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This Binder-Builder is especially made to go along with

Horsemanship
Achievement Program
Bulrush Badge
Level I

It was created with the permission of the
American Morgan Horse Association, Inc.

<http://www.morganhorse.com>

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Printed in the United States of America
Clip art is from www.clipart.com

Materials Needed

What you need to get started

*A printed copy of the **Horsemastership Achievement Program-AMHA Level I-Binder-Builder™** by *A Journey Through Learning*

*A Printed copy of **Horsemastership Achievement Program-AMHA Level I Youth Workbook**

*9 pieces of 8.5 x 11 colored cardstock

*1 inch 3-ring binder with clear sleeve on the front

*Scissors

*Glue (We recommend Elmer's X-TREME glue stick)

*Glue Dots

*Laminating sheets, Laminating Machine or even clear packing tape (to allow your child to practice activities over and over)

*Write-on marker or Write-on crayons

*Hole puncher

*Brads

*Stapler

*Crayons and/or colored pencils

*Colored duct tape

*Sandwich size zip-lock

(Cut a strip of duct tape the length of your baggie. Lay the bottom of the baggie on the edge of the tape. Fold the tape up. Leave a small area. Hold punch the tape. Now your baggies can be stored in your binder to hold your small labeling pieces. Write the lesson on the baggie with a permanent marker.)

*9 tabs- Label your tabs:

A-Parts of the Horse, B-Basic Tack, C-Horse Terms, D-How to Measure a Horse, E-Haltering, Leading, Posing F-Basic Grooming, G-Basic Stable Management, H-Safety Rules, I-Morgan History

What is a Binder-Builder?

A Binder-Builder is a new name for an old concept! It is simply taking a 3-ring binder and colored cardstock and turning it into a wonderful showcase of your child's **Horsemastership Achievement Program-Level I!**

How Do I Use it With **Horsemastership Achievement Program-Level I?**

The **Horsemastership Achievement Program-Level I Binder-Builder** follows the 9 levels of the AMHA Workbook. The length of time you spend on each section is totally up to you. Throughout the workbook you will have worksheets for the following subjects:

**Please note that every subject may not be used every lesson.

Art Education

Craft

English/Poetry

Healthcare/Nutrition

Logical Thinking

History

Literature

Math

Science

Social Studies

Writing

How Do I Set Up My Binder-Builder?

Gather your pieces of cardstock and 3-hole punch them. Next, in the lower right-hand corner, number your cardstock from 1-9. Place in the 3-ring binder. Add your 9 labeled tabs behind the cardstock. You will store each section (A-I) behind the correct tab.

Each section (A-I) will have at least one piece of cardstock used. Booklets will be glued to the front and back of the cardstock. You will follow this process throughout the entire binder-builder.

Located at the top right corner of each page, you will find the section that matches where the information can be found in your manual. Each page will also have cut out and assembly instructions for the mini-booklet as well as what information is to be recorded in the mini-booklet after reading the study guide. A placement key is also on this page to show where to glue each mini-booklet onto the card stock.

Each section will also have a wide variety of worksheets to aid in your learning of the section. Be sure that you place your worksheets behind the correct section tab. This will help you when you have to look back for studying for your final test.

Table of Contents

- A. Parts of the Horse
- B. Basic Tack
- C. Horse Terms
- D. How to Measure a Horse
- E. Haltering, Leading, Posing
- F. Basic Grooming
- G. Basic Stable Management
- H. Safety Rules
- I. Morgan History

Slip it down into the clear covering on the front of your 3-ring binder.

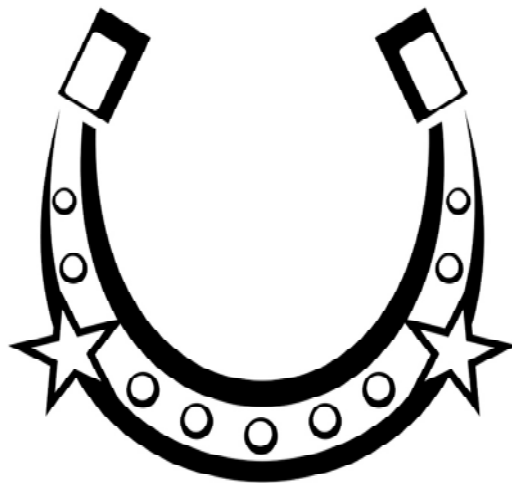
Horsemastership Achievement Program Bulrush Badge

