



Grades 2-7

Knights and Castles

Learning Lapbook with Study Guides

Study Guides written by Michelle Miller,

author of *TruthQuest History™*



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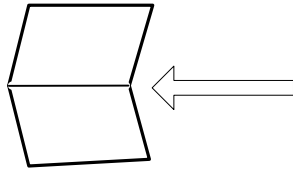
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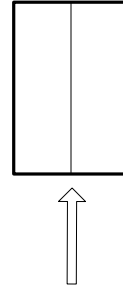
Special thank you to Michelle Miller,
author of TruthQuest History™,
for her writing of the study guides for this lapbook!
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Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

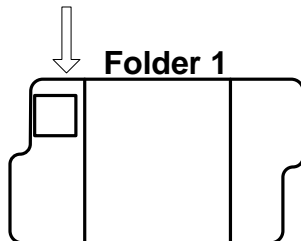


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines

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 do I know where to place each booklet in the lapbook?

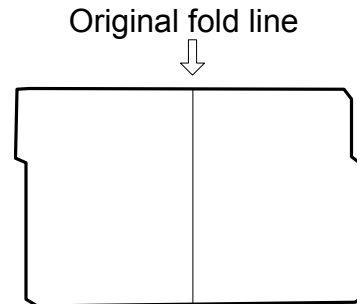


This placement key tells you the booklet goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

A booklet placement key is at the top of every booklet page. This key shows where that particular booklet will go in that folder.

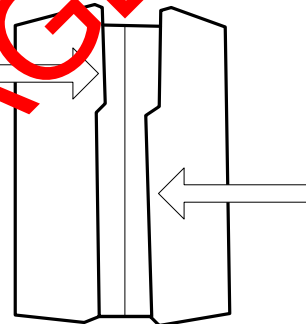
Folding a Lapbook Base

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.

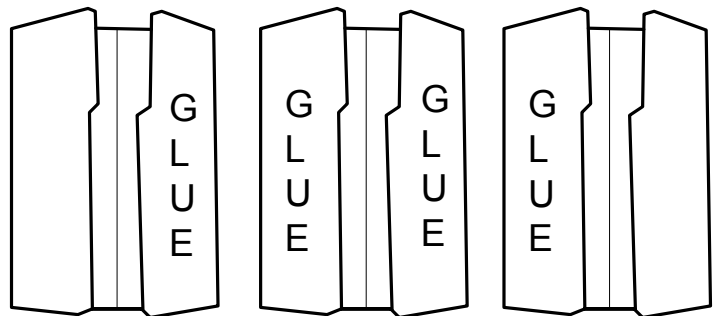
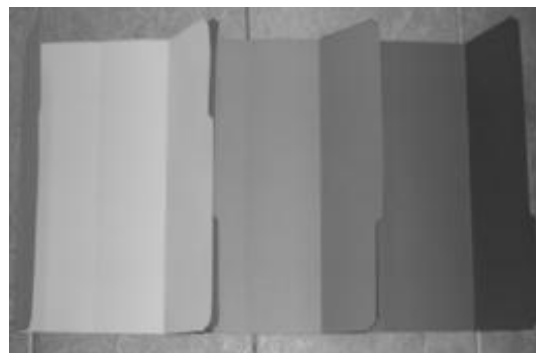
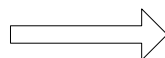


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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 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.

