

America Through the Centuries: 1700s

Lapbook



Designed by
Melissa Noll

L-A17



America Through the Centuries: 1700s Lapbook

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ISBN #

CD : 978-1-62472-628-6

Printed: 978-1-62472-629-3

Ebook: 978-1-62472-630-9

Assembled: 978-1-62472-631-6

Kit: 978-1-62472-632-3

Publisher: Knowledge Box Central

Written by: Melissa Noll

Edited by: Cyndi Kinney

<http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com>

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How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

*** Printing:

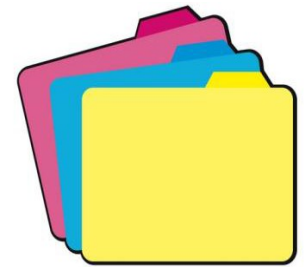
*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 file folders. You may use manila folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs... they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



***Glue:** For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Student Assembly and Completion Instructions:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. These instructions will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and how to cut out and assemble each booklet. Here, they will find a layout of where each booklet should be placed in the lapbook and pictures of a completed lapbook. They will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates for the booklets within this lapbook.
3. **Study Guide:** This section includes most of the information that you need to teach this subject. You may choose to teach directly from the Study Guide, or you may choose to allow your student to read the study guide himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.



America Through the Centuries: 1700s Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**. **Figure 2** shows how all 3 folders should be assembled.

Figure 1

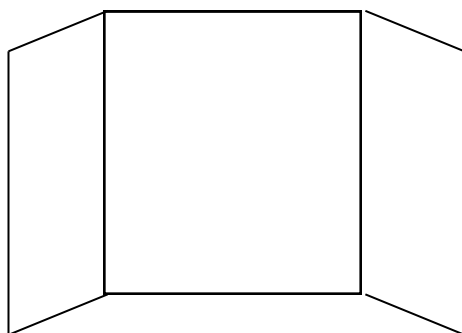
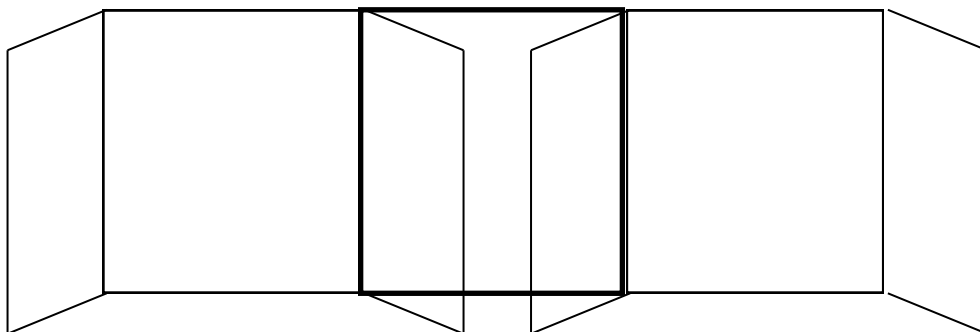


