

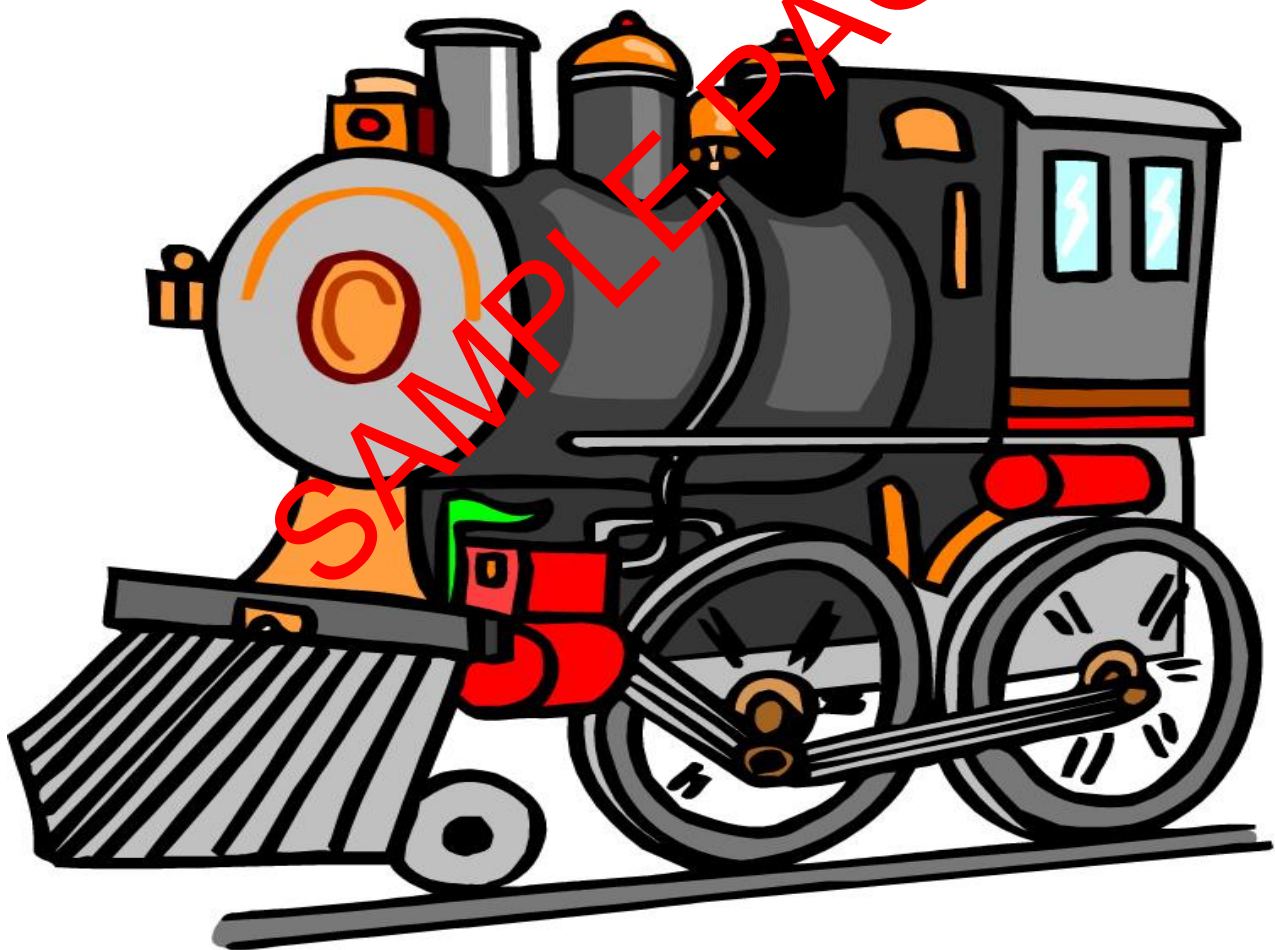


Any Age

Trains

Express Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Study Guides, Coloring Sheets, Crafts,
and Games



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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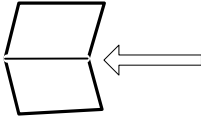
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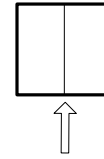
SAMPLE PAGE

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

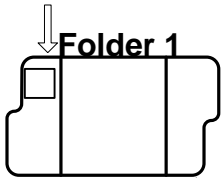


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

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 template in the folder?