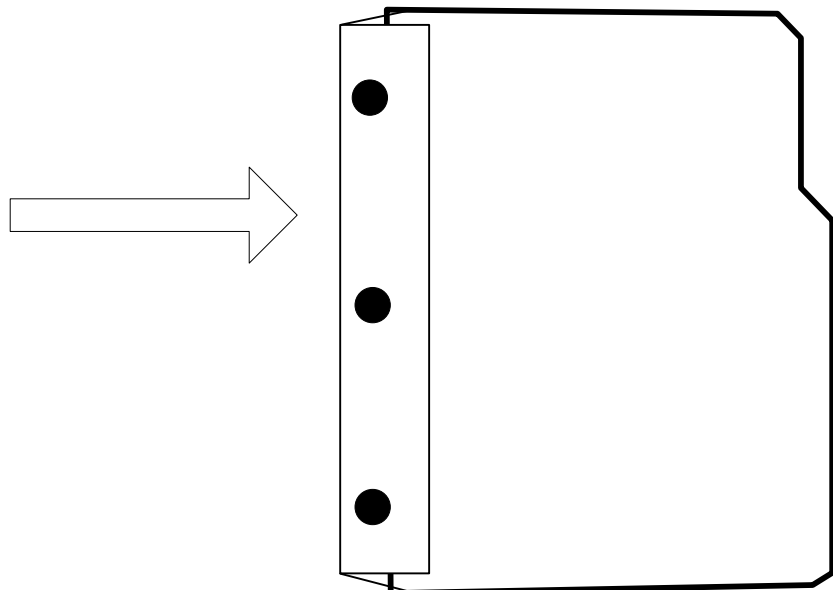


Table of Contents

*The Fall of Rome Paves the Way to the Middle Ages

*How to Become a Knight

*A Knight's Weapons

*Knights in Shining Armor

*A Knight Dresses for Battle

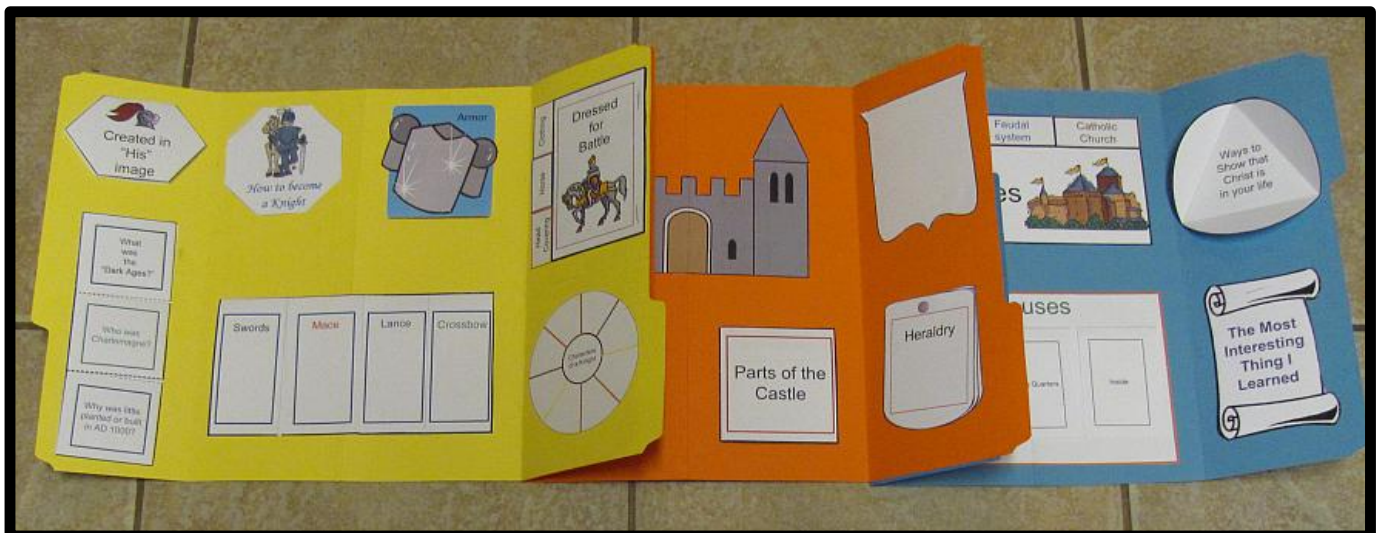
*Heraldry

*Castles-From Dirt Pile to Dignified

