



Grades 2-7

# George Washington Learning Lapbook™



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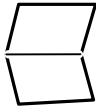
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# Things to Know

**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 both folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together.

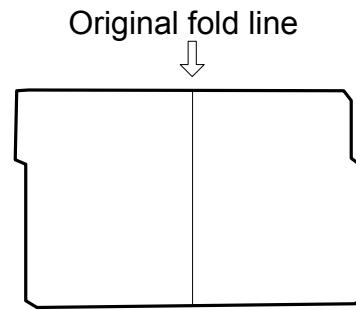
Choice #2 -Glue your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as they work on it. It helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

## How Long Does it Take to Complete the Lapbook?

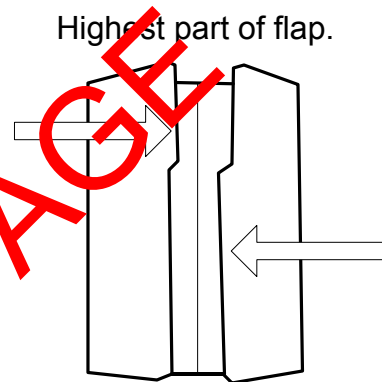
Doing a study guide page and mini-booklet a day, a 2-folder lapbook takes about two weeks to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like!

# 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 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.

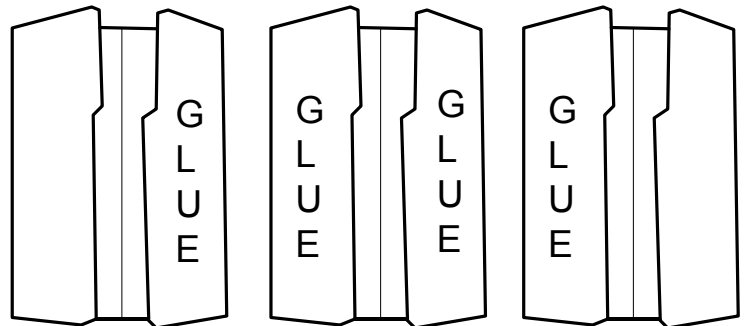
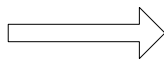

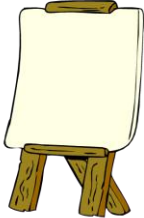




Photo of a completed lapbook base



# Folder 1

Now What?		Military	
The Early Years			Martha

# Folder 2

First	Oath		
Button	Mount Rushmore		Books

# Contents

The Revolutionary War has Ended. Now What?