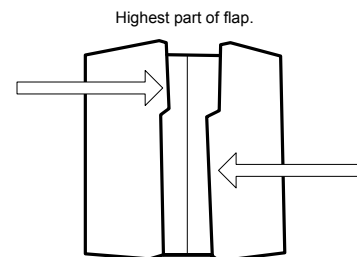
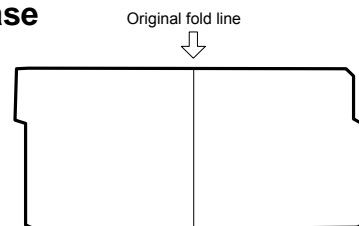


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

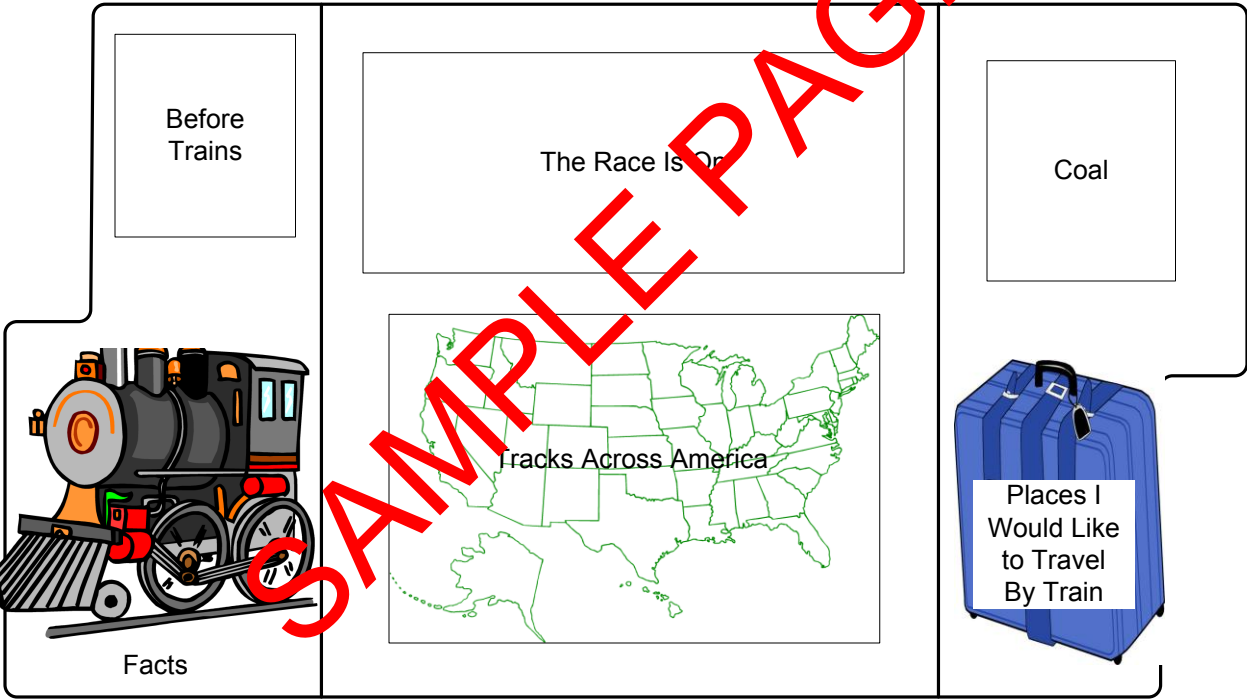
Folding a Lapbook Base

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.*