Requirement Binder-Builder by
A Journey Through Learning Lapbooks
AJourneyThroughLearning.com

This Binder-Builder Belongs To:

Grade: _____

Year: _____



A. Parts of the Horse History

Welcome to level I-Bulrush Badge for the American Morgan Horse Association! We are so happy that you chose to take this journey. The Morgan horse is known as "The First American Breed." It originated in 1789, in West Springfield, Massachusetts, with the birth of a bay colt named Figure. His parentage remains somewhat of a mystery. He was most likely sired by True Briton, an English Thoroughbred of Arabian ancestry, who was imported to America in the mid-1700s. However, there are claims that Figure was the offspring of Young Bullrock, a Dutch-bred stallion. Most agree his dam is a mare of "Wildair breeding," also of Arabian or Thoroughbred blood.

At one year of age, Figure was given to a Randolph, Vermont schoolmaster named Justin Morgan in partial payment of a debt. Figure soon matured into a beautiful stallion who could out-trot, out-run, and out-pull most other animals. His gentle disposition and hardiness also greatly impressed people from far and wide who requested his services as a breeding stallion.

So close was the bond between man and horse, that Figure later became known by his master's name, Justin Morgan. The bay stallion worked hard during his 31 years. Figure excelled at all things making him famous in his own lifetime. Matched against other horses, he could out-do any that were put against him.

During this unit, you will learn many things about the amazing Morgan horse.



A. Parts of the Horse

Why Know Horse Anatomy?

Do you love horses? Many people do because Morgan horses are amazing animals. They look so regal as their large body runs gracefully across a meadow. Their strength make them invaluable to farmers, cowboys, and ranchers.

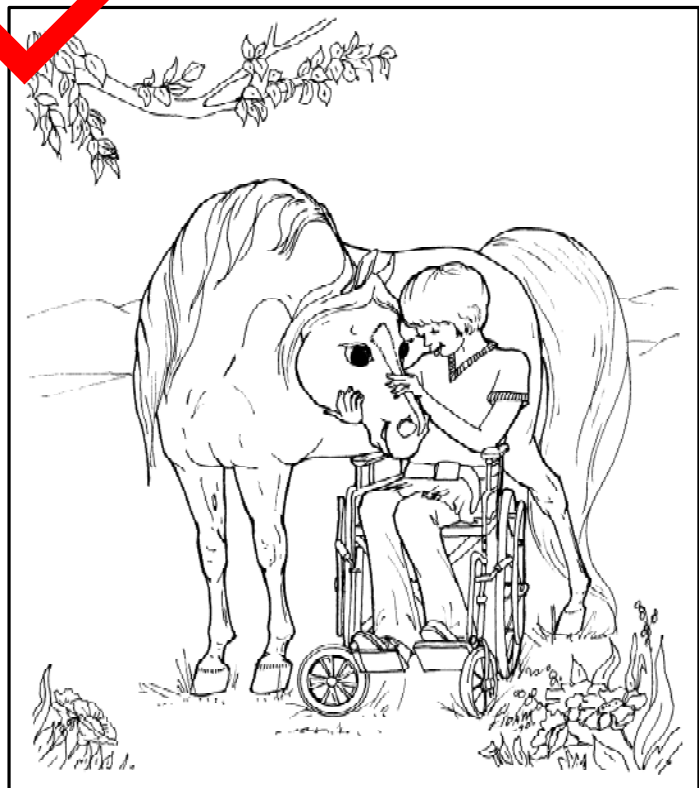
Most horses grow up on farms or ranches where people take care of them. Riding them is a wonderful sport or pastime. Since you are doing this lesson, it is assumed, that you, too, have a love for horses! So, let's get busy learning all about them.

Being familiar with the parts of a horse is important for several reasons:

- to communicate well with your vet about your horse.
- to communicate well with other people about your horse.
- to understand your horse's basic needs.
- to wisely choose and be a better judge of horses.

While most of the parts of horses are common to that of other animals, there are several that are horse-specific. So, keep a close eye out for those terms!

To pass this course, you must be able to label all of the basics of equine anatomy. The word, "equine," refers to horse. Within this section, you will have a chance to study the anatomy of the horse through worksheets, reports, art, literature, and more! So, hop up on your esteemed friend and get ready to get into learning!