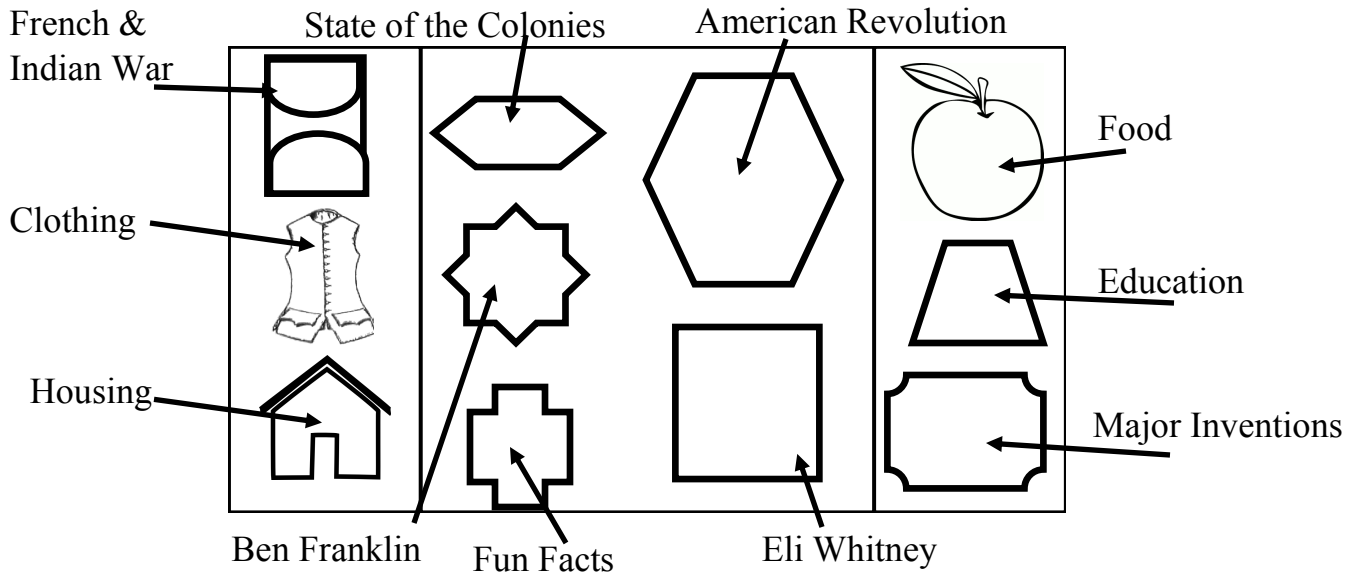
Figure 2



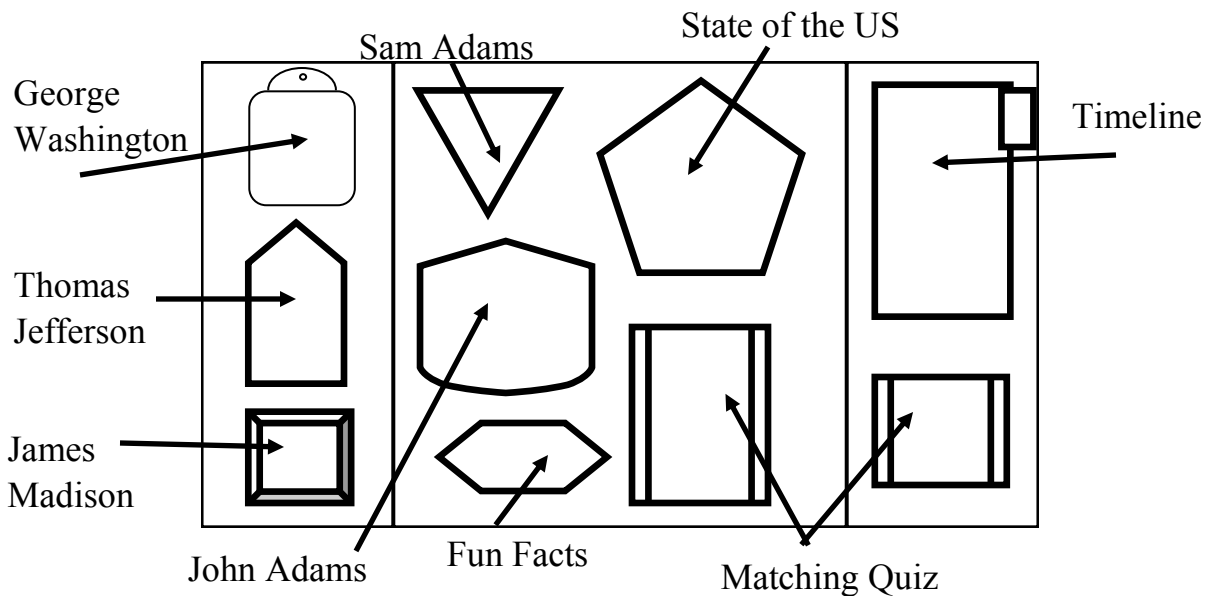
Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

