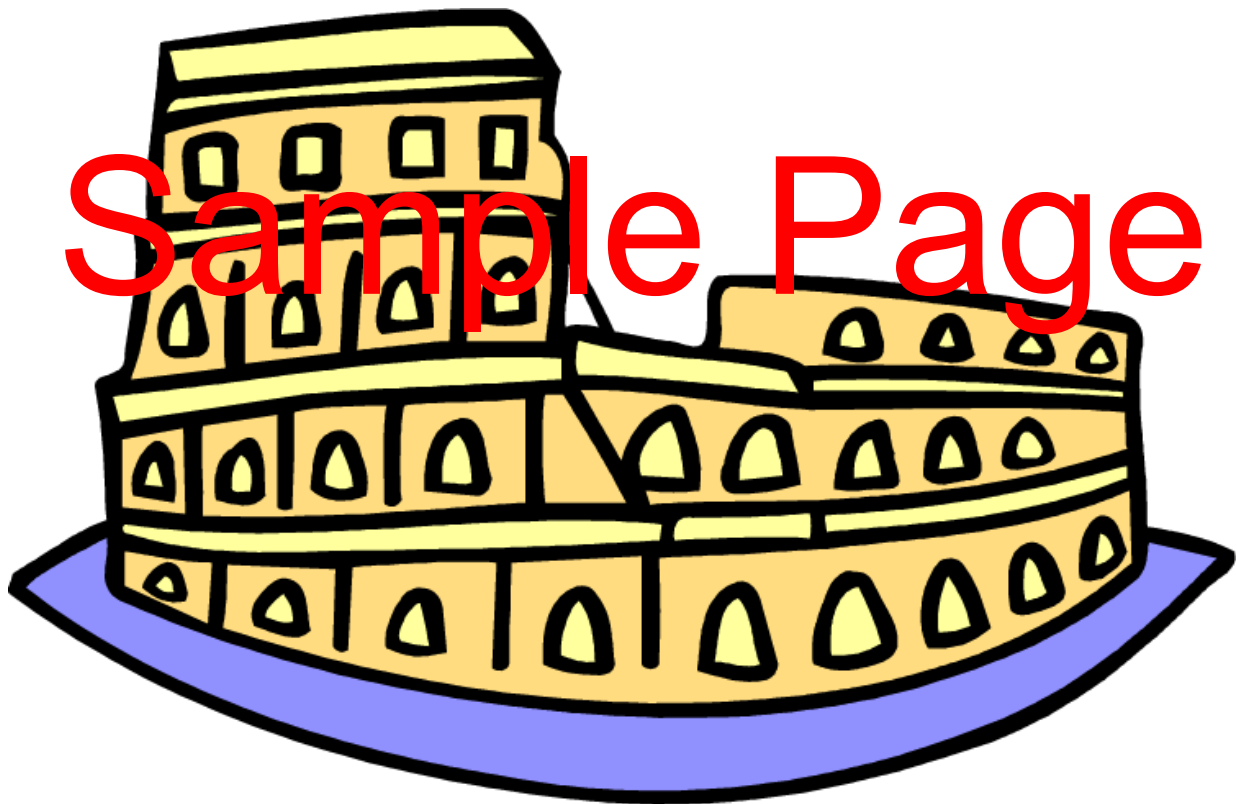




Grades 2-7

# Ancient Rome

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning  
[www.ajourneythroughlearning.com](http://www.ajourneythroughlearning.com)



**Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia  
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# Sample Page

**Please check our website at:  
[www.ajourneythroughlearning.com](http://www.ajourneythroughlearning.com)**

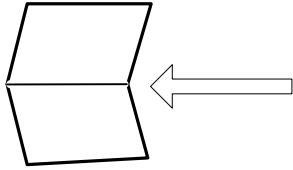
**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and  
receive a FREE lapbook!  
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out  
what's new and what's to come!**