Read “Why Know Horse Anatomy?” study guide.

Cut out the large booklet. Cut out the smaller booklet. Fold the smaller booklet in half. Glue the smaller booklet on the space on the larger booklet. Glue the larger booklet onto the front of page 1.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, answer the question.

Glue smaller
booklet here

Why is it important
to know the body
parts of your horse?

A. Parts of the Horse Science

Anatomy

Distinctive traits of the Morgan are a broad forehead, tapered muzzle, refined and arched necks, broad chests, short backs, compact bodies, well-angled shoulders, round croups, fine legs, hard hooves, straight or slightly dished short faces, firm lips, and well-rounded jowls. Whew! Just saying all of that is impressive!

Because horses are so large, they need lots of oxygen to breath. Their nostrils are extra large to allow them to intake lots of air quickly. Large prominent eyes allow the Morgan to keep a close look all around. Their tipped-in ears are set wide apart. This helps them to detect predators quickly, allowing them to run away for safety.

Horses have an average of 54 vertebrae. The lower section of a horse's back that joins their rump is called the coupling. The ridge between the shoulder blades of a horse is called the withers.

Heading down the body you will learn the different sections of the legs; Cannons, Fetlock, Ergot, and Coronet to name a few. We have by no means covered all of the parts of the horse. But, go ahead and dive into labeling your worksheets. You will be amazed at all the parts! And, don't forget to practice on a LIVE horse!

Cool Fact! When comparing a horse's anatomy with yours, you will find that your horse and you have similar parts! Weird? Well, let's take a look!

A horse's hock is similar to your ankle. A horse's knees are similar to your wrists. A horse's hooves are similar to your third toe and finger.



