



Grades 2-7

Exploring the Wars of America 1900-Now

Learning Lapbook with Study Guide



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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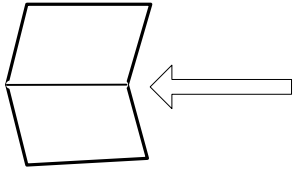
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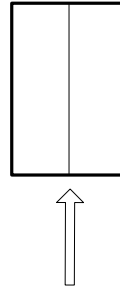
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Things to Know

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

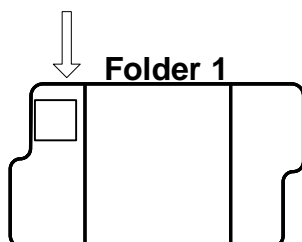
(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

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!

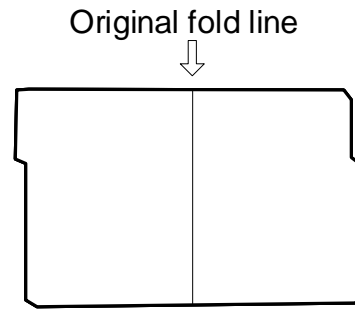
How do I know where to place each template in the folder?



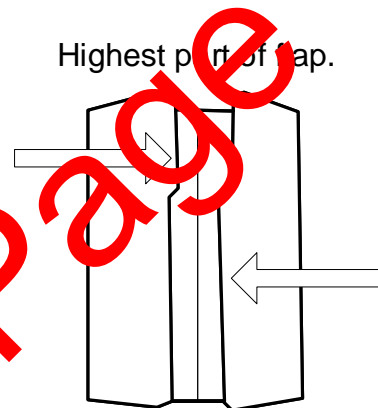
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

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.*



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.

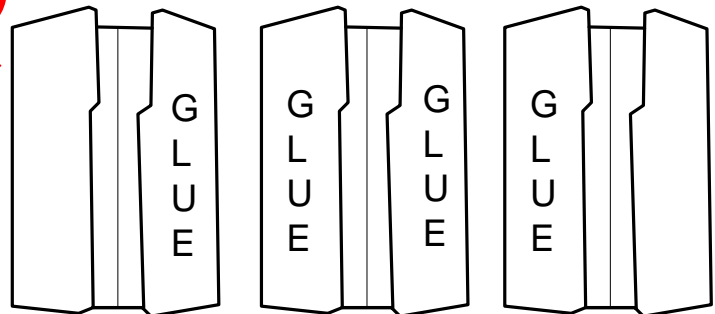
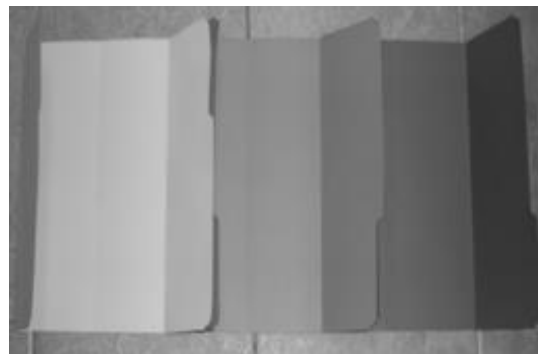
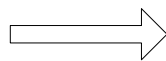


Photo of a completed lapbook base



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 notes 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

World War II	World War I	Insignia
Fun Fact		Weapons used from 1917 - 1975
The Vietnam War	The Korean War	

Folder 2

Persian Gulf War	Weapons 1990 - 2001	Freedom
Fun Fact	9/11	
Oklahoma City Bombing	Changes In Weapons	Fun Fact