*Lifestyle During the Middle Ages-Work, Eat, and Work Some More

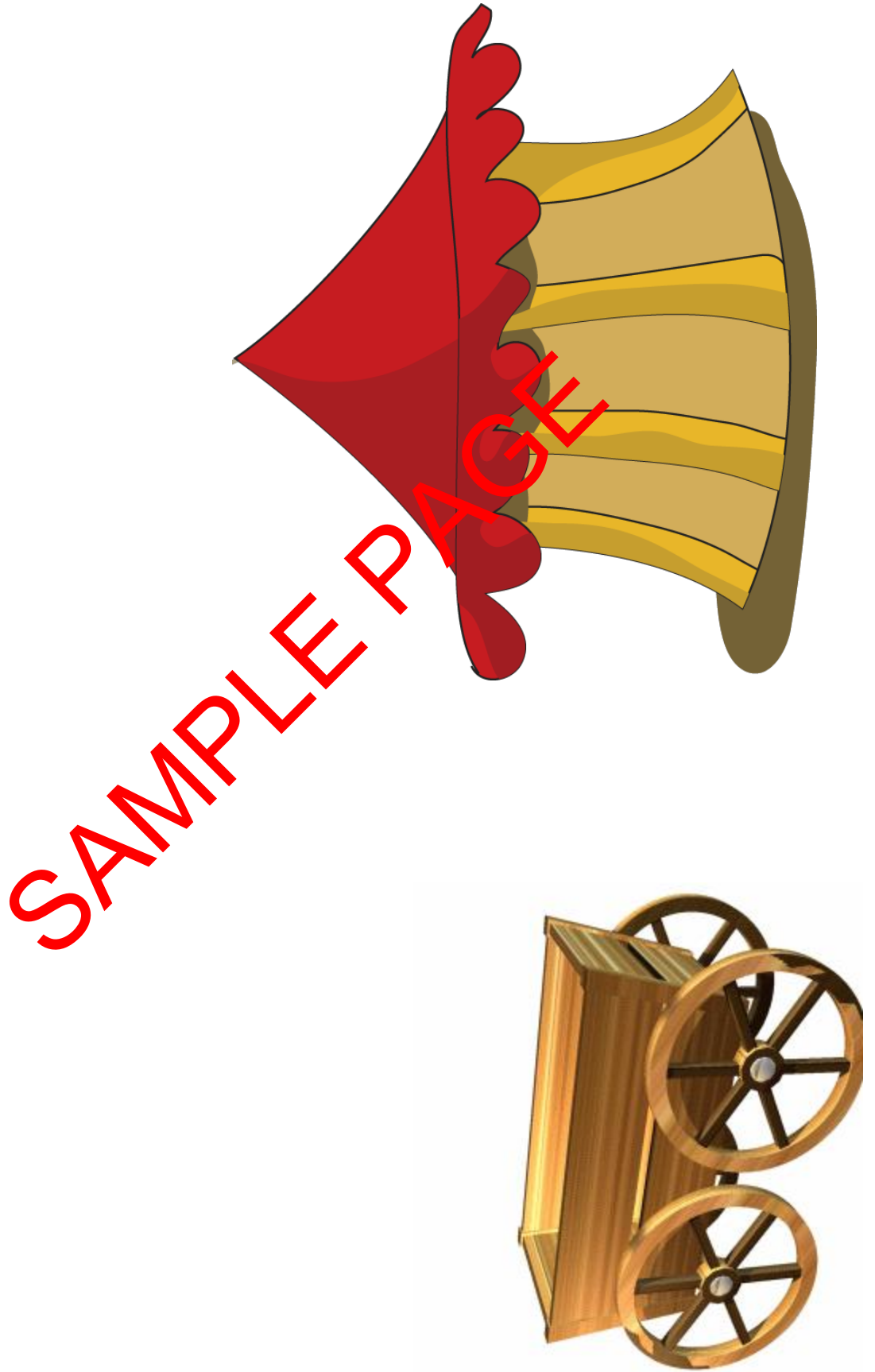
*Housing During the Middle Ages

*Christianity During the Middle Ages



Complete the picture- Draw what you think a town during the Middle Ages would have looked like. Add things that you would have seen on a trade day. Cut here. Glue page to front of lapbook