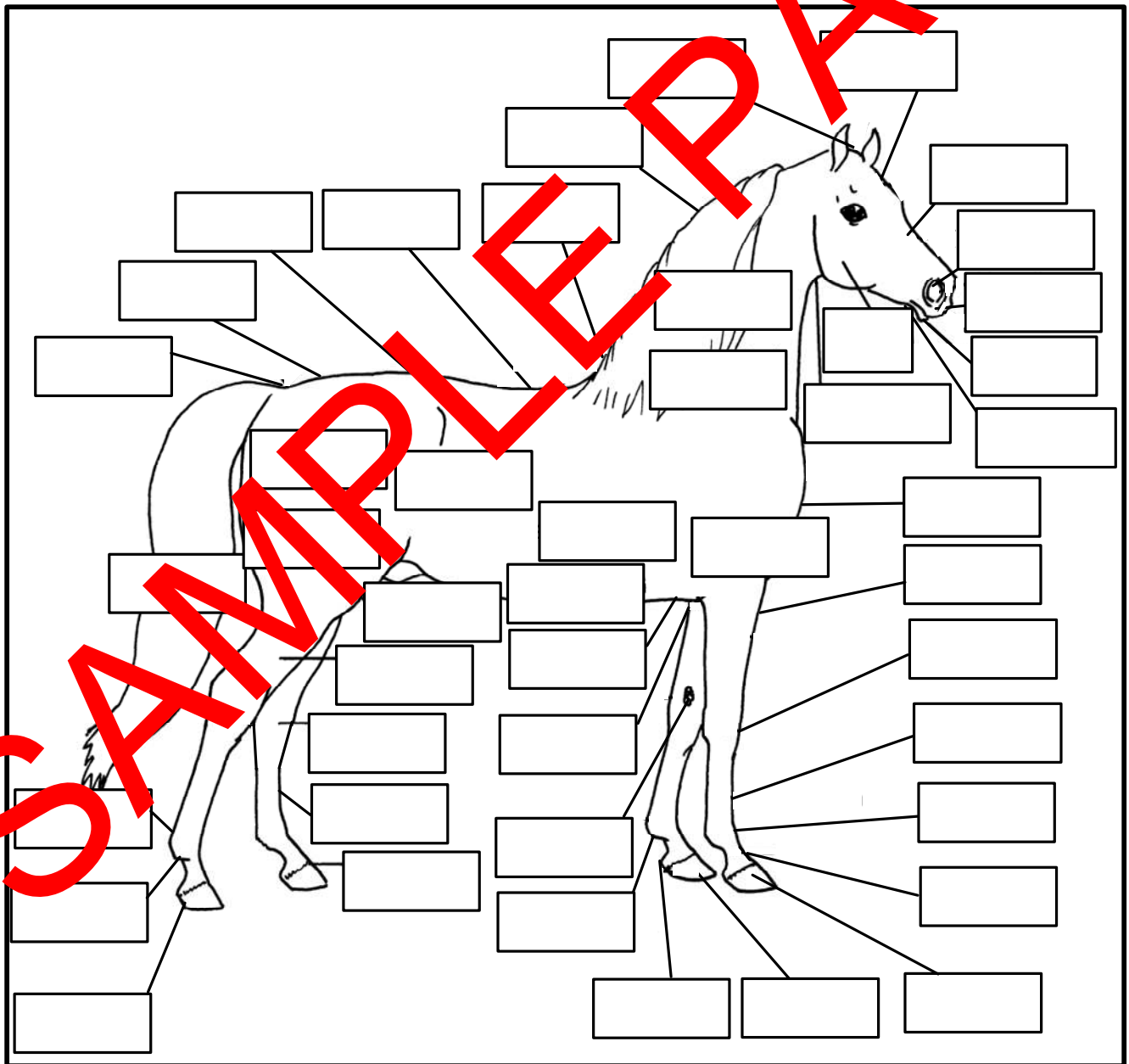
Read Anatomy

Laminate the booklet BEFORE cutting out. Cut out the booklet. Hamburger fold in half. Cut out the cover label and glue to the front of the closed booklet. Glue booklet onto the front of page 1. Laminate the labels on the next page. Cut out the labels.

Directions: Use glue dots to place the labels on the parts of the horse.

Cover Label

Parts of the Horse



****Laminate this page BEFORE cutting out labels.

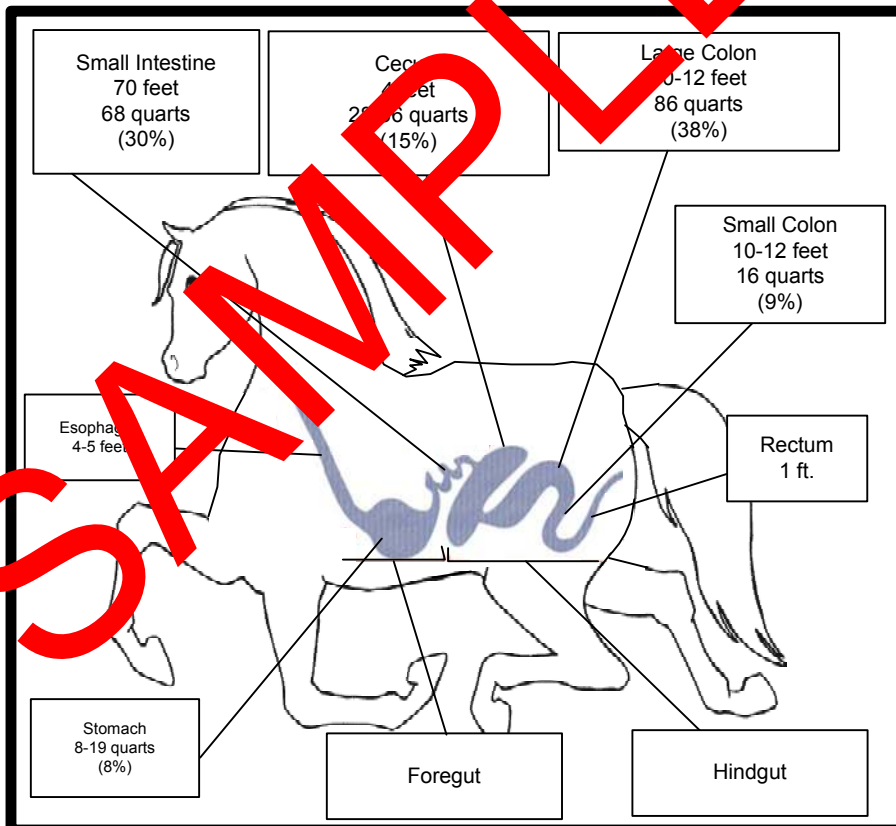
| | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Abdomen | Fetlock | Poll |
| Arm | Flank | Shoulder |
| Back | Forearm | Stifle |
| Barrel | Forehead | Tail |
| Buttock | Gaskin | Thigh |
| Cannon | Girth | Throat Latch |
| Cannon | Heel | Withers |
| Cheek | Hock | |
| Chestnut | Hoof | |
| Chin Grove | Hock | |
| Coronet | Knee | |
| Coronet | Loin | |
| Crest | Lower Lip | |
| Croup | Mane | |
| Dock | Muzzle | |
| Elbow | Neck | |
| Ergot | Nostril | |
| Face | Pastern | |
| Fetlock | Pastern | |

