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This Binder-Builder is especially made to go along with

**Horsemastership  
Achievement Program  
Woodbury Badge  
Level 2**

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

<http://www.morganhorse.com>

Authors: Nancy Fileccia and Paula Winget  
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## Materials Needed

What you need to get started

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

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

\*11 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 Duck Tape

\*Sandwich size zip-lock

(Cut a strip of Duck Tape the length of your baggie. Lay the bottom of the baggie on the edge of the tape. Fold the tape up and over. Leave an edge 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 in marker.)

\*11 tabs- Label your tabs:

A-Record Keeping, B-Foot Care, C-Knots, D-Tacking & Untacking, E-Equitation, F-Fitting & Showmanship, G-Group Demonstration, H-Anatomy, Nutrition, Tack, I-Head Gear; Bits & Hackamores, J-Show Harness, K-Morgan Horse Farm Visit

## 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 II!**

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

The **Horsemastership Achievement Program-Level II** Binder-Builder follows 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

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 1-10. Place in the 3-ring binder. Add your 11 labeled tabs behind the cardstock. You will store each section (A-K) behind the correct tab.

Each section (A-K) 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 where it can be found in your manual. Each page will also have all directions for the construction of the mini-booklet, and what you will record in the mini-booklet after reading to show what is learned. A small key is also here to show you 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.

Sample Page

# Table of Contents

A-Record Keeping

B-Foot Care

C-Knots

D-Tacking & Untacking

E-Equitation

F-Fitting & Showmanship

G-Group Demonstration

H-Anatomy, Nutrition, Tack

I-Head Gear; Bits & Hackamores

J-Show Harness

K-Morgan Horse Farm Visit

Sample Page

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

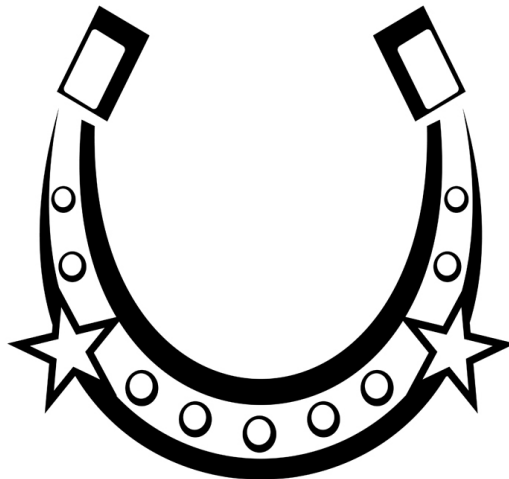
# Horsemastership Achievement Program Woodbury Badge

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

This Binder-Builder Belongs To:

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_



## A. Record Keeping History

Welcome to level 2-Woodbury 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 up against him.

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



## A. Record Keeping

Taking care of a horse is a big responsibility. In this section, you will learn about the cost of caring for a horse. Learning to track your expenses will help you to see just how much money a horse costs. On the following worksheets, you will keep records for three months. Then, you will use the sheets to figure out your estimated annual expense for boarding, farrier, veterinary care, basic horse equipment, and worming materials.

If you are fortunate enough to own a horse, chances are you are boarding it, and you will be very familiar with these expenses. If you do not own a horse, this project will familiarize you with the costs of feeding, housing and maintaining your horse as a responsible horse owner. It is often said, "the cheapest part of owning a horse is the horse itself."

Horse Registered Name: \_\_\_\_\_

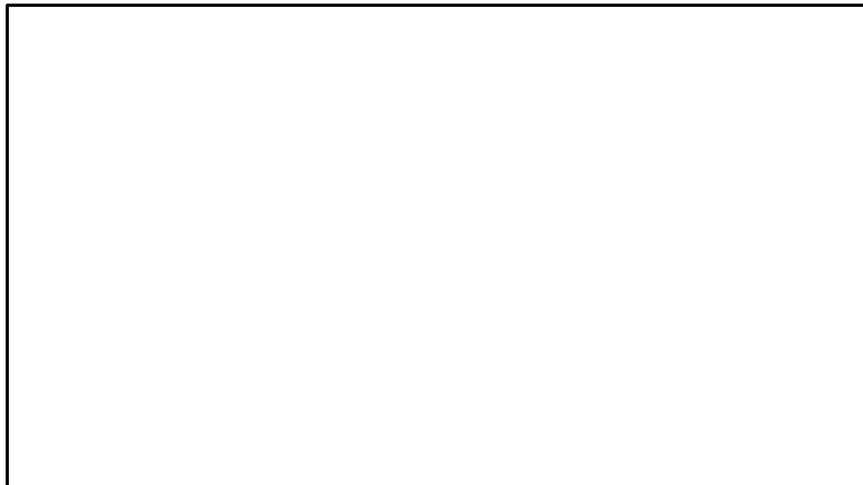
Horse Nick Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sire: \_\_\_\_\_ Dame: \_\_\_\_\_