**Join us on Facebook!**

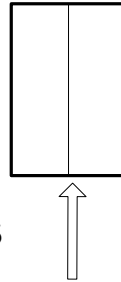
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Art Explosion 800,000 by Nova Development  
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## Things to Know

**Hamburger Fold**-Fold horizontally



**Hotdog Fold**-Fold vertically



**Dotted Lines**-These are the cutting lines

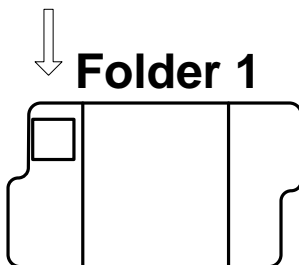
**Accordion Fold**-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

**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."

Sample Page

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

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



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

## 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!

## Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children's books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians lapbook has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! The pace you take for the lapbook is completely up to you. When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the mini-booklet for that topic. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. Or, your child might want to do the mini-booklet before he/she delves deeper into the subject. Once again, the order is completely up to you and your child.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the mini-booklet that goes with it. The mini-booklet patterns are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/mini-booklet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn't matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete a 3 folder lapbook.

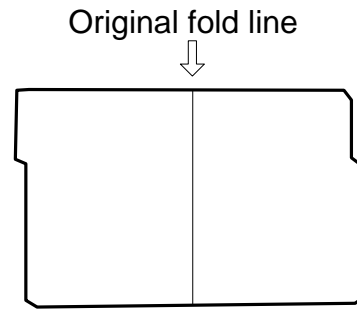
## Lapbook Assembly Choices

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. You can keep the waiting folders in your binder that we will be mentioning later.

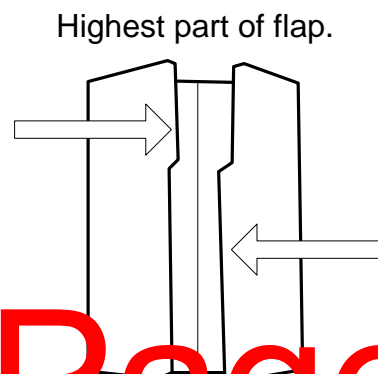
Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as it is being done. Plus, it helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

# 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.

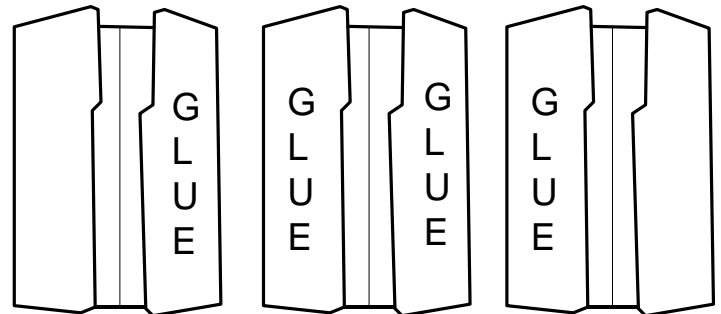
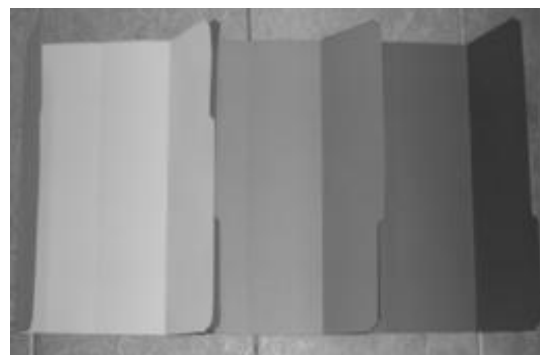
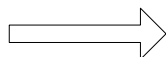


Photo of a completed lapbook base



## Tips and tricks to go the extra mile!

### Supplies Need:

½ inch three-ring binder

5 tabs (if you are using our copywork and/or notebooking pages, you will need to have 7 tabs. Label with copywork and notebooking)