The Early Years

Education

Military Career

Draw a Silhouette

Martha Washington

The First President

The First Campaign Button

The Oath of Office

The White House

Mount Rushmore

The Washington Monument

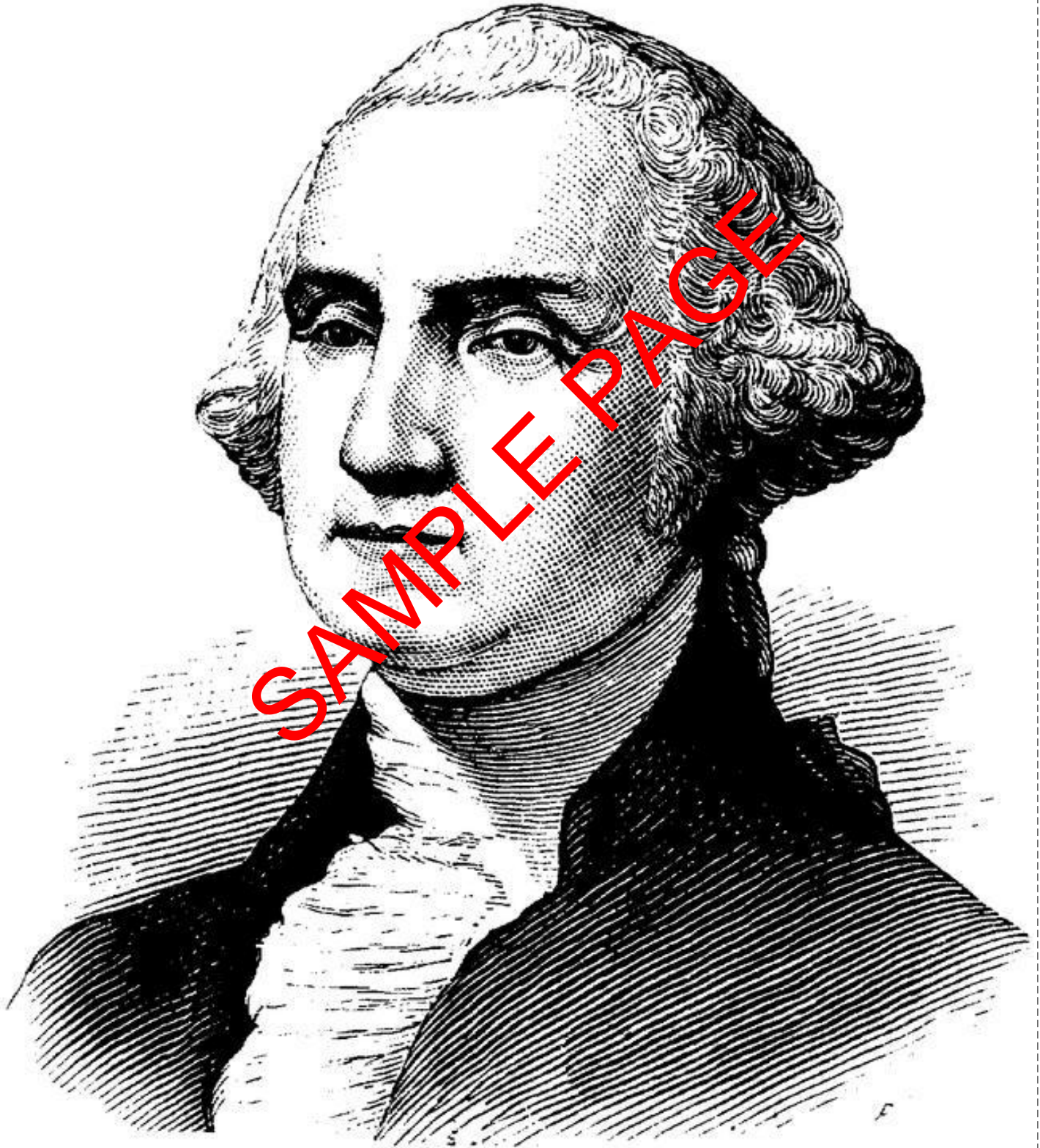
Fun Fact

Write a Letter to the President

SAMPLE PAGE

Color the picture of George Washington. Cut around the dotted lines and glue onto front of closed lapbook.

# *George Washington*



## The Revolutionary War Has Ended. Now What?

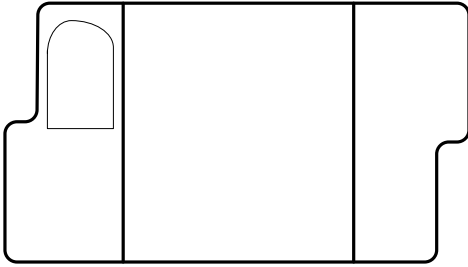
When the Revolutionary War ended, America had finally gained its independence from Britain. The next step was deciding what to do with that freedom. Many of the country's greatest leaders got together and created a plan.

The Declaration of Independence was written as a guide to the values that the new American government would follow. The writers of this document wanted to make sure that America did not follow the centralized authority that had taken place under the control of King George III. They wanted to place most of the power in the hands of the states. They wanted to set up a strong national government and a country with good international affairs. Out of this knowledge of the past came the idea of "The American Presidency."

**SAMPLE PAGE**



### Folder 1



### Read **The Revolutionary War Has Ended. Now What?**

Cut out as one piece.  
Accordion (fan) fold the booklet ending with the title on top. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** On each of the sections, fill out the information.

**SAMPLE PAGE**

**Now  
What?**



What war did America fight to gain its independence?

What country did America gain its independence from?

## The Early Years

George Washington was born on February 22, 1732. His parents were Augustine and Mary Ball Washington. The family lived on a plantation in Pope's Creek in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Augustine Washington was a planter and also served on the county court as a justice. Mary gave birth to six children, with George being the oldest.

When George was two years old, the family moved up the Potomac River to a home called Little Hunting Creek Plantation in Fredericksburg, Virginia. This home would later be changed to Mount Vernon.