Foaled: \_\_\_\_\_ Color: \_\_\_\_\_

Markings: \_\_\_\_\_ Hands: \_\_\_\_\_

Draw or glue a picture of your horse.



## **Boarding a Horse**

Boarding a horse occurs when you do not have the facilities to do it at home. You pay a facility for the privilege to keep your horse there. Some farms offer different levels of care depending on your situation.

**Full board** is when you pay the facility for all of the feed, bedding, feeding, turnout and stall cleaning of your horse. Options that it can include but usually do not are worming, scheduling, farrier and vet appointments, handling of your horse for the farrier and vet, and blanketing, among others. Cost of this board can depend on many factors- how large the facility is, what type of riding facilities they have, such as trails, outdoor arena, indoor arena, round pens, etc.

**Partial Care** is different from full board. It can include a stall, but could just be a run-in shed. You will still bear all the costs of the feed and bedding, but you may be responsible for some of the care of your horse, such as some of the feedings, turning out or stall cleaning.

**Self-Care** is where you pay a facility for a stall, a place to store your equipment and feed, and a paddock or pasture for turnout. You are responsible for buying all of your feed, hay, grain, and etc., plus you are responsible for all the care of your horse.

Here are several questions you need to ask before you decide on a boarding location.

What type of care is available (full, partial self-care) \_\_\_\_\_

What type of facilities do I want? \_\_\_\_\_

What kind of hay is fed? (Timothy, Alfalfa, Orchard/Prairie, Grass, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

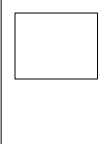
What kind or brand of grain is fed? (sweet feed, feed, pellets, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

What protein level of feed? \_\_\_\_\_

What kind of pasture or turnout is available? How large is the pasture? Is my horse turned out with others (how many)? \_\_\_\_\_

Can you think of other information you need? Use the following space or another sheet of paper to write out your thoughts or questions. \_\_\_\_\_





**Read “Boarding A Horse” study guide.**

Cut out around outside lines. Glue onto the front of page 1.

**Directions:** Call three different boarding facilities. On each of the forms, fill out the needed information.

**Boarding Research Worksheet**

	Facility #1 Service for 1 month	Facility #2 Service for 1 month	Facility #3 Service is for 1 month
	_____	_____	_____
	Name of Farm	Name of Farm	Name of Farm
Board Cost			
Type of Grain			
Type of Hay			
Type of Bedding			
Type of Fencing			
Turn-out			
Arena			
Trails			

Sample Page

### Blacksmith or Farrier

So, your horse needs a new pair of shoes. Where do you take him? You have two options: A **blacksmith** or a **farrier**. In this lesson, we are going to learn the difference in the two jobs. Did you realize that working with hot irons and metals is a form of art? During this lesson, plan a trip to watch a pair of horseshoes being made. You will be amazed at the artistic ability it takes to create a simple horseshoe!

A **blacksmith** is a person that creates and repairs almost anything that made out of iron or steel. As far back as anyone can remember, most towns had a blacksmith. He helped to keep all of the necessary farming equipment in good running order. He repaired plows, awls, shovels, hinges, chains, and iron tires for wagons. The blacksmith was also required to shoe horses and oxen.

A **farrier** is one who shoes horses, mules, donkeys and occasionally oxen. He may or may not be skilled in other iron works like a blacksmith. Farrier Science is the study of shoeing horses.