Quart size baggies

Duct tape

Your study guide and mini-booklets pages

Office supplies-glue, scissors, brads, stapler, pencils, crayons, and ribbon (if needed)

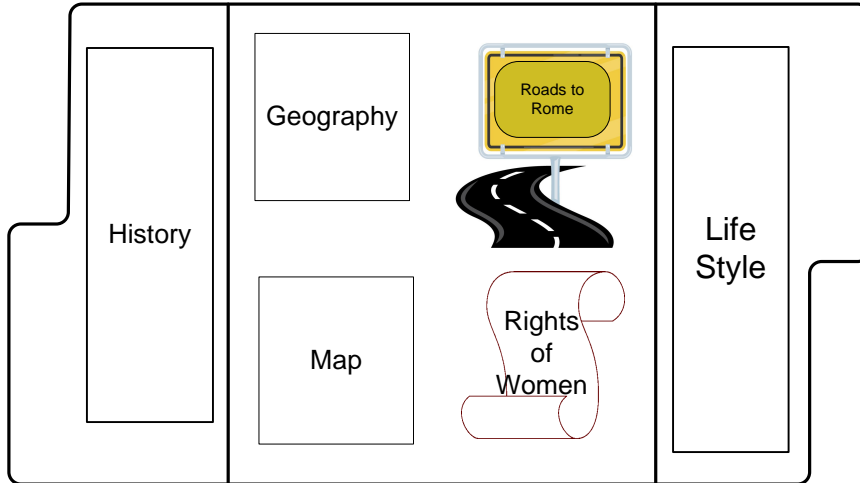
1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Book Log, NICK, Biography Reports, Outlines (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).

2. Make copies of NICK note and outline forms and put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guides. These serve as a good review of the material in the study guide.

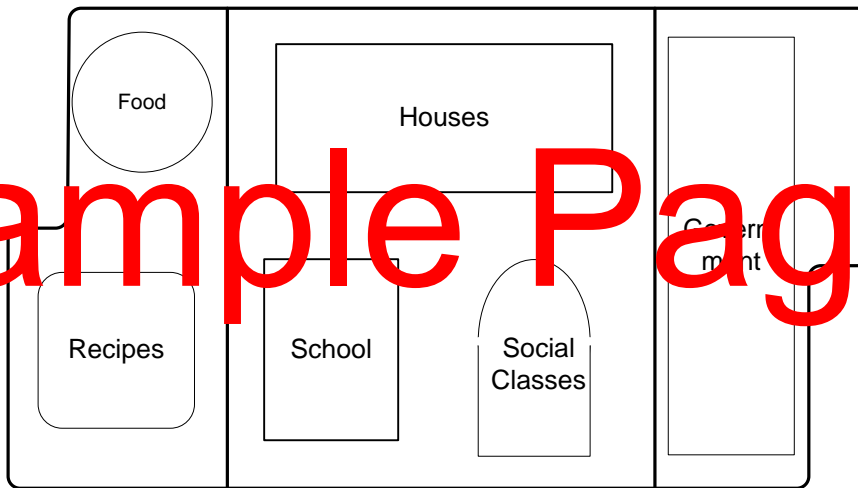
3. Hole punch your study guide and mini-booklets sheets and place behind the Study Guide tab. You will read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are all of the booklets that go with that study guide.

4. Keeping your office supplies handy-Measure the bottom of a quart size zip-lock bag. Then measure out a strip of duct tape that length. Lay the zip-lock bag on the lower edge of the tape. Fold the other end of the tape down on the zip-lock bag. Your duct tape should be sticking out from the bag. Now, you can hole punch the duct tape strip. **DO NOT HOLE PUNCH INTO THE BAG!** Then put it into your 3-ring binder. Use this bag to store items you will be using for your lapbook. Glue, scissors, hole puncher, stapler and extra staples, crayons, pencils, brads, ribbon, and any unfinished work. Doing this one step keeps you from having to constantly gather supplies every time you want to work on your lapbook!

