



Grades K-2

Pirates

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide

Sample Page



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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Sample Page

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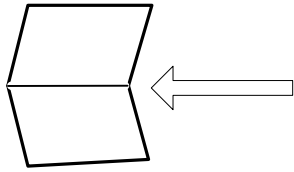
While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and
receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out
what's new and what's to come!

Join us on Facebook!

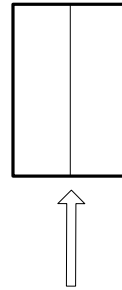
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Things to Know

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 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

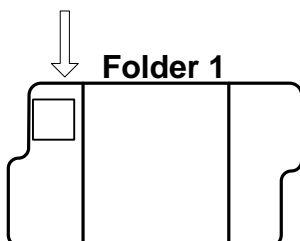
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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!

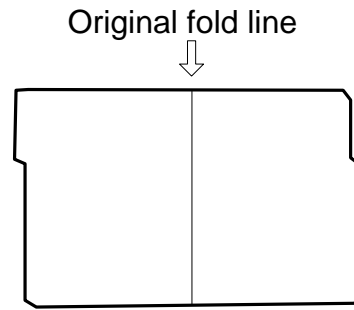
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



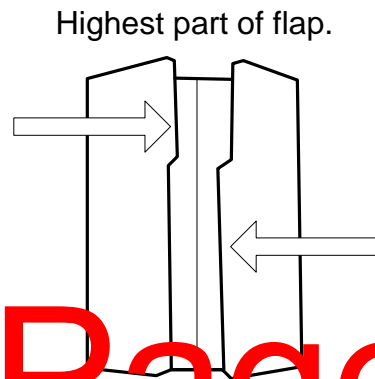
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

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.*



Sample Page

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.

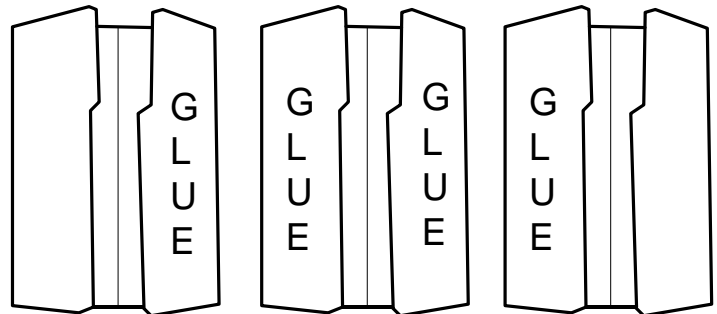
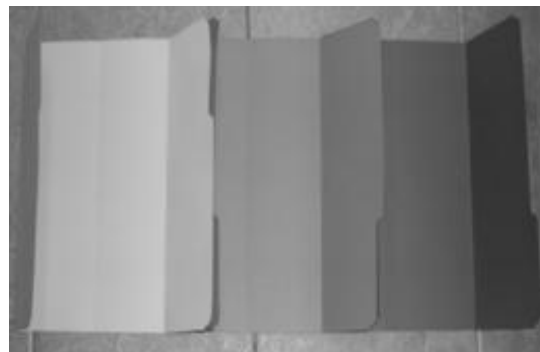
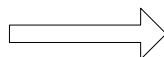


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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)