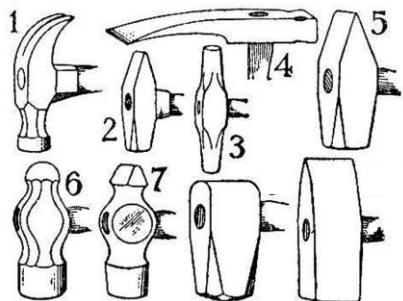
Now, that you know the difference between the two different workers, how will you pick the right one? Below are several questions that can help with the decision-making task.

Use the answers on the next page to ask all of the correct questions:

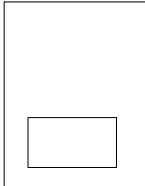
First, ask what type of services they offer- how much are trims, what do they charge for the front shoes only, what if all four shoes need to be serviced, do they do special shoeing, i.e., pads, clips, toe-weights, etc.



Using books or the internet, see if you can identify these tools used by a Farrier and a Blacksmith.



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_



Read **“Blacksmith or Farrier”** study guide.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Glue booklet onto the front of page 1. Glue out the cover label and glue to the front of the closed booklet.

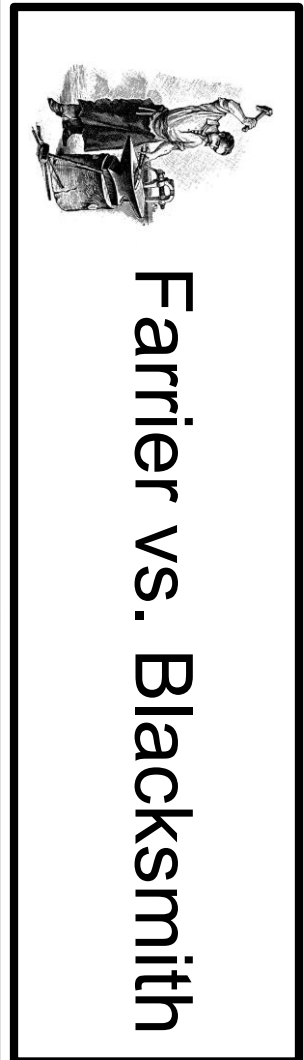
**Directions:** Use the form to collect the information from 2 different Farrier and Blacksmith in your area.

<h1 style="margin: 0;">Farrier</h1>			
#1 Location		#2 Location	
Type of Service	Cost	Type of Service	Cost
Trimming	\$	Trimming	\$
Front (2) Shoes	\$	Front (2) Shoes	\$
Full (4) Shoes	\$	Full (4) Shoes	\$

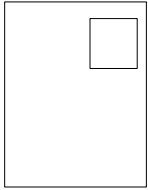
<h1 style="margin: 0;">Blacksmith</h1>			
Type of Service		Cost	
Type of Service	Cost	Type of Service	Cost
Trimming	\$	Trimming	\$
Front (2) Shoes	\$	Front (2) Shoes	\$
Full (4) Shoes	\$	Full (4) Shoes	\$

Cover Label



Sample Page





**Read "Blacksmith or Farrier" study guide.**

Cut out each booklet. Stack and fasten with a brad or staple. Fold in half. Glue booklet onto the back of page 1.

**Directions:** Call your local vet and ask about the cost of de-worming your horse. Fill out the form.

The veterinarian is the person who cares for your horse while sick. Inoculations usually occur twice a year; spring and fall. Usually horses are vaccinated for tetanus, influenza, WEE/EEE, rhino, and rabies. They may also be vaccinated for Potomac horse fever and West Nile virus.

All horses need to be wormed. Different situations use different schedules. You could worm as few as four times a year or as much as once a month. Some establishments use a product such as Strongid C, which is fed as a daily supplement.

Veterinarian

<u>Vaccination</u>	<u>Required</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Tetanus	Yes/No	
Influenza	Yes/No	
WEE/VEE	Yes/No	
Rhino	Yes/No	
Rabies	Yes/No	
Potomac Horse Fever	Yes/No	
West Nile	Yes/No	
Coggins Test	Yes/No	
		Total

**Veterinary Care Requirements**

<u>Month and Date</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Cost</u>
		Total