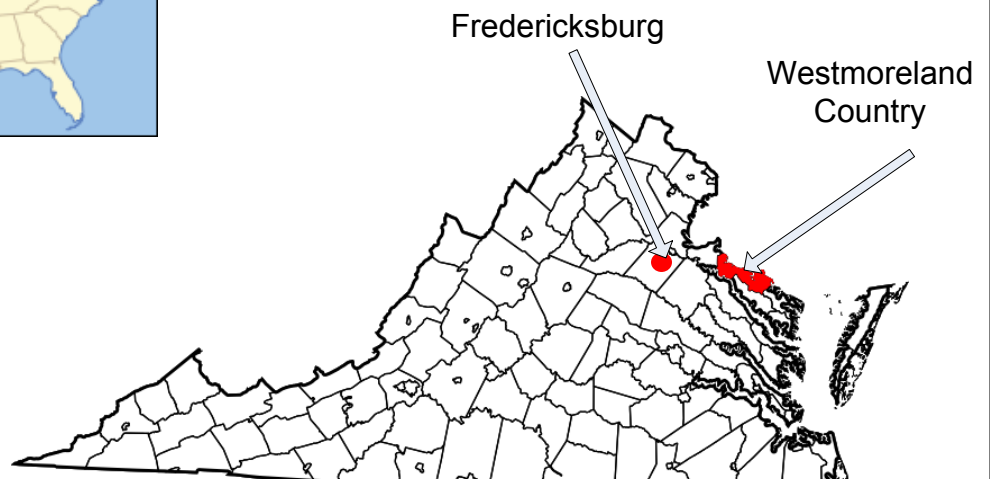
In 1738, the family moved one last time to Ferry Farm near Fredericksburg, Virginia. George would live in this location for the remainder of his childhood.

George's father died when he is was eleven years old. He was forced to grow up quickly and to help his mother with the plantation.

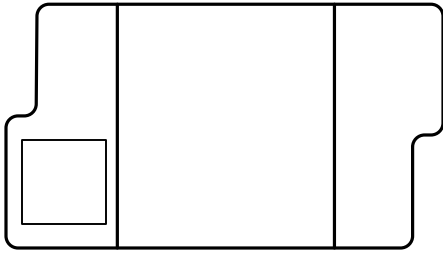
Other than the above facts, we do not know very much about George's childhood. There are many stories about him, such as chopping down the cherry tree, but these have not been proven to be true.



Virginia



### Folder 1



### Read **The Early Years**.

Cut out as one booklet. Fold down flap and then fold over the other so that title is on top. Cut out the labels and glue onto blank sides of booklet. Glue into lapbook.

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

Siblings

Date of Birth

Father's  
Profession

Parents

The  
Early  
Years



SAMPLE PAGE

## Education

George did not attend a public school. He and his siblings were schooled at home by private tutors and then attended a school in their county. According to history of that time period, we know that boys generally began their formal education at around age seven.

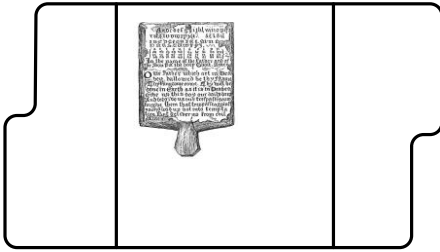
George would have mostly studied reading, writing, and arithmetic. It is believed that at some point he also studied geometry, surveying and bookkeeping.

George was forced to stop attending school at the age of 15. To continue his education, he read lots of books and studied the skills of those around him.

At the age of 16, George went to work to earn an income for his mother and siblings. He was hired by Thomas Lord Fairfax to help survey the Shenandoah land.