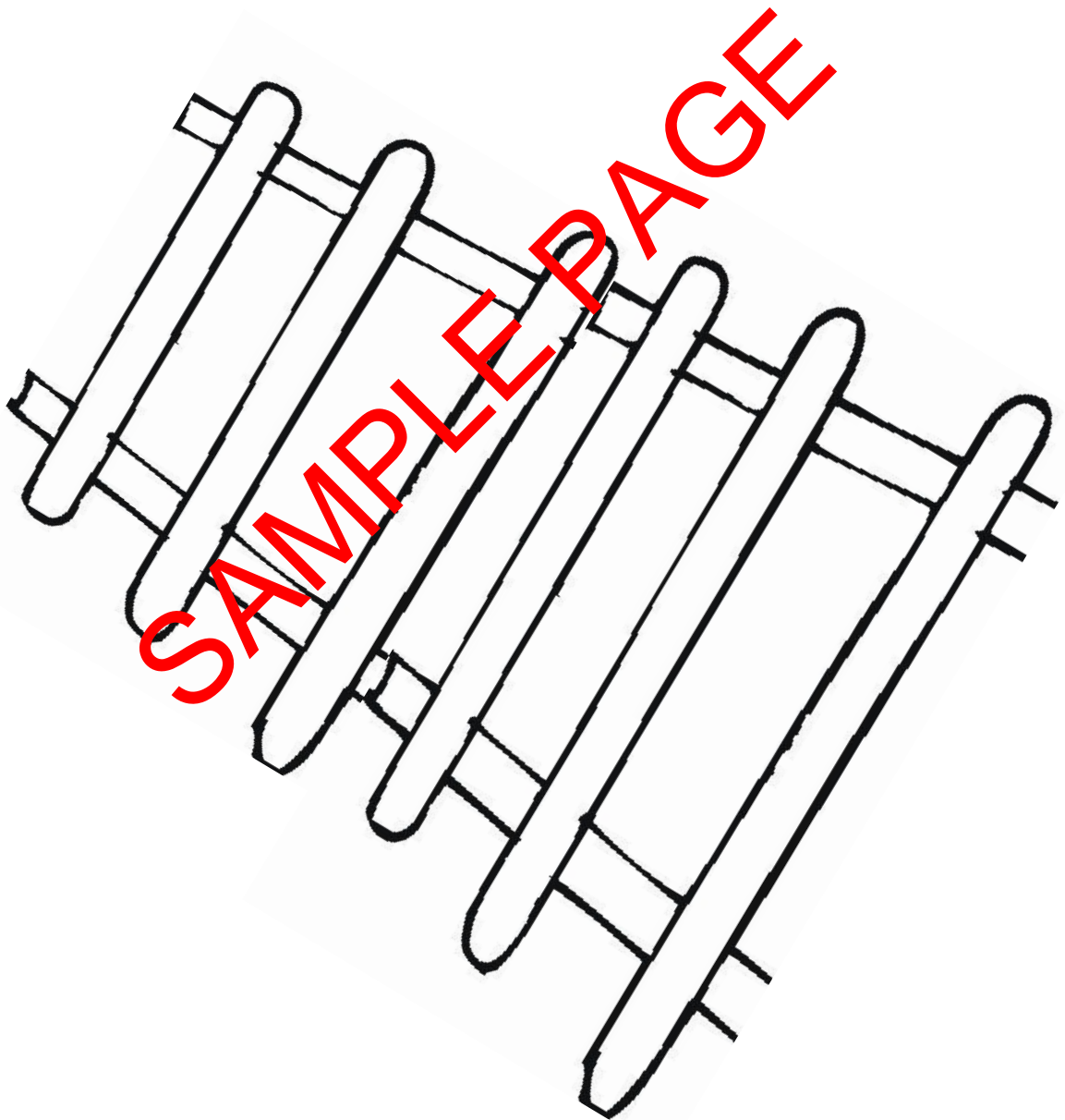
Booklet placement guide in folder



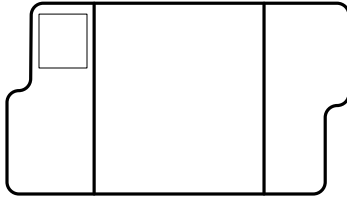
Complete the Scene

Cut on dotted line. Glue to the front of your folder. On the track, draw a picture of your train.
Remember to add details like, trees, rocks, people. Etc.