A. Parts of the Horse Science

Digestive System

The mouth is where the digestion process begins. Called the "oral cavity," the mouth contains the teeth, hard and soft palate, tongue, cheeks, and lips. Horses eat grass as they walk around. This constant moving is called grazing. They use their incisors (teeth at the front of their mouth) to cut grass. Once the grass is cut and chewed, the tongue pushes it to the back of the mouth to be swallowed. The food then enters the esophagus. The esophagus, which is 4-5 feet in length, carries the food from the mouth to the stomach.

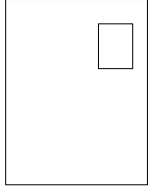
It is because of their small stomach size that horses have to graze. With average horses weighing about 1,000 pounds, you would think they would have a large stomach. But, the truth is they don't. Their stomach is about the size of four gallons of milk. Since horses are continuously grazing, the breaking down process is constantly in motion. From the stomach, the contents move on to the small intestine followed by the large intestine. It then exits the body as waste.



Cool Fact! The digestive system of a horse is about 100 feet long. That's about 2 ½ school buses in length!

A. Parts of the Horse Science

Page 1



Read the "Digestive System" study guide.

Cut out the booklet. Fold in half. Cut out the cover label. Glue onto the front of the closed booklet. Glue booklet onto the front of page 1. Laminate the labels so that you can use them over and over to practice. Cut out the labels.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, help the horse find his food. Use glue dots to place the labels on the digestive system.

Can you help him find the carrot?