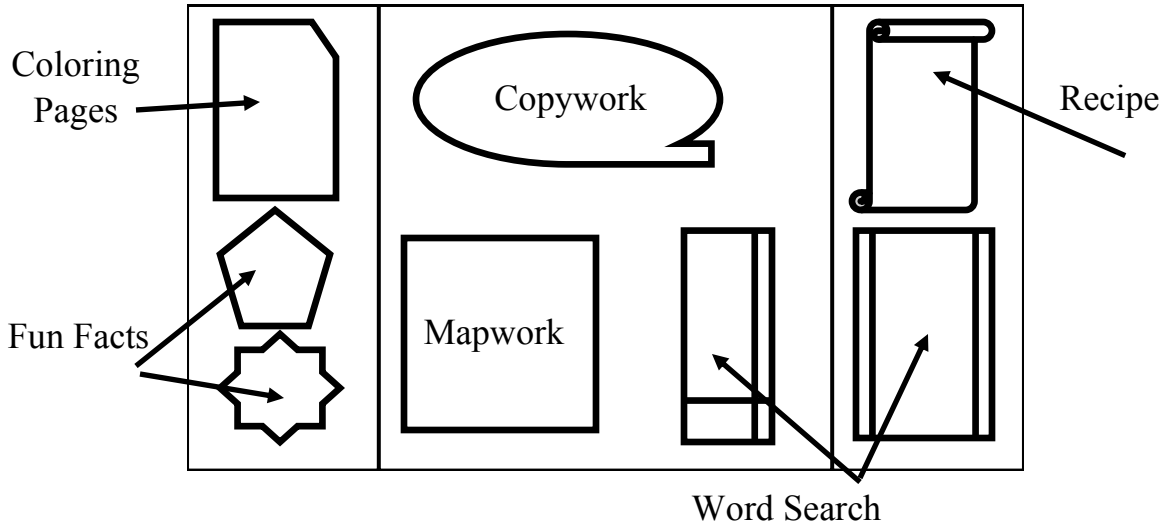
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3