TRAINS EXPRESS LAPBOOK



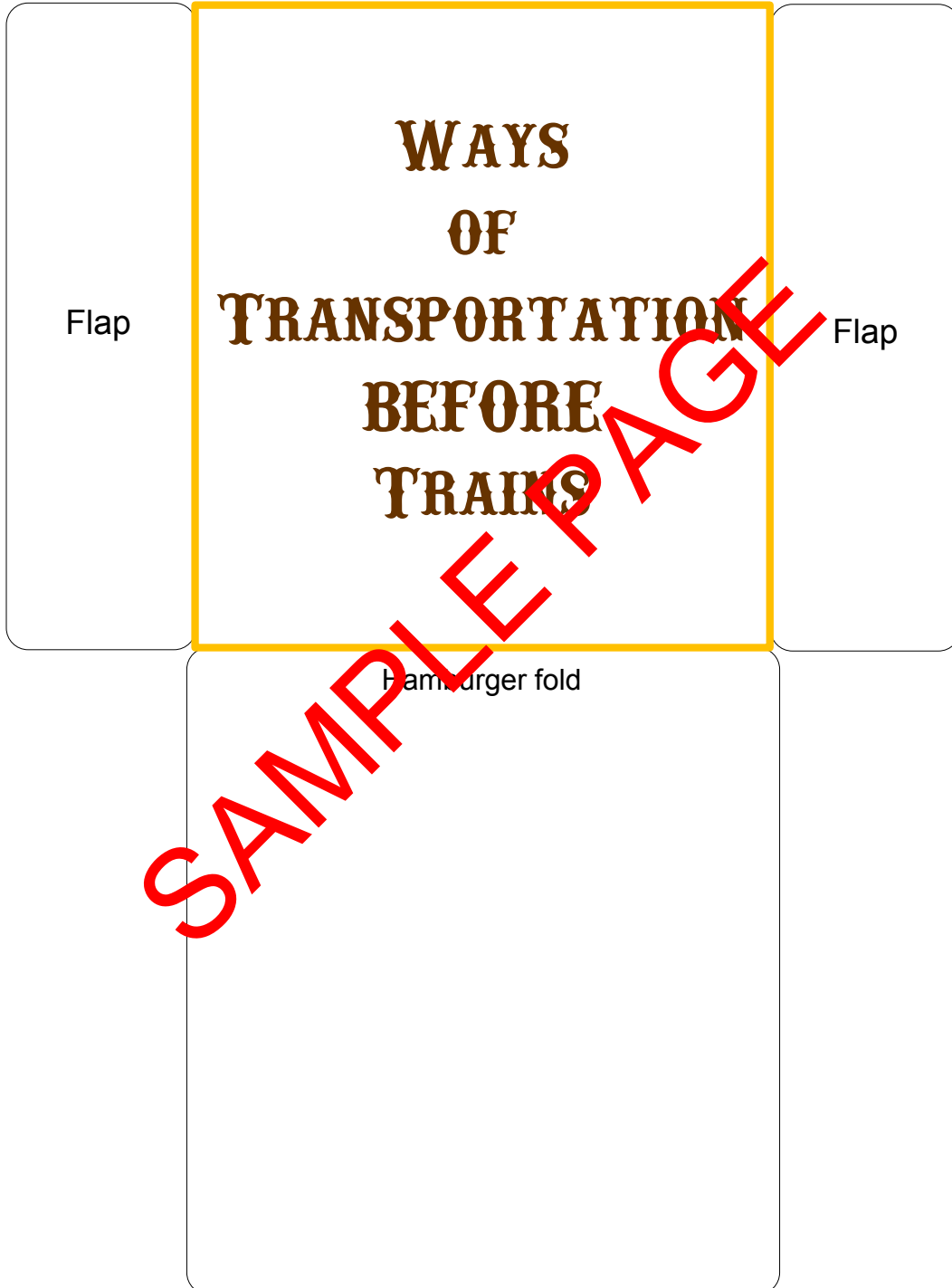
Folder 1



Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold the back section up and then glue down the flaps to form a pocket. Glue into lapbook.

