 1401, a contest was held to see who was going to earn the contract to make two new bronze doors for the Baptistery of the Cathedral. Many famous artists came to compete. The artists had to represent the biblical scene of the Sacrifice of Isaac. It had to be done in bronze to match another door that had been done almost a hundred years before. Ghiberti won the contest.

Work on this door was going to take him twenty years to complete. During these twenty years, he managed to work on other projects. He designed some stained glass windows and was commissioned to make a statue of St. John the Baptist. This statue was an enormous bronze statue, the first of its size to be done in Florence. This statue earned him the commission for two more statues: one of St. Matthew and another of St. Stephen. He also worked on several small pieces made of gold. But these have not survived.

Ghiberti was very successful. He ran a large studio with several apprentices. He was a talented artist and evidence of his art can still be seen today.

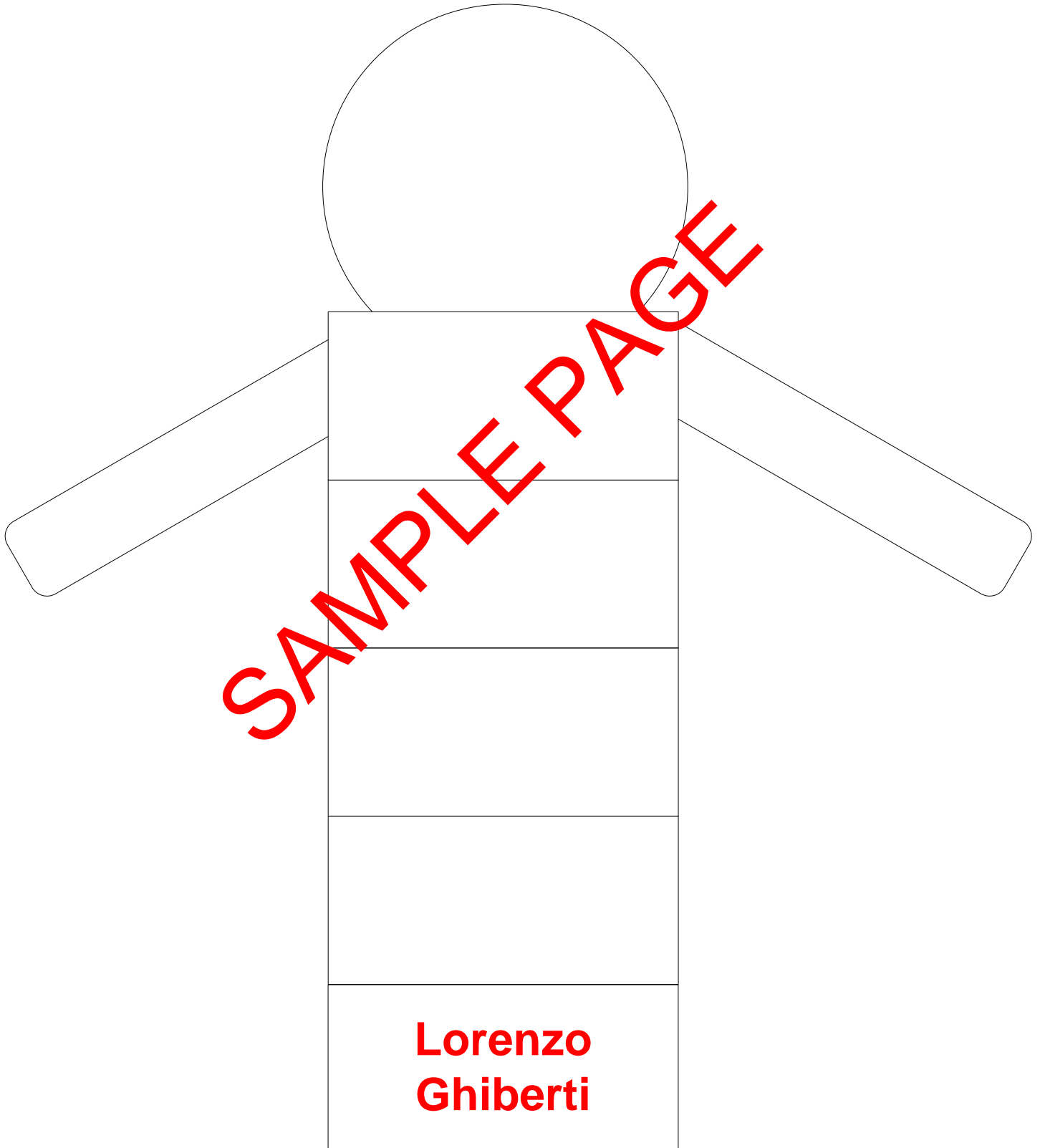
### Folder 1



Read **Lorenzo Ghiberti**.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Accordion (fan) fold starting at the bottom and stop at the head. Fold the arms over the booklet to keep it closed. Glue inside the lapbook.

**Directions:** On each square, list something you learned about Ghiberti.



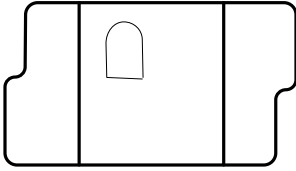
## Fra Angelico

One of the most famous painters of the early Renaissance period is known as Fra Angelico. That was not his real name however. He was born Guido di Pietro in Tuscany, Italy, around 1387. When Guido was around 20 years old, he entered a monastery to begin life as a monk taking the name Fra Giovanni. Not much is known about his life. Scholars think that he started his artistic career illuminating manuscripts. An illuminated manuscript is a text that has been embellished with decorated initials, margins and other drawings done by hand. Illuminated manuscripts were popular before the invention of the printing press.

Fra Giovanni was known for his deep spiritual life. In his paintings, his spiritual life and his amazing talent as a painter joined together to produce deeply moving works. As many artists of his time, he used perspective to add dimension to his paintings and make them more real. His paintings were usually done in pastel colors and his themes were mostly religious. Some of his famous pieces are The Adoration of the Magi, The Annunciation and The Crucifixion. He painted mostly frescoes to decorate churches and monasteries as well as altarpieces. His paintings are often described as serene.

After his death, Fra Giovanni became known as Fra Angelico maybe because of the depth of his devotion or maybe because of the angelic nature of his work.

## Folder 1



### Read Fra Angelico.

Cut out each piece. Fasten together at the top with a brad (or staple). Glue inside the lapbook.

**Directions:** Fill out the information on each booklet.



**Fra Angelico**

**His Life**

**His Art**

**SAMPLE PAGE**