Knights and Castles



The Fall of Rome Leads Paves the Way to the Middle Ages

Every little boy wants to be a knight! He wants to use his strength to make things right, daring to protect those in need, just as God made him to do! The Lord created people in His image, calling us to be His deputies, enforcing His good commands upon the earth, and thus doing great deeds of valor! Girls do this also, but in their own special way. The famous knights of derring-do lived in Europe during the Middle Ages. The *middle* of what, you may be asking! *Good question!*

Before the knights of the Middle Ages, Europe (and other lands, such as Jesus' Israel) was ruled by the Roman Empire. It wasn't based on Christ's truths, so its decisions were self-destructive. Eventually, Rome was so weak that the European tribes it had earlier defeated rose up against them: the Angles, Saxons, Franks, Gauls, Celts, Huns, Goths, Visigoths, etc. They happily put Rome on the run by fighting for their former lands. Indeed, in AD 410, just four centuries after Jesus walked the earth, Alaric the Visigoth sacked Rome. (The *eastern* Roman Empire, based in Constantinople, lasted for another thousand years and was the center of the Eastern Orthodox Church.)

These European tribes (the Greeks called them *barbarians*, for their languages sounded to Greek ears as *bar-bar-bar*) were pagans because Christianity had barely touched areas of northern and eastern Europe at this time. Thus, these tribes had dark beliefs and destructive ways of living. They didn't know God's perfect truths for safety, opportunity, goodness, justice, and provision, so they lived as if *might makes right*—if they *could* do something, they didn't worry about if they *should* do it. That always hurts people!

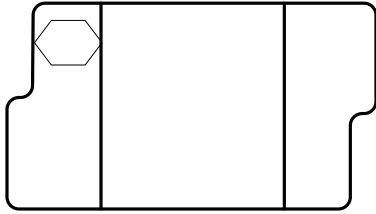
So, the time of the Barbarians had begun. Each little chieftain fought his neighbor for more land and people. For example, as soon as the fleeing Romans left Britain, the Angles and Saxons of northern Europe invaded, driving the British Celts out ahead of them, in spite of the legendary King Arthur. (These Angles would give their name to Britain, so that it would also be called *Angle-land* or *England*.) It was like a continent of selfish two-year-olds saying, "Mine! I want it!" That painful time in the early Middle Ages is sometimes called the *Dark Ages*.

Life was very rough. The Romans had lived in stone houses, had made wonderful roads/bridges/heating systems/water supplies/sewage systems, but the barbarians lived crudely and their wars prevented good building. Gradually, the strongest chieftains controlled larger areas, and tried to bring some order, for war is exhausting and messy.

Civilizations could begin to organize, especially once brave missionaries came with the Gospel! In the 800s, Charlemagne, king of the Franks (who gave their name to *France*), and King Alfred the Great (an Anglo-Saxon) valued learning, understood some Christian principles, and tried to govern well. Europe was beginning to emerge from its Dark Ages...but then the Vikings rained horrific destruction (until Leif Erickson the explorer and other Vikings were Christianized, thankfully!). Also, many Europeans were so sure the world would end in AD 1000 that little was planted or built. Once that mark passed, Europe settled down to begin what is called the High Middle Ages (roughly AD 1000-1400). It put seed in the ground raised better homes and bridges....and trained knights, while forging chain mail, as you'll soon see!