Cut out the cards from the next page.

Directions: On each booklet, draw or write about the mode of transportation before trains were used.



BUGGY

BUCKBOARD

STAGE COACH

SAMPLE PAGE

The History of the Railroad

The history of the railroad begins in 1803 in England. The first steam train replaced the horse-drawn carts on the rails. It carried 70 men, 10 tons of coal, and 5 wagons for 9 miles. It took 2 hours! By 1827, the railroad was beginning to take form in the United States.

In 1830, Peter Cooper finished building America's first steam locomotive. The *Tom Thumb* ran along 13 miles of track between Baltimore, Maryland, and Ellicott's Mills, Maryland. Soon other locomotive routes were constructed in New York and South Carolina.

Railroads sprang up all over the country, and in 1845, a resolution was presented in Congress to fund a railroad all the way to the Pacific. However, nothing ever came of it. A few years later, in 1848, gold was discovered in California. It took months to get to California by steamer ship around South America or overland by stage and wagon. The idea of a complete railroad from East to West was considered again.

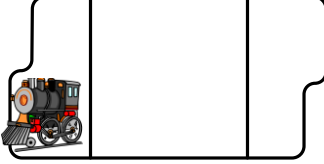
In 1860, an engineer named Theodore Judah discovered a pass in the Sierra Nevada range that he thought was an ideal location for constructing a track through the mountains. He went to Sacramento (the capital of California) and talked six rich men into investing in the idea. They formed the Central Pacific Railroad Company. A year later (1861) President Lincoln signed a bill that endorsed the idea (and gave them a lot of money, too!) to build the railroad. At the same time, the Union Pacific Railroad began to build west from the Missouri River. The "race" between the two railroad companies was on!

Five years later, in 1865, things were going slow on the western end. There were just a few hundred Irish workers, and tunneling through mountains was hard, slow work. Charles Crocker, the man in charge, decided to hire Chinese laborers. 6,000 Chinese joined the force, hand digging tunnels through the Sierra Nevada at only a few inches a DAY! Both railroad companies closed in on the meeting place, Promontory Point, Utah, in the spring of 1869. Mr. Crocker wanted to show the Union Pacific railroad a thing or two. In one day, his men laid an incredible 10 miles of track!

Then on May 10, 1869, the Central Pacific train engine touched noses with the Union Pacific train engine. The tracks were joined with a golden spike, and the telegraph wires announced the news to the entire country. Travel across the United States would now only take a couple of weeks rather than six months or more!