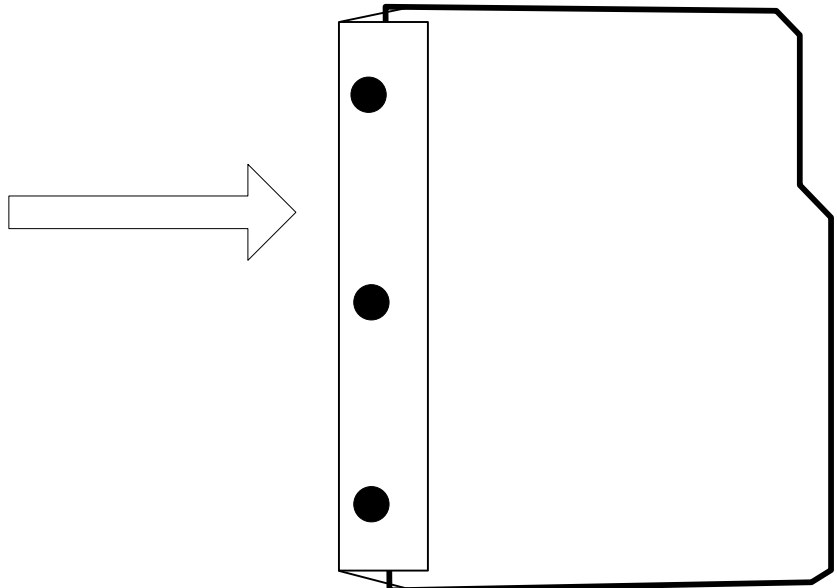
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- *Duct tape (any color)
- *One 3-ring binder
- *Hole Puncher

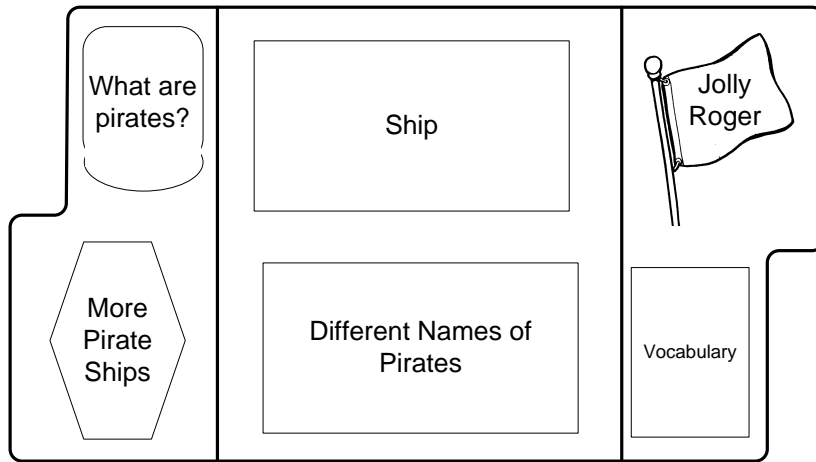
My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

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.

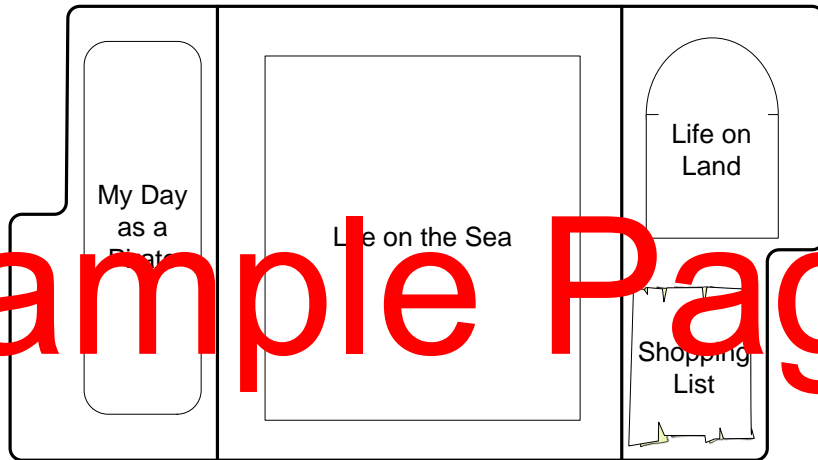
Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. 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.