**SAMPLE PAGE**

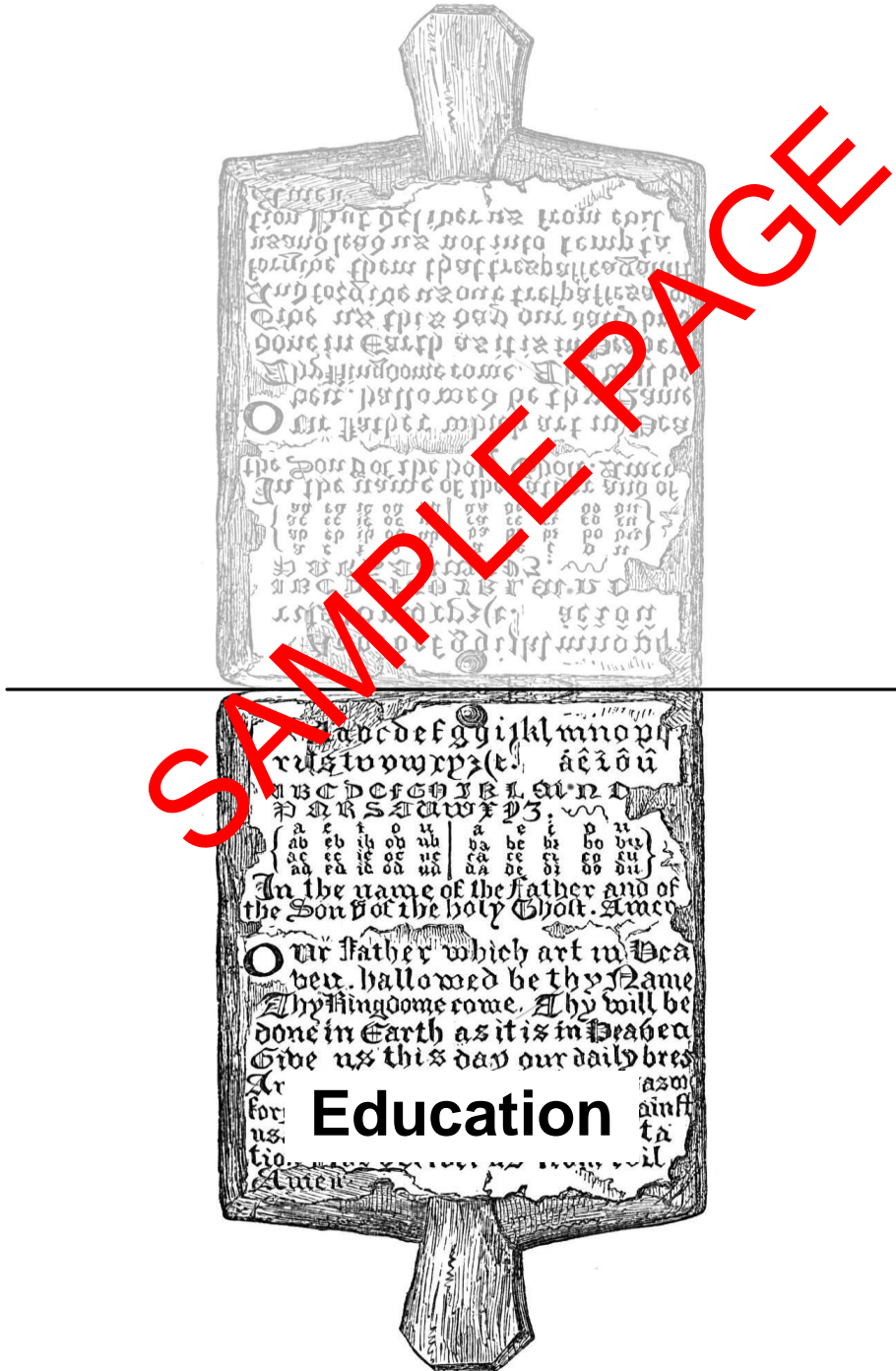
## Folder 1



### Read Education.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Hamburger fold in half on the middle line. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** Inside of the booklet, write what you have learned.



## Military Career

At just 17 years old, George was hired as a surveyor. His job was to help map out new territories.

In 1752, at 20 years old, he joined the Virginia militia. He helped to build Fort Necessity and then as fate would have it, it was forced to surrender to the French.

At the age of 22, George was hired by the military district of Virginia to warn the French commander at Fort Le Boeuf about an attack by the British. The country was in the middle of the French and Indian War (1754-1763), which made the journey extremely dangerous. Through this assignment, he gained the respect of his superiors. Shortly after this, he resigned from the military. Just two years later, he rejoined,

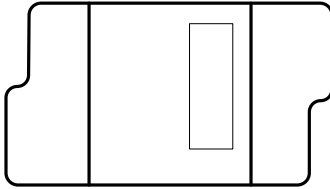
At the age of 27, by a unanimous vote, George was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. During this time, he spoke against British policies. He attended both of the Continental Congresses from 1774-1775.

During the American Revolution, he led the Continental Army as Commander-in-Chief from 1775-1783. He led his troops to many victories. In December of 1776, Washington led his army across the Delaware River in a surprise attack, which led to a vital victory at Trenton, New Jersey.

Even though George had been a member of the Federalist Party, he was loved and admired by both federalists and anti-federalists. Because of this, he was the first choice of the people to serve as the first president of the new America.



**Folder 1**



Read **Military**.

Cut out each booklet. Stack on top of each other with the title on top. Staple together. Glue into lapbook.

**Directions:** On each booklet, write what you have learned from each time period.

X

**Military  
Career**



X

1775-1783

X

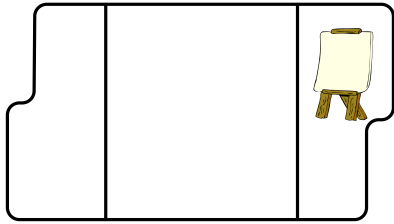
1752

X

1774-1775

SAMPLE PAGE

### Folder 1



Cut out the booklet. Glue into lap book.

**Directions:** Look at the silhouette. Then, see if you can draw it on the easel.



Draw this silhouette on the easel.