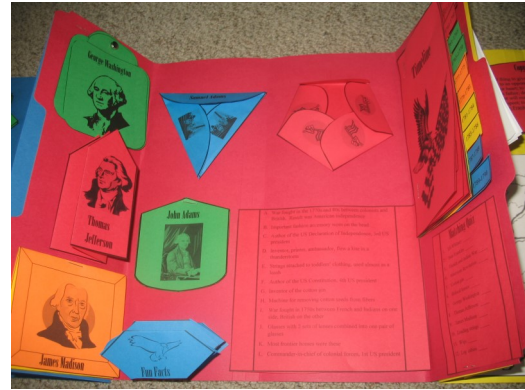


Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

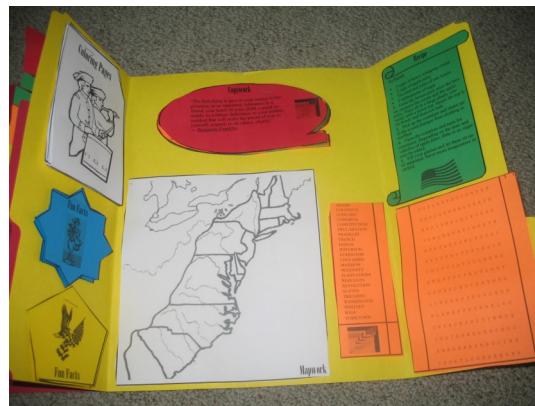
Folder 1



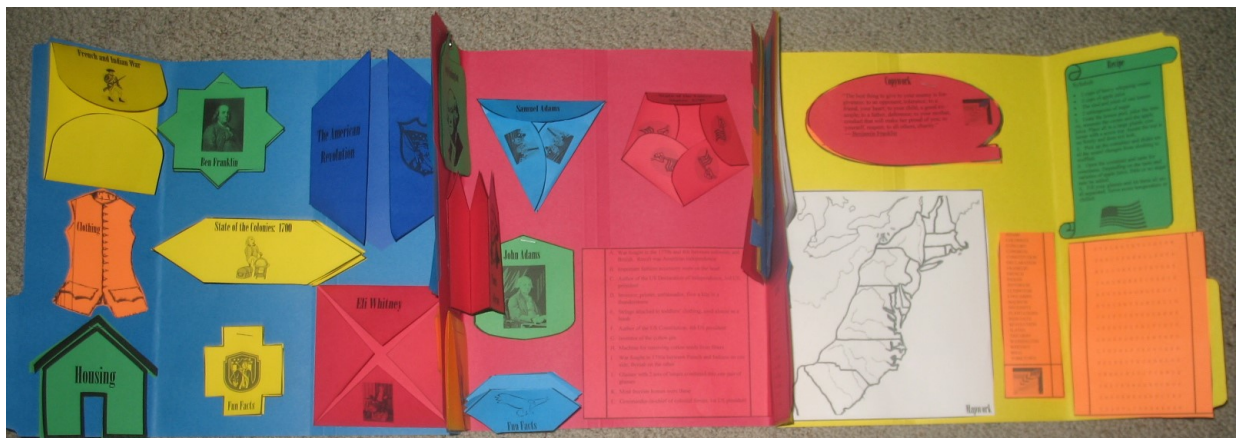
Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders



America Through the Centuries: 1700s Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

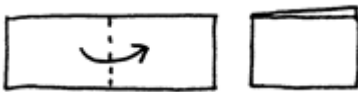
Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** State of the Colonies: 1700

***Student Instructions:** How did life in the colonies differ between New England and the South? What British regulations were the colonists beginning to resist? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold according to the following illustration. Make sure to fold so title is on front.

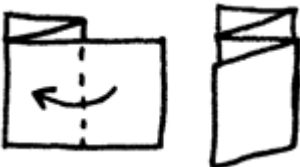
1. Fold the paper in half.



2. Take the top layer of paper, flip the edge back to meet the fold, and crease.



3. Turn the paper over, flip the edge of the paper back to meet the fold, and crease.



Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Clothing

***Student Instructions:** How did men and women dress in the 1700s? How had this changed from the 1600s? What were patches? What were leading strings for? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all four pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

Booklet #3

***Booklet Title:** Housing

***Student Instructions:** What types of houses were built in the 1700s? How were they different in the frontier from the towns? How did they differ between New England and the South? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all four pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

Booklet #4

***Booklet Title:** Food

***Student Instructions:** What kinds of food did New Englanders eat? Why was there less variety in New England? What was the difference between the wealthy and the poor or slaves? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all four pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

Booklet #5

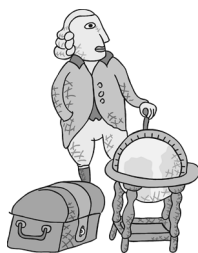
***Booklet Title:** Education

***Student Instructions:** Were girls educated in the 1700s? What about Native Americans? How much time did boys spend in grammar school? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