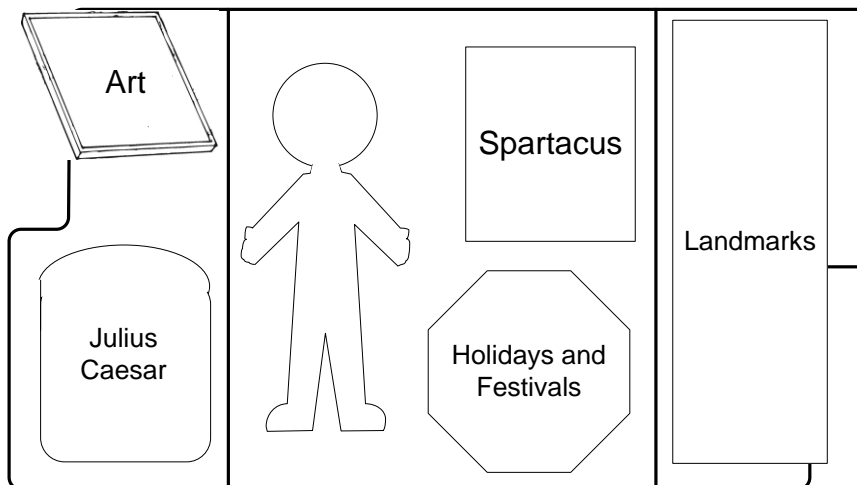
### Folder 1



### Folder 2



### Folder 3

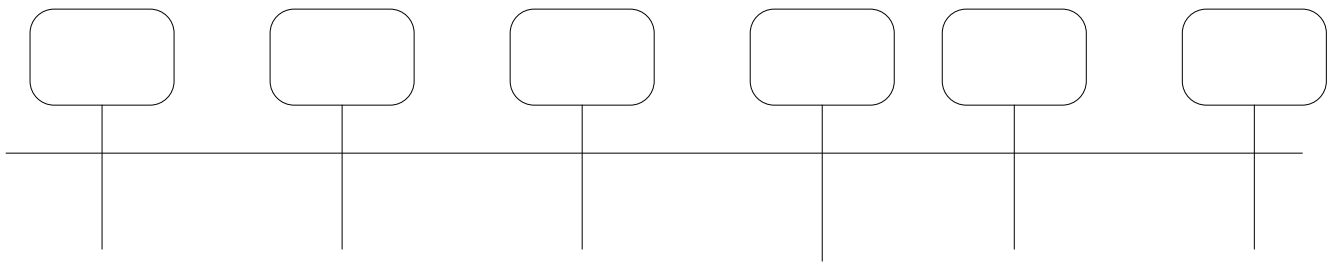


Sample Page

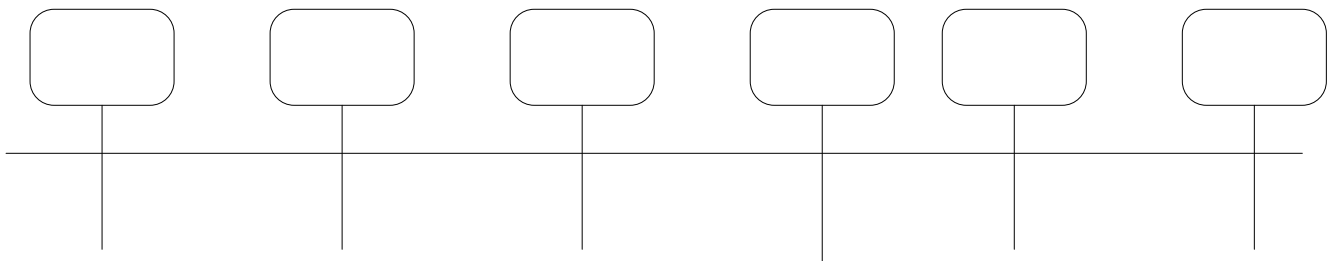
Cut out and glue onto the front of your closed lapbook. As you come across important events in Ancient Rome, record the event and date on the timeline.