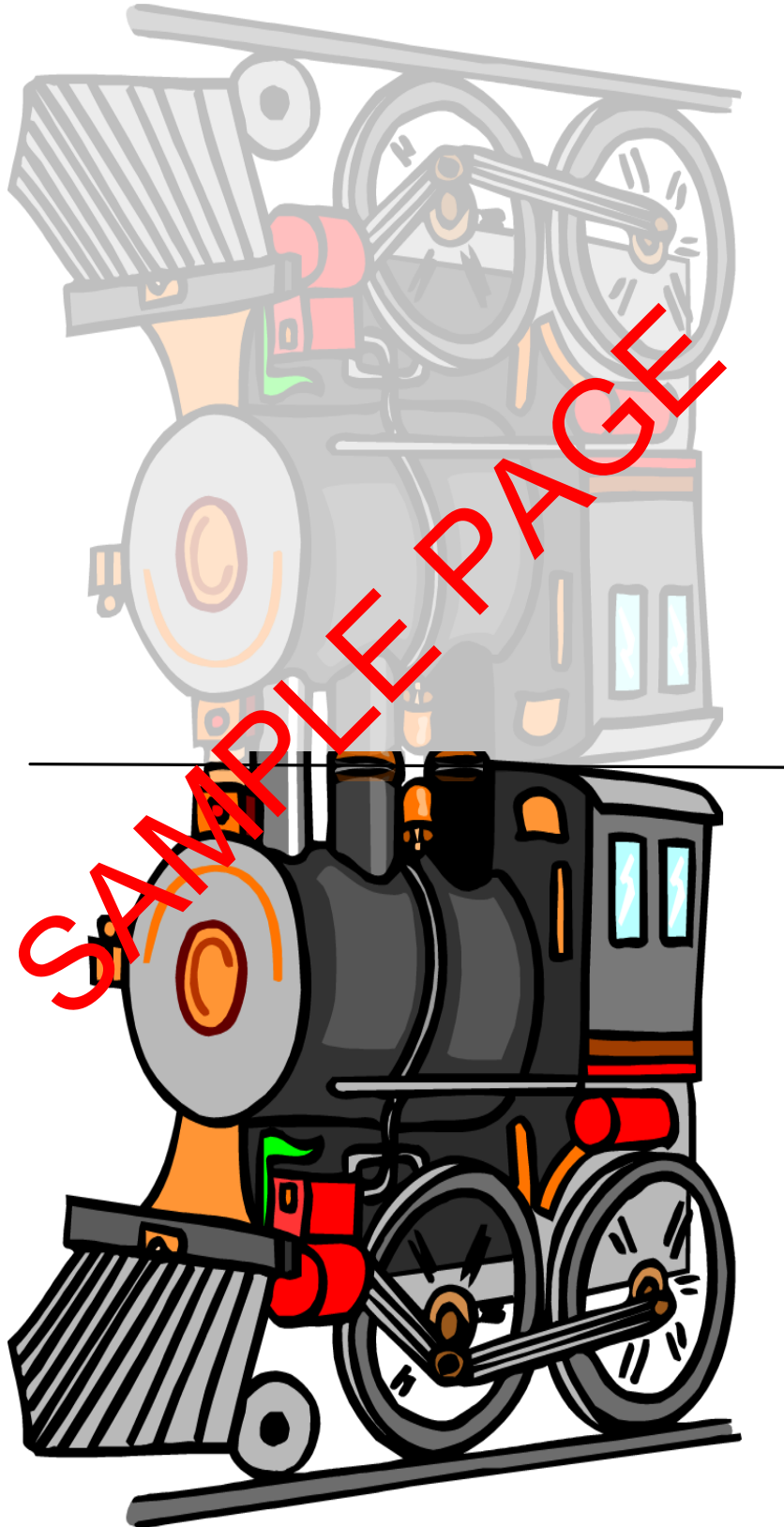
A few years later, George Westinghouse invented and patented the first automatic air brakes for trains. Before his invention, each car of the train had to be stopped manually by different brakemen when they received a signal from the engineer. This method caused frequent train accidents. However, Westinghouse's new invention allowed all of the cars to brake together, and they could be stopped with great accuracy. It was such a great invention that his air brakes are still used on today's trains.

Folder 1

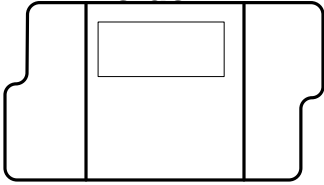


Cut out the train as one booklet (Do NOT cut the fold line).
Fold in half along fold line and glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside, write two things you learned about the railroads that you didn't know before.



Folder 1



Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Cut on the dotted lines to create three flaps. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Under each flap, write the answer to the question.

SAMPLE PAGE

Which two railroad companies raced to meet? Where did they meet?

What was the name of America's first steam-powered train?

How did the transcontinental railroad change the way people traveled?