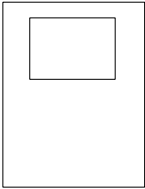
START

FINISH



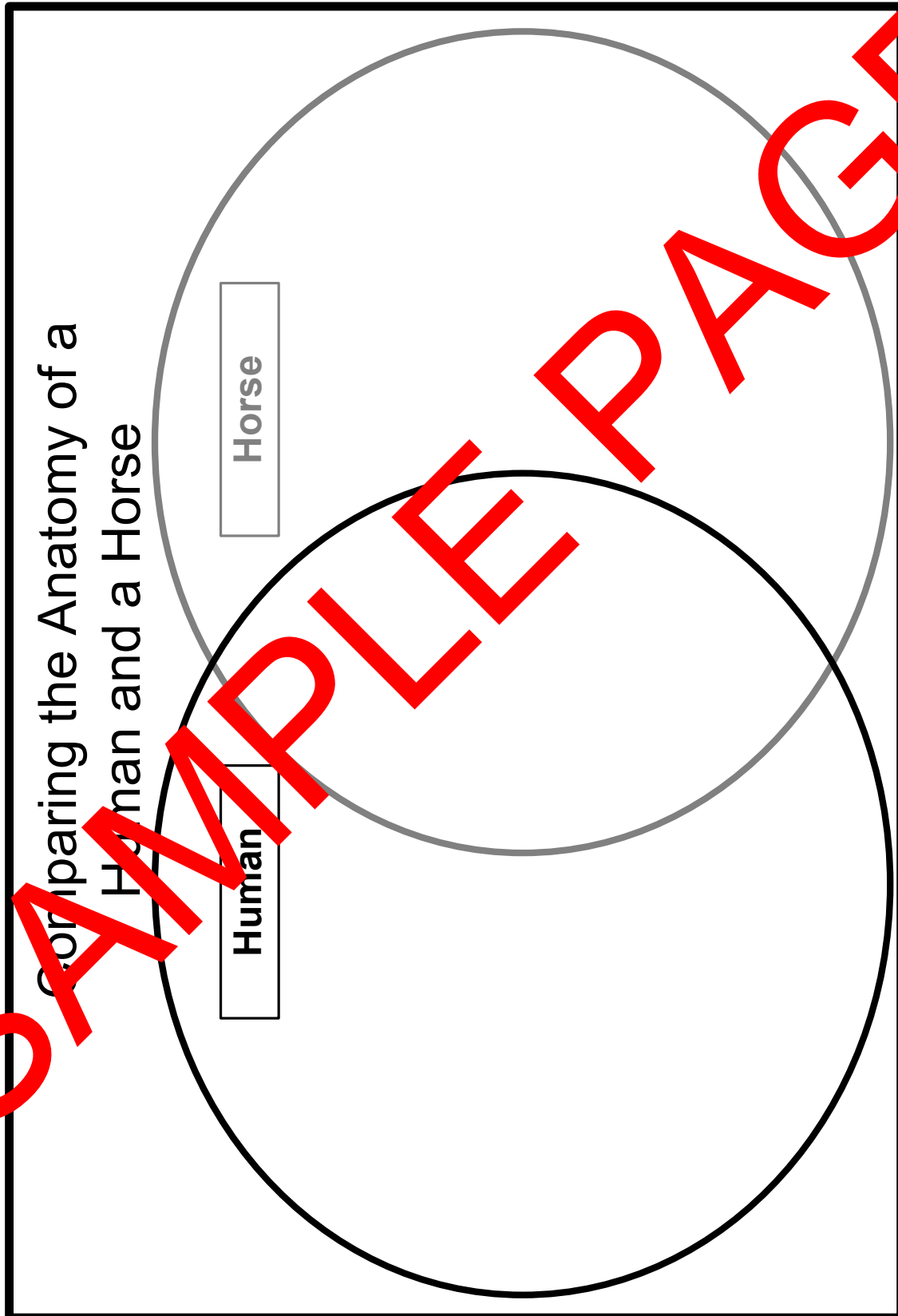
Practice labels

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Small Intestine 70 feet 68 quarts (30%) | Stomach 8-19 quarts (8%) |
| Cecum 4 feet 28-36 quarts (15%) | Foregut |
| Large Colon 10-12 feet 86 quarts (38%) | Hindgut |
| Small Colon 10-12 feet 16 quarts (9%) | Rectum 1 ft. |
| | Esophagus 4-5 feet |



Cut out the booklet as one piece. Glue onto the back of page 1.

Directions: Use the Venn-Diagram to compare and contrast the anatomy of a human and a horse.



SAMPLE PAGE

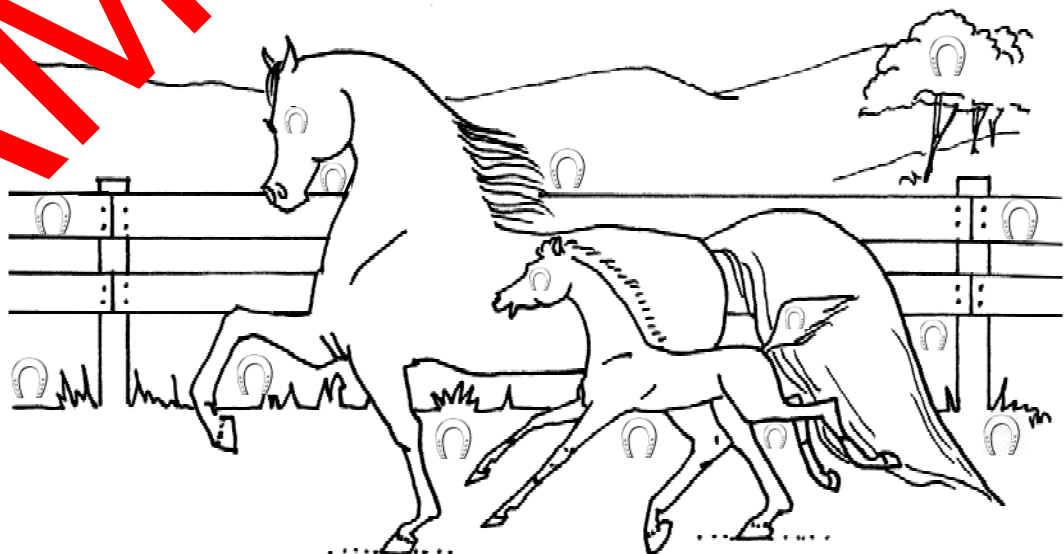
Hooves

Hooves are the "feet" of horses. Horse hooves are the thick horny coverings that protect the end of the horse's leg and also provide shock absorbency. Horse hooves are made of a tough protein called keratin – the same stuff our nails and hair are made of. Hooves are strong and help support the heavy weight of horses.