SAMPLE PAGE

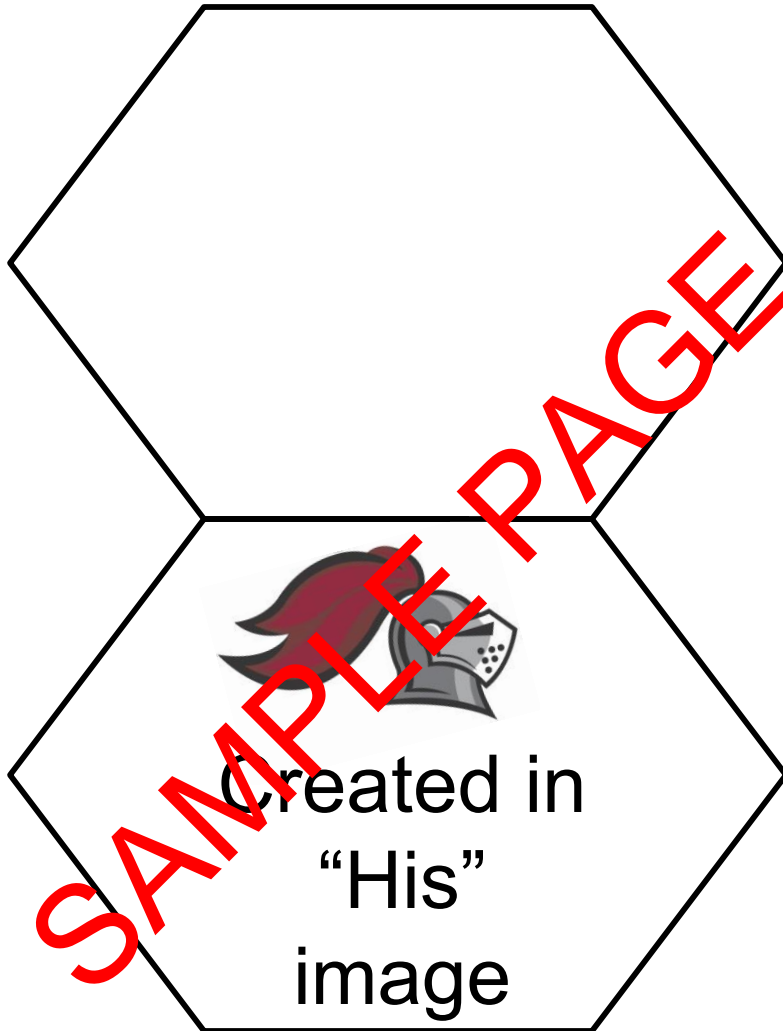
Folder 1



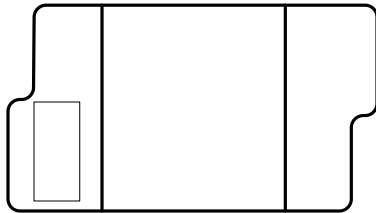
Read The Fall of Rome Paves the Way to the Middle Ages.

Cut out booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Glue booklet into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, write a verse from the Bible that tells how you were created!



Folder 1



Read The Fall of Rome Paves the Way to the Middle Ages.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Hotdog fold in half. Cut on the dotted lines to form three flaps.

Directions: Under each flap, write what you have learned.

The main layout of the folder is a large rectangle divided into two vertical sections by a solid line. The left section is empty. The right section contains three rectangular flaps, each with a dotted line on its right side for cutting. The top flap has a blue border and contains the text 'What led to the fall of Rome?'. The middle flap has a green border and contains the text 'The Dark Age'. The bottom flap has a purple border and contains the text 'The High Middle Age'. A large red watermark 'SAMPLE PAGE' is oriented diagonally across the center. The word 'GLUE' is written vertically on the left side of the right section. On the right side of the dotted lines, there are small symbols resembling 'U D H'.

How to Become a Knight

To be a professional, a person must invest thousands of hours into practice. Wannabe knights knew this. Indeed, their life depended on them having great skill in battle. So, childhood play became full-time training as early, sometimes, as the age of seven, but usually around age 12. Such boys in training were called *pages*. (Today, the assistants to a congressman bear the same title.)

His life wasn't glamorous, mind you. He was the 'go-fer,' the errand boy, the servant to the many above him: the lord and lady of the manor, the knights, and the squires. He spent a lot of time polishing rusty armor and working with the horses. He also helped serve meals. Of course, he had also learned how to hunt (which included *falconry*) and dress the meat that went to the table, thus he could use weaponry to the every-day benefit of the manor.