**Worming Schedule**

Sample Page

## A. Record Keeping Craft

### Built a Horseshoe Game Pit

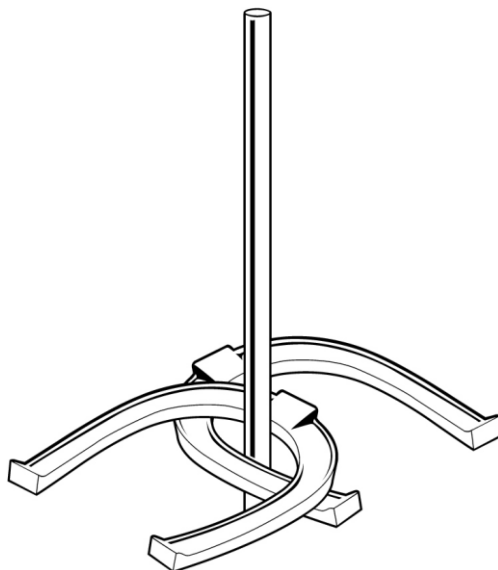
Horseshoes is an outdoor game played between two people (or two teams of two people) using four horseshoes and two throwing targets (stakes) set in a sandbox area. The game is played by the players alternating turns tossing horseshoes at stakes in the ground.

You may create your Horseshoe Pit several different ways. You could simply draw out the area (72 feet by 6 feet wide) using spray paint. Or, if you want a "permanent" playing area, you could build the pit out of 2x4's.

The Pitchers box includes The Pit, The Pitching Platform, and The Stake.

The person or team scores by throwing "ringers" or by throwing in a horseshoe nearest to the stake. A ringer is a thrown horseshoe such that the horseshoe completely encircles the stake.

A live shoe that is not a ringer, but comes to rest six inches (6") or closer to the stake, has a value of one (1) point. This includes a "leaner." If both of one player's horseshoes are closer than the opponent's, two points are scored. A ringer scores three points. In the case of one ringer and a closer horseshoe, both horseshoes are scored for a total of four points. If a player throws two ringers, that player scores six points. If each player throws a ringer, the ringers cancel and no points are scored. If two ringers are thrown by one player and one ringer by the opponent, the player throwing two ringers scores three points. This is typically called "two dead and three" or "three ringers three" for score keeping purposes. Such occurrences are called "dead ringers" and are still used toward the pitcher/ringer average. The game ends when the first person or team reaches 21 points.







**A. Record Keeping  
Healthcare/Nutrition**

**Daily Schedule**

A mature and healthy Morgan should eat at least two pounds of good hay per 100 pounds of live weight daily. Always check your hay to make sure that it does not contain mold or dust. These can create serious digestive problems in your horse. It is a good idea to buy your hay from a reputable grower.

Along with hay, your horse will need grain. The average Morgan can consume 6 to 7 pounds per day. Grain mixtures should not contain more than 5% corn or barley by weight. If oats are substituted for a grain mixture, be certain your horse always has a salt block available. (Besides hay and water, salt is the only supplement a horse absolutely needs.) Be certain your horse always has an abundant supply of cool, clean water.

What type of grain do you use? \_\_\_\_\_

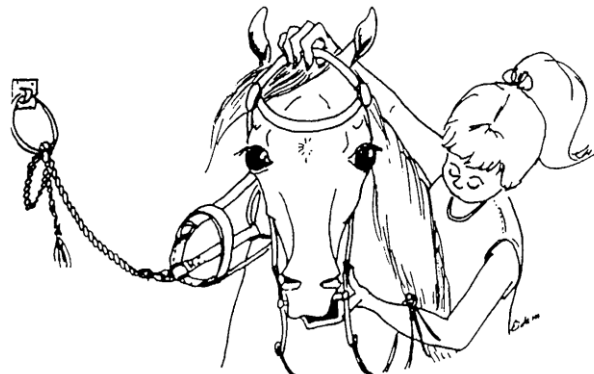
What type of supplements do you use? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

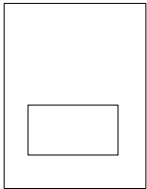
\_\_\_\_\_

What type of hay do you use? \_\_\_\_\_

On the next page, create a "Feed Schedule."








**Read "Daily Schedule" study guide.**  
Cut out booklet. Glue booklet onto the back of page 1.  
**Directions:** Create a daily feeding schedule.

	AM	PM
Grain		
Supplements		
Hay		



**Sample Page**