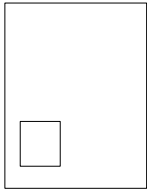
A large section of the bottom of the hoof is called the sole. It is oval in shape and slightly thick. It serves as protection for the sole of the hoof. In the center of the sole is the V-shaped frog. The frog helps the blood circulate in the foot. The frog also helps the horse by providing stability as the horse's foot hits the ground.

Like your fingernails and toenails, a horse's hooves require trimming. Hooves should be trimmed by a professional farrier ("blacksmith" is the more popular term in some parts of the country). A good general rule is to have the farrier trim your horse's hooves every 6 weeks during the summer and every eight weeks in winter when hoof growth is slower due to shorter daylight hours.

Use a metal hook pick to remove stones and debris from the bottom of each hoof before each ride. If you notice your horse favoring one leg over another, stop immediately and check for stones or other sharp objects embedded in the hoof. If you ever find a nail deeply embedded in a horse's hoof, have your vet check the wound and give a tetanus booster. It is very important that the hooves be carefully maintained to keep them healthy.



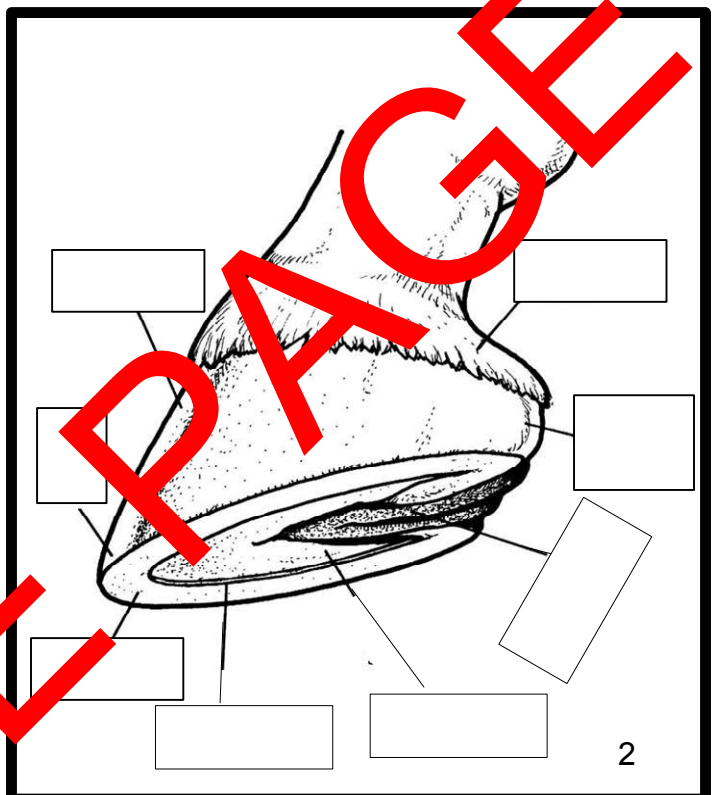
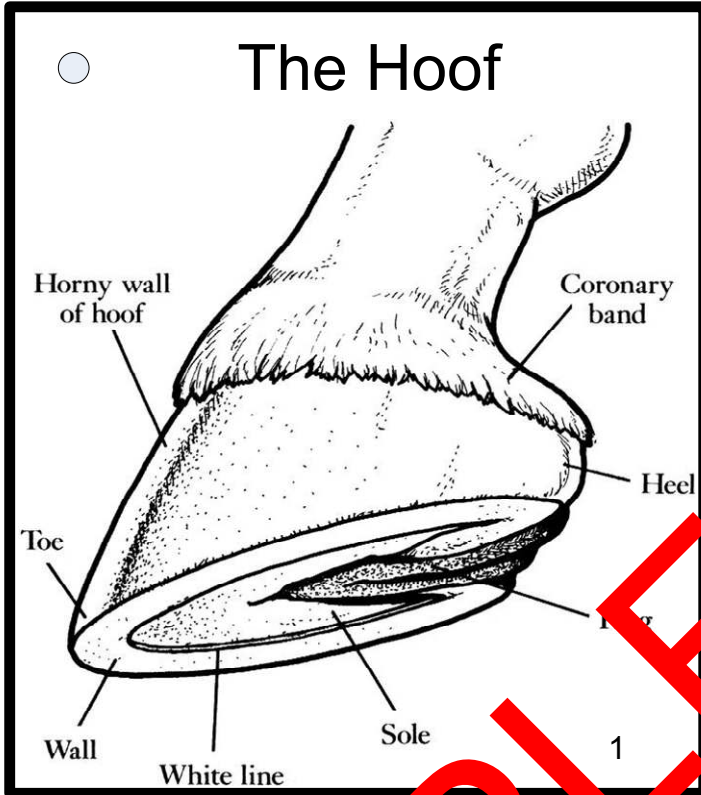
How many
horse hooves
can you find?