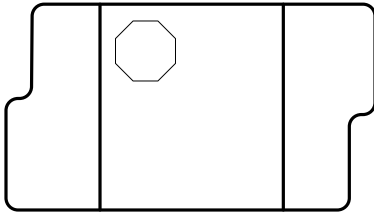
Any education at all was much appreciated, for it was a path to greater opportunity and a richer breadth to life. Sometimes, pages were taught by local priests, and that was a mark of great distinction. All along, they were steeped in the idea of *chivalry*, noble self-sacrifice for others and protection of those in need. Later, this was taken to extremes, and it wasn't always followed, but the original principles were wholesome.

When the instructors deemed him ready, usually around age 16, a page graduated to the next level. He was now a *squire*. That term has been used for certain levels of landed gentry in England ever since. In fact, even today, when a dashing young man takes his beloved out for an event, it can be said that he is *squiring* her about.

The squire was now directing the pages, but also had more important responsibilities with the knight he was serving. He might go to the battlefield with him, to help put on his armor, hold his shield before the knight during the fighting, and even defend him if de-horsed. Necessarily, the training was even more in earnest: handling the lance (one must not let it ram back into him when it struck an object), facing the weighted quintains, sparring with each other while wielding extra-heavy weapons to build up muscle strength, fighting from horseback, and, as always, being agile even under chain mail or heavy armor.

Finally, around the age of 20, a squire could become a *knight*. A very solemn, highly religious ceremony was held, for the knight's service was being seen as for lord and Lord! He must fast from food and keep a prayer vigil during the night. Come morning, he would be *dubbed* with the full responsibilities and honors of knighthood, and then be given his longed-for spurs. Although some knights would abuse their human power and position (each person either rejects God's kingship or accepts it), a knight's life was to be one of service to his overlord and to his neighbors. A great picture for us all!

