



Grades 2-6

Exploring Explorers

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia
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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!

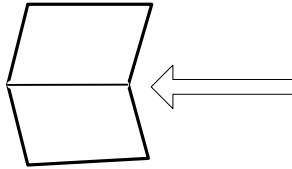
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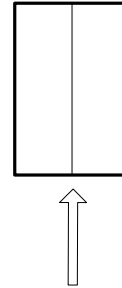
Sample Page

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

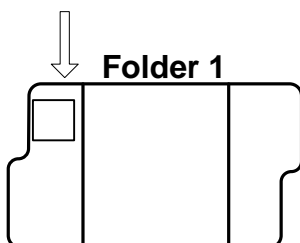
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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!

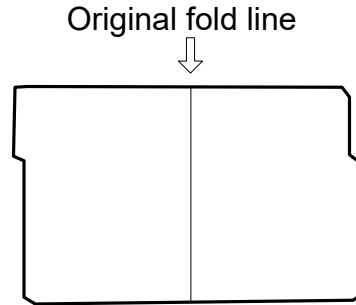
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



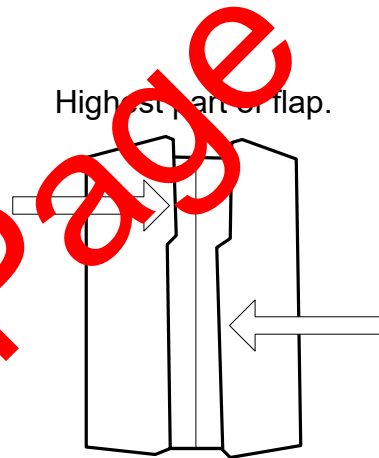
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

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.*



Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly created 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.

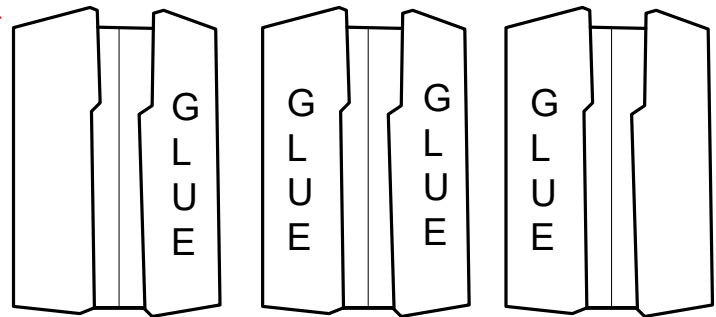
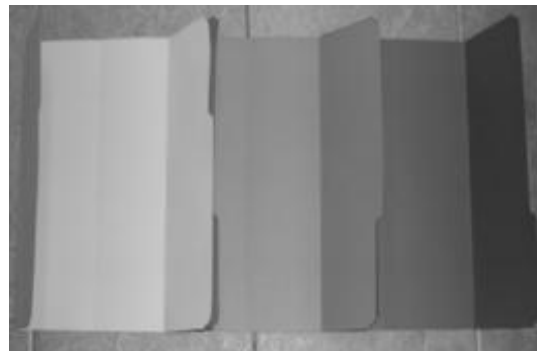
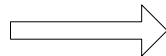


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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)

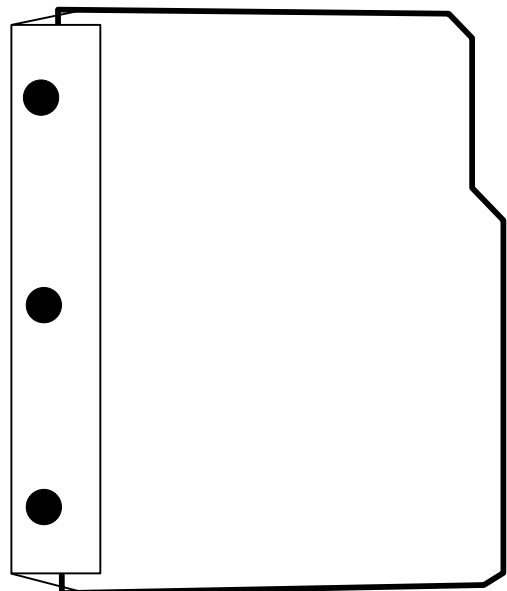
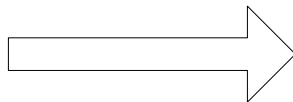
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- *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 the 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!

Folder 1

Folder 1 layout includes the following elements:

- Top-left: Christopher Columbus 1492
- Top-middle: Cabot 1497 (with a simple figure outline)
- Top-right: Esteban 1528
- Far right: Vasco Nunez de Balboa 1510
- Bottom-left: Ponce De Leon 1513
- Center: Magellan 1519 (in a large rectangular box)
- Bottom-right: Desoto 1537

Folder 2

Folder 2 layout includes the following elements:

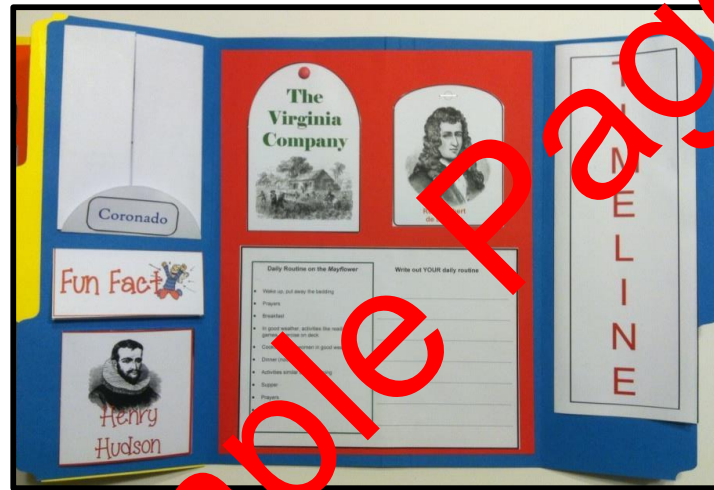
- Top-left: Coronado 1540
- Top-middle: Jamestown 1607
- Top-right: LaSalle 1669
- Bottom-left: Hudson 1610
- Center: Pilgrims 1620 (in a large rectangular box)
- Far right: Timeline

Use the photos to help put the lapbook together

Folder 1



Folder 2



Entire Lapbook



Table of Contents

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
Rene-Robert de La Salle

Exploring Explorers

Lapbook



Name _____

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook

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.

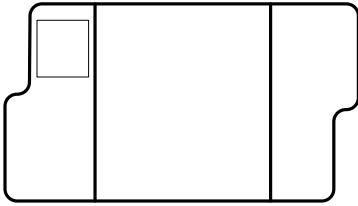
Nearly everyone knows the line: "Columbus sailed the ocean blue ... in fourteen hundred ninety two (1492)." It all began with a desire to find a shorter route to India by sailing west. He wanted to be able to trade in India for spices, which was a very lucrative business during that time.

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. Glue inside the lapbook.

Directions: Fill out the information in the booklets.

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

Christopher Columbus

Birth:

Education:



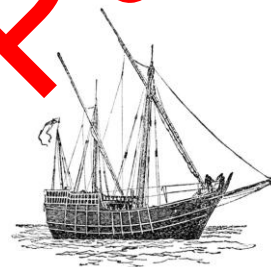
Who funded his trip?

How many trips did he make?

Date of Discovery:



The
P _____



The
N _____



The
S _____
M _____