Read "Hooves" study guide.

Laminate this page, or you may cut a piece of packing tape to cover ONLY booklet 2. Cut out each booklet. Stack each booklet in order and fasten with a brad. Glue onto the back of page 1. Laminate the next page. Cut out the labels.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, use glue dots to place the labels on the parts of the hoof. On the blank piece, tell what you have learned about the hoof.



Blank lined area for student notes.

3

SAMPLE PAGE

***Laminate this page.

Coronary
Band

Frog

Heel

Horny wall of
hoof

Sole

Toe

Wall

White line

SAMPLE PAGE

The Mane

Have you ever notice that a horse has long flowing hair just like you? This is called the horse's mane. The area where the mane starts is called the poll. The poll is the top of the head. It stops at the withers. The withers is the area at the base of the neck.

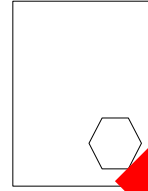
No one really knows the purpose of the mane. Some believe that it serves as an "umbrella" for the horse, providing a way for the rain to run off the neck if the horse can't get under a shelter. Others think it is there to keep the animal warm.

If you own a horse or help to care for one, it is important to keep the mane tangle-free. Weekly brushing helps to remove tangles, as well as debris and dirt. A good conditioner to the mane can also help with tangles. Just like your hair, (or your sister's) a Morgan horse's mane can be braided. Adding ribbons, flowers, or even streamers to a braided mane makes the mane simply beautiful. Have some fun trying out different "mane" styles.



**A. Parts of the Horse
Healthcare & Nutrition**

Page 1



Read "The Mane" study guide.
Cut out the booklet. Fold in half.
Glue onto the back of page 1.
Directions: On the inside of the booklet,
tell what you have learned about
the mane.



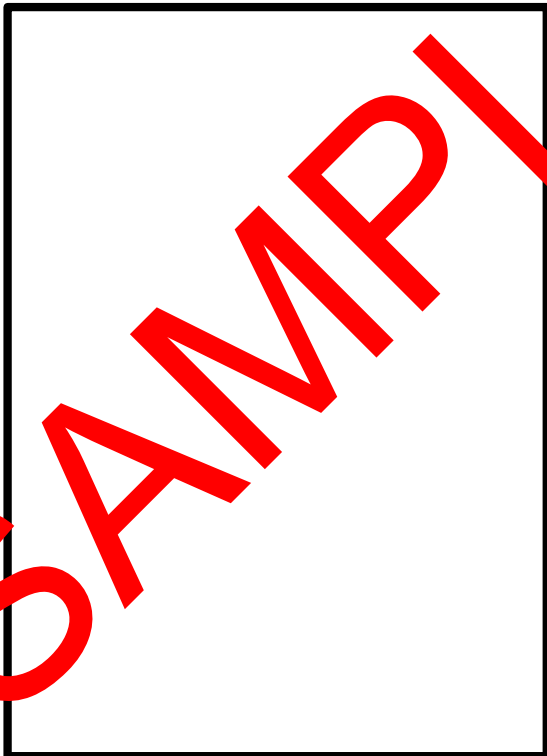
John Rowe

Name of painting: *Justin Morgan Had a Horse.*

Using the internet, research the artist and the painting.

Tell about the life of John Rowe. _____

Draw or glue a copy of the painting.



What medium was used?

Describe the painting.