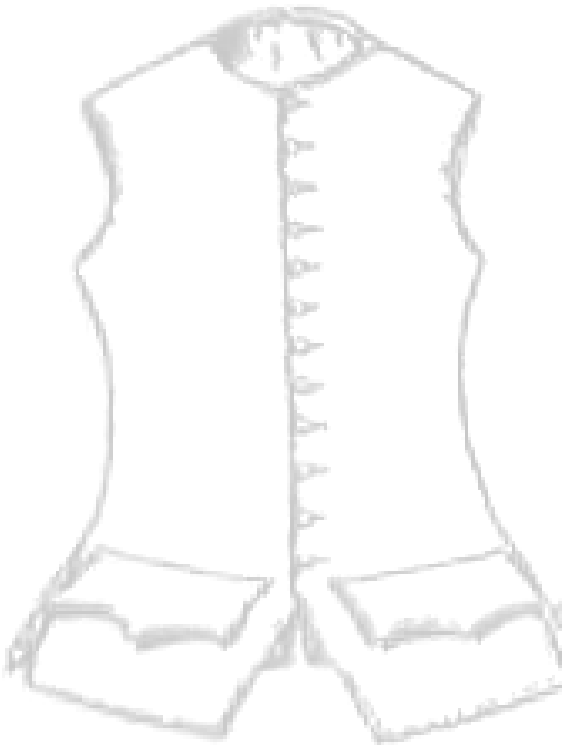
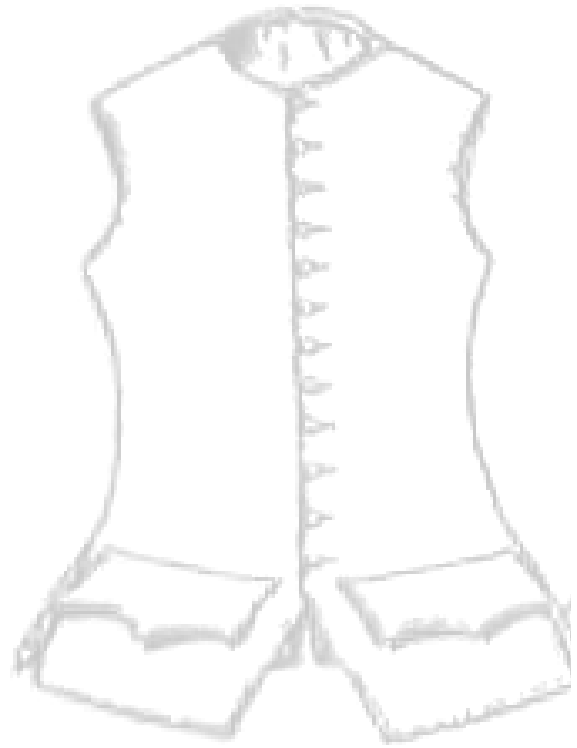
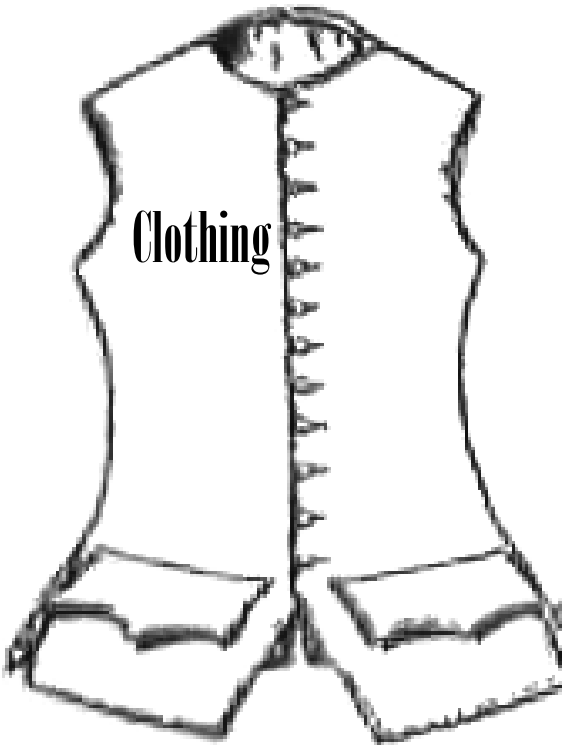
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet and additional pages. Insert the additional pages inside and secure with a staple at top.

Five large, empty, diamond-shaped boxes arranged vertically, intended for student notes or drawings.

State of the Colonies: 1700



Clothing



America in the 1700s

State of the Colonies: 1700

Life was still difficult in the American colonies in 1700. What life was like varied greatly according to what area one lived in. The colonial population was at 250,000 in 1690, but grew to 2.5 million by 1754.

In New England, the land did not support large scale farming, so that area developed into a commercial and industrial region. Natural harbors made fishing, shipping, and shipbuilding profitable. Fast-moving rivers powered mills and machinery, which were used to manufacture goods. A strong working class developed in this area. Immigrants brought their whole families, settling in small villages along the rivers. Since homes tended to be small, they were close together. A competent wife was seen as an advantage in New England, so women were better educated. The Puritan church continued to have a powerful influence over government and daily life.

In the South, a majority of the population were indentured servants, slaves, or small farmers. A lucky few were wealthy plantation owners, with enormous houses and vast stretches of land. The plantation system limited commerce and discouraged the growth of big cities. Plantations were often little towns that produced everything needed. Some necessities were imported directly from Europe. There was only a small middle class of teachers, merchants, artisans, and lawyers. The distance between plantations made community schooling impractical. The average life expectancy in the south was much lower than other areas due to disease and malnutrition. Since adult male immigrants to the south outnumbered female immigrants, women were highly valued.