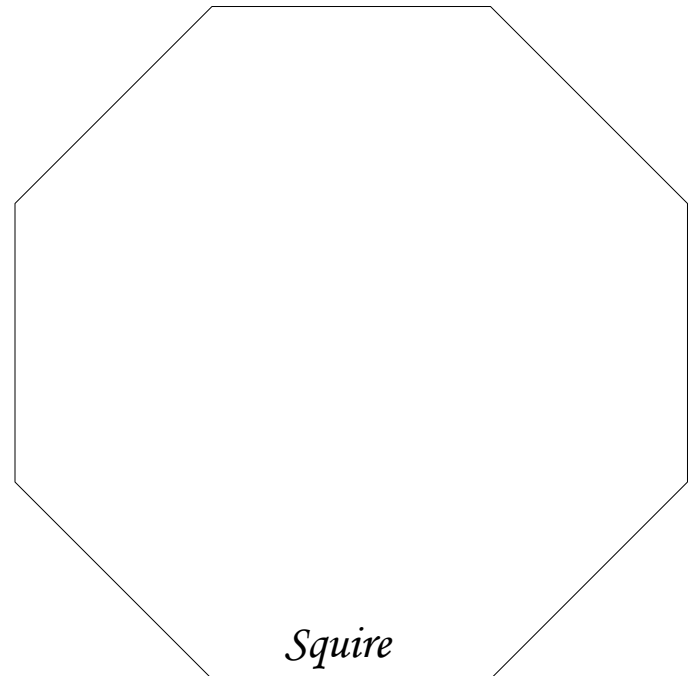
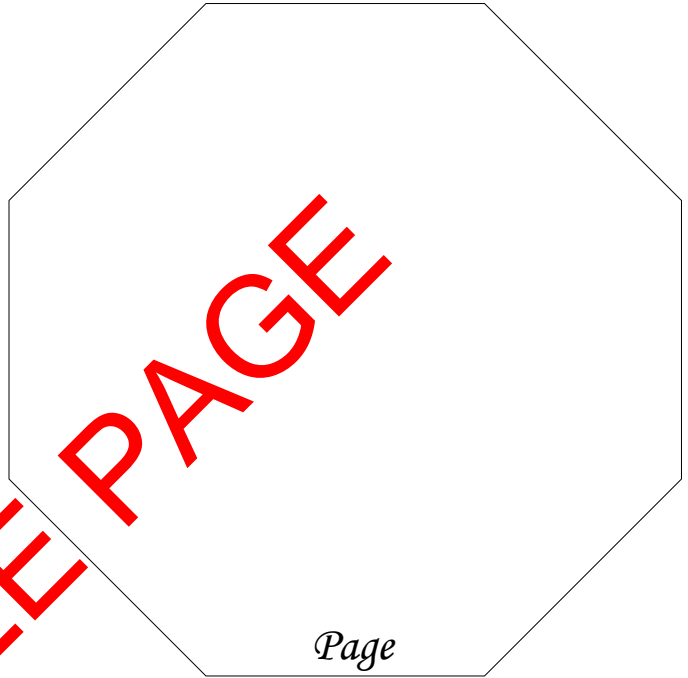
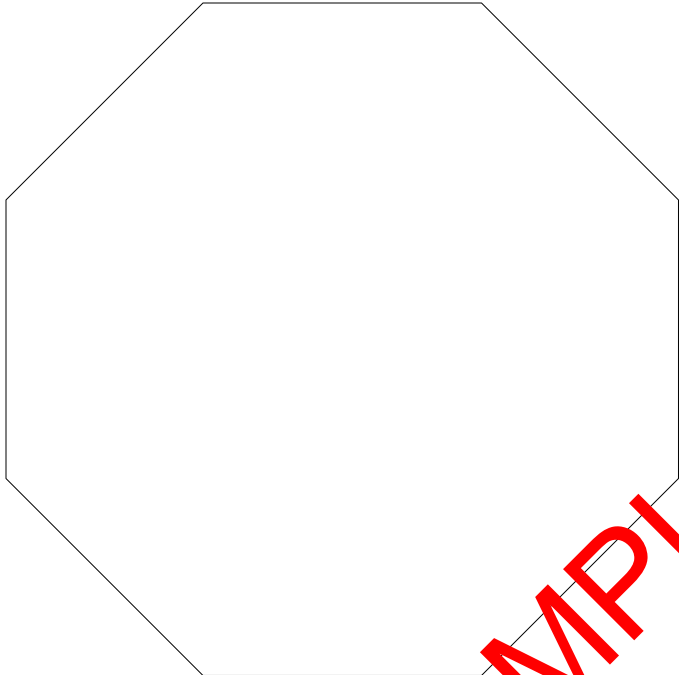
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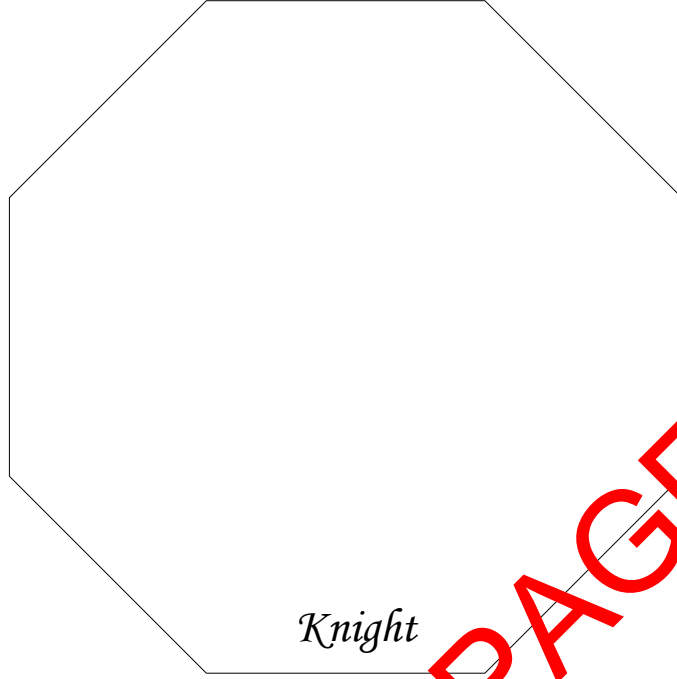


Read How to Become a Knight.

Cut out large booklet as one piece. Cut out extra booklet pieces on this page and the next and place inside of big booklet. Hamburger fold in half and staple. Glue into folder.

Directions: Fill in information.





Knight

SAMPLE PAGE