Folder 1

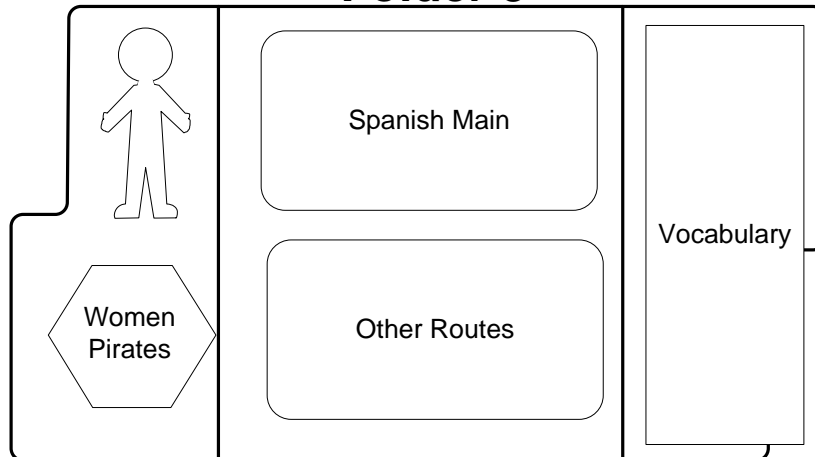


Folder 2

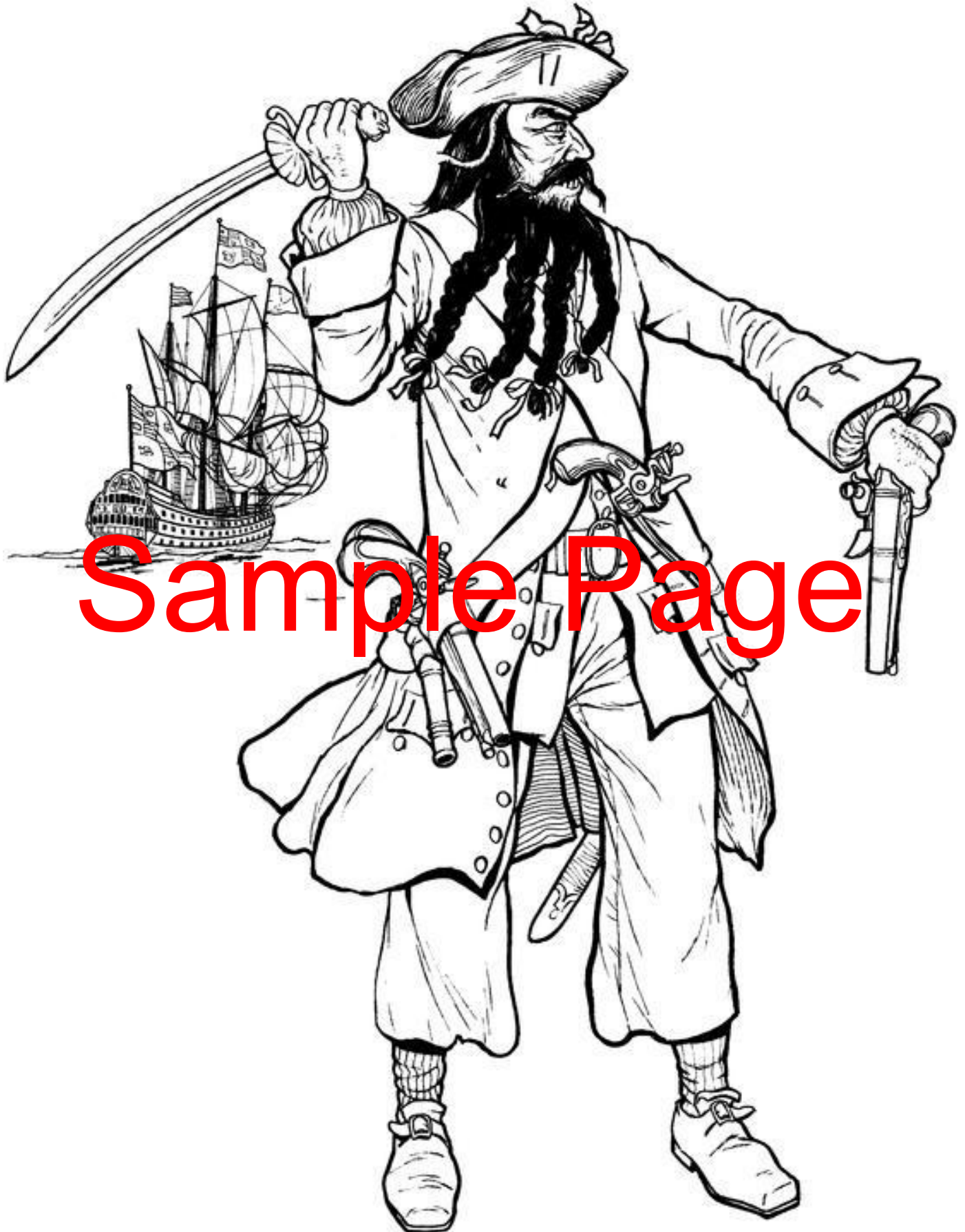


Sample Page

Folder 3



Cut out the page on the dotted lines. Glue to the front of your closed lapbook. Color the picture.



Sample Page

What are Pirates?

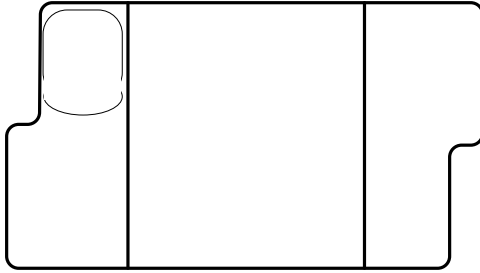
There was a time when traveling by sea was the only way people could cross the ocean to journey to the New World. The crossing of the sea was dangerous: storms could set you off course, food might run out, the ship could crash, and you might run into PIRATES!

Pirates were sea robbers. The word pirate means “one who plunders the sea.” **Plundering** is the same as robbing or stealing. Pirates were sailors who stole from other ships or who used their ship to raid towns close to the coasts.

Pirates lived a rough, wild life. Most of their time was spent at sea doing the chores that all sailors do: taking care of the sails, pumping water out of the ship, repairing things that have broken, and many other normal tasks. The actual “pirating” would only happen a few hours a month—if they were lucky and a poor, innocent ship crossed their path.

Pirates were dirty and smelly because there was not much fresh water on the ship. They used their precious water to drink not to take baths! Some pirates died in battles, but most died from drowning, accidents or disease.

Folder 1



Read What are Pirates?