Folder 3

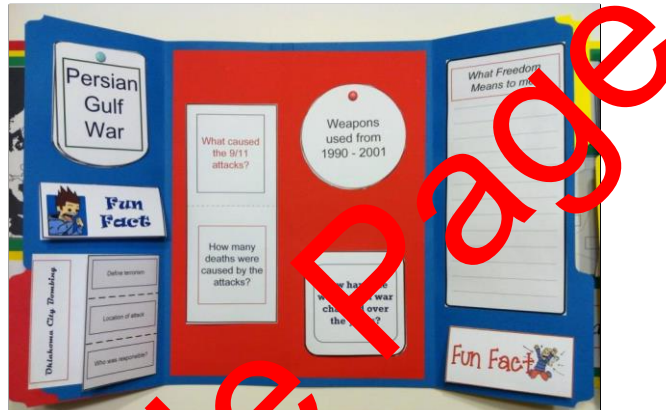
War On Terrorism	Statics	Country Report
Fun Fact	Persian Gulf Map	Fun Fact
	Small Wars	Fun Fact

Use photos as a guide to lapbook assembly

Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



Entire Lapbook



Exploring the Wars of America Lapbook

Covers wars and conflicts that the United States was involved in between the years 1900 and the present. It is written at a level your child will understand and is a great hands-on way to learn!

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The Cold War

Vietnam War

Vietnam Uniforms

Vietnam War Weapons

Persian Gulf War

Persian Gulf War Weapons

Oklahoma City Bombing

Terrorists Attack-9/11

War on Terrorism

War on Terrorism Weapons

War Statistics

Small Wars

(Dominican Republic, Lebanon,
Grenada, Panama, Somalia)

Exploring Wars of America 1900-Now

Lapbook



Name _____

Glue this page to front of closed lapbook

World War I

World War I involved several countries in Europe that were split into two sides. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey were sided together and called the Central Powers. Britain, Italy, France, Belgium, and Russia sided together and were called the Allies.

Because things were often very tense between the two sides, a war could start easily. And it did! On June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was visiting Bosnia, a small country just south of Austria-Hungary. He was assassinated by a Serbian student! One month later, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Germany came to the aid of Austria-Hungary, and Russia aided Serbia. Now the two sides were at war.

For four years, the two sides faced each other along a line called the Western Front. Deep trenches were dug for protection but those same trenches hindered each side from advancing very far against each other. Soldiers stayed in trenches for weeks at a time. Many men lost their lives coming out of the trenches to fight.

Eventually, Turkey and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers. Italy, Greece, and Portugal joined to help the Allies.

In 1917, America joined the war on the Allies' side when German u-boats sunk American ships going to Great Britain.

Germany launched one last attack on the Western front but failed. Germany surrendered. On June 28, 1919, Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles, a peace treaty with the Allies—but under protest. World War I had officially come to an end.

What day did the war begin?

What day did the war end?



World War I Weapons

Grenade No 1- was a grenade made out of cast iron. The canister was placed on the end of an 18-inch stick. It was considered to be one of the most dangerous weapons to use. The detonator was placed in the tip end of the grenade by unscrewing it. To ignite the fuse, a long string was pulled.

Big Bertha- was a portable cannon. It was a 43-ton howitzer and could fire a 2,200-lb shell over nine miles. It was moved to different location by a Daimler-Benz tractor. It took over 200 men and six hours to re-assemble at its new location.

Little Willie- was a form of Daimler engine. It weighed over a hundred tons, was twelve feet long, and moved at two miles per hour. It could hold three crew members.

World War I Uniforms

Due to budget cuts at the time of the war, soldiers used a combination of several different types of uniforms. Most clothing was the traditional olive-drab or "OD" as it was called. Each soldier had a wool garrison cap, wool trousers, wool shirt, a four button tunic, and brown service shoes.

All wars dating back to prehistory have had some type of symbol or design worn on the uniform. These designs are called insignia.

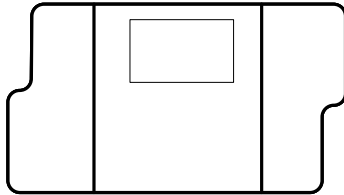


Navy



Army

Folder 1



Read all of the studies on **World War I**.

Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside, color the Allied power countries **red** and the Central Power countries **blue**.