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# Ancient Rome



**Sample Page**





# Table of Contents



History  
Geography  
Life Style  
Government  
Houses

Food  
School  
Social Classes

# Sample Page

Government  
Art  
Gladiators  
Spartans  
Julius Caesar  
Holidays and Festivals  
Landmarks

# History of Ancient Rome

The history of Ancient Rome is usually divided into three main periods. These periods are called (1) before the rise of Rome, (2) the Roman Republic and (3) the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire lasted many centuries, and was divided according to the reigning emperor.

The city of Rome was founded in 753 B.C. on the Tiber River. This began the first period of history. The city began to grow larger. People in search of adventure migrated to Rome. Warriors also captured people from nearby settlements to bring them to Rome. During this time, Rome was ruled by kings.

Rome became a republic in 500 B.C. That means a group of people, called a Senate, now made the laws. There were 300 senators. A struggle began between the wealthy people and the common people over laws. As a result, the laws were carved into rock called the Twelve Tables. During this time, Rome began to conquer most of what we know as Italy. By 50 B.C., the population of Rome reached one million. Next, Julius Caesar was appointed to permanent dictator by the Senate. This began the transition into the Roman Empire.

Finally, Rome continued to gain territory around Europe and the Mediterranean. The government transformed into one powerful man, called an Emperor. The first emperor was Augustus. He had ultimate power. The Roman Empire controlled around 6.5 million kilometers of land. Because of the Empire's growth and long endurance, the culture of Rome had a lasting influence all around the world. This could be seen in the development of language, religion, architecture, philosophy, law, and forms of government in the territory it governed, particularly Europe



## Geography

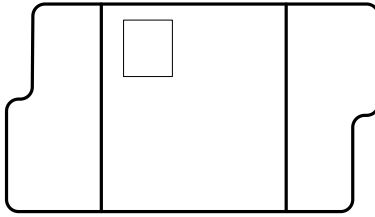
Water is essential for life. Rome was founded on the Tiber River. The geography of Ancient Rome was the secret to its success. The city was built on relatively low ground, because the Tiber River led to the Mediterranean Sea. Rome relied on access to the sea for international trade. These two bodies of water, of course, provided water to the Romans. The Atlantic Ocean was on the west of the empire. This was also an easy travel and trade route. The Red Sea was in the southeast corner but was very rarely used. The Black Sea was northeast and the Caspian Sea was not far off east. There were also little rivers that helped people get resources throughout the Empire. These were the Danube River, Elbe River, Vistula River and the Dniester River.

The lowest point of the city is at the Pantheon, which is the famous circular temple in Rome dedicated to all the gods. The highest point is Monte Mario hill. The land is also marshy because of the Tiber River running through it. The marshes proved to be very fertile ground and provided good farming land. There were also steep hills on the left side of the river from erosion. The hills were mostly made of tufa rock, which is a sort of hardened rocky sponge. This type of rock was widely used for ancient Roman construction.

In addition, there are two important mountain ranges in Ancient Rome. These are Apennine **Mountains and the Alps Mountains.**

Finally, a most important point in this study is "All Roads lead to Rome." An important part of the development of the Roman state was the roads. Beginning around 500 BC, these roads were important to the expansion of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire. These roads helped to move Roman armies. Roads were also important with the trading of goods. They were also key to communication. The Roman road system spanned more than 400,000 kilometers of roads, and throughout the Empire, all roads led to Rome.

## Folder 1



### Read Geography.

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

**Directions:** Fill out what you have learned.

Location

Terrain

Mountains

# Sample Page

## Geography