Cut out all shapes and punch holes in each. Stack them up and fasten them together with a brass fastener. They will now be like a fan.

Directions: On each booklet, write or draw what you have learned.

What are
Pirates?



Sample Page

What does the word pirate mean?

What do pirates do?

Pirate Ships

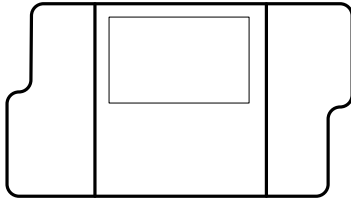
Usually, pirates did not go on long trips. Their trips were short and quick. Pirates hid their ships in shallow waters waiting for their next victim. They needed ships that were small and not very deep. Their ships also had to be fast so that they could surprise other ships.

Their favorite type of **vessel** (ship) was the schooner. Schooners were small ships with two masts and big sails attached to them. They were slim, shallow and very fast. They also had long oars, which made it possible for them to get away even if there was no wind to sail.

Pirates also used other kinds of vessels: sloops, brigs and longboats. Sloops were ships with a single mast and sail. They were small, shallow and could hide and rush out very fast when needed. Brigs had two masts like the schooners. They were easy to handle and could be used on trips across the ocean. The longboats had oars. Using oars helped them approach another ship quietly.

All these vessels were made of wood. It was a lot of work to keep the sails in good repair and the ship waterproof.