Despite differing lifestyles between the colonies, they all had one thing in common. By the middle of the century there was wide-spread discontent with British rule. The colonists resented taxation without representation, British trade regulations, being required to house and feed British troops, and the lack of judicial fairness.



Clothing

Fashions in the 1700s varied widely from the Puritan ideals of the 1600s. For women, stiff-bodiced gowns were common, although loose-fitting informal garments were also worn. Sleeves were narrow and ruffled. Necklines became more open as more elaborate jewelry was worn. Skirts were worn over small, domed hoops in the 1730s and 1740s but widened to as much as three feet by the end of the century. Woolen waistcoats were worn over corsets for warmth. When outdoors, ladies wore fur-lined capes. Shoes had high, curved heels with pointed toes. Make-up was commonly worn by aristocratic men and women. Tiny pieces of fabric, known as patches, in shapes such as dots, hearts, and stars were glued to the face. These gradually developed coded messages, such as flirtatiousness, marriage, or engagement.

Upper-class men wore custom-made suits from London. These were embellished with buttons and expensive trimmings. In frontier areas, clothing was homespun and homemade. In the warm south, men wore unlined coats and thin waistcoats of cotton or linen.

Wigs were worn by both sexes. Various colors of wigs were worn, with white becoming more popular for a time. Natural hair might also be worn long and brushed back from the forehead, or tied at the nape of the

neck. Wide-brimmed hats were worn by both sexes as well. These hats had brims turned up on three sides to make the well-known tricorn.

Toddler children continued to wear loose gowns. They also wore leading strings, narrow strips of fabric attached to the gowns, which functioned as a sort of leash to keep better track of the children. Older children wore clothing similar to adults. Girls' gowns were usually simpler than women's. Boys wore shirts, breeches, waistcoats, and coats like men, but with less trimming and often no hats.



Housing

What type of house Americans lived in during the 1700s varied greatly by area. Frontier people continued to live in log cabins. In New England, town houses were popular. In the middle colonies, farm houses were built. Only in the southern colonies, largely based on plantations, were there large, opulent mansions.

Log cabins were usually rectangular. They were fast to build, with logs notched together with wooden pegs. There was no glass in the windows, just wooden shutters or oiled paper. Roofs were made of planks of timber.

In New England they built symmetrical wooden houses, covered in shingles or clapboard. These often featured a front door at the center of the house and a large central chimney with a fireplace in each room.

Southern mansions were Georgian in style. They were spacious, opulent, expensive, and elegant. Design was influenced by the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. They were often symmetrical, with imposing white columns, a paneled central front door, and windows with shutters and rectangular glass panes.

Food

Americans in the 1700s mostly grew their own food. They ate a great deal of corn, either as cornbread or pancakes. Squash and beans were popular. Men and boys hunted and fished. Pig raising was important. Cider, beer, and whiskey were drunk, as water was considered unclean.

In the South, the climate made it possible to grow crops throughout the year. Food was eaten from wooden or horn dishes. Colonists had their own knives. Forks and spoons were rarely used. Soup was drunk from a cup. Puritans and Quakers stressed that food should be simple and that it was sinful to indulge their appetites. The strictly religious abstained from meat on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, as well as all of Lent and Advent.

The Middle colonies raised corn, pumpkins, rye, squash, and beans. Sheep, cattle, pigs, and chickens were raised for meat. Coffee, tea, and chocolate were drunk. A variety of fruit trees provided fruit. Poor white farmers and black slaves ate more humble fare. The short growing season in New England often made for a more restricted diet. The colonists in New England often dined on fish, crustaceans, and other sea animals. Fats and oils were derived from animals, such as bacon fat. Turnips, onions, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, cucumbers, and legumes were grown throughout New England.

Late in the century, the American Revolution affected how Americans ate. In 1775, the Continental Congress decreed that there would be no more importing or exporting of goods with England. Game became scarce. It became illegal to eat mutton (sheep) in Virginia, as the meat was reserved for the military. Farmers began to