Folder 1

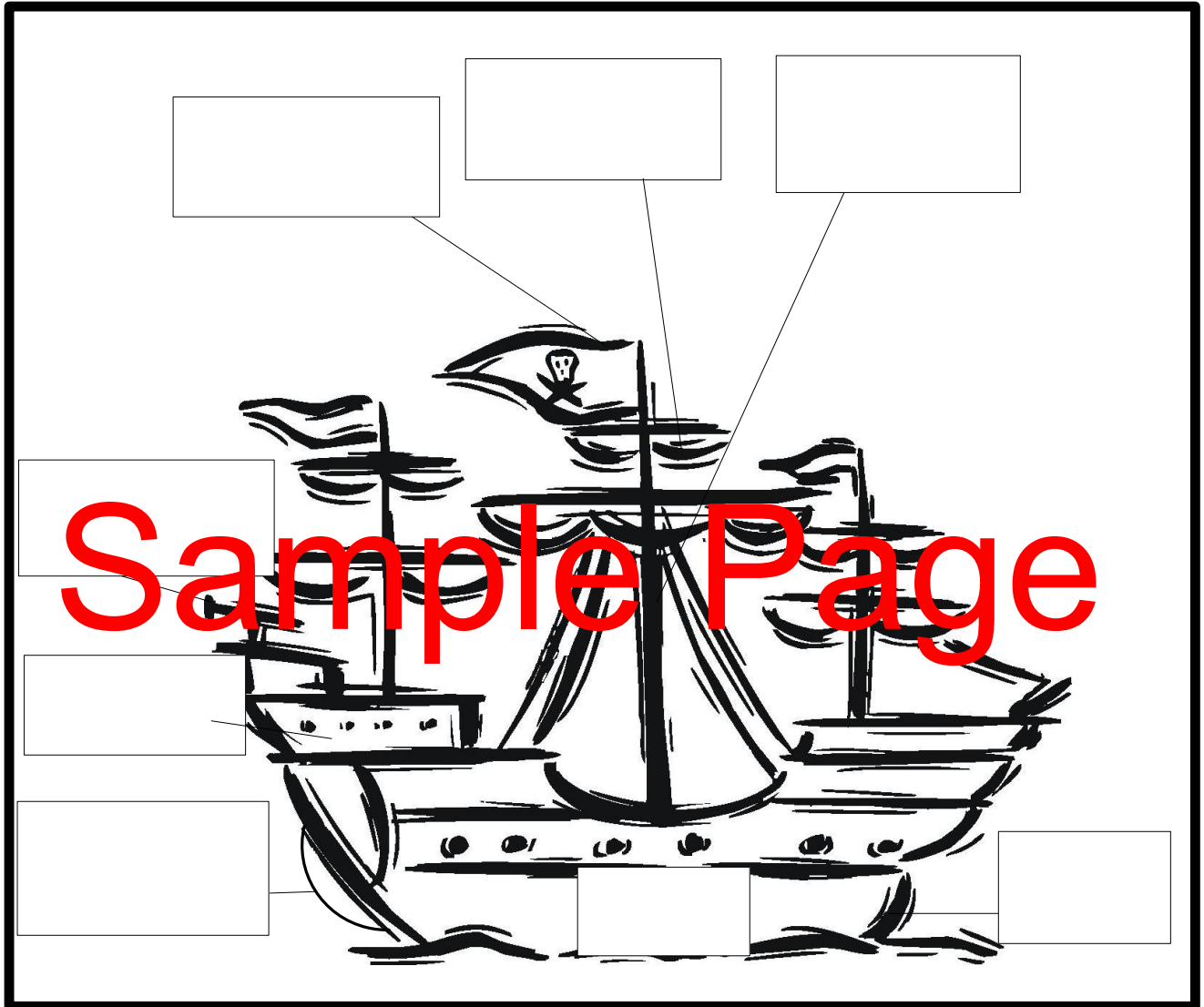


Read Pirates Ships.

Cut out booklet. Glue into lapbook. Cut out the labels.

Directions: Glue the labels on the correct location. Color the ship.

(Answers are located at the end of this study.)



Captain's
Cabin

Hull

Hold

Rudder

Flag

Mail Mast

Main
Topsail

Cannon