

America Through the Centuries: 1900s Lapbook



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L-A19



America Through the Centuries: 1900s Lapbook

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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:

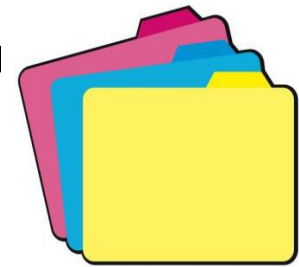
*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*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 5 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: 1900s Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

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

For these lapbooks, you will need 5 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 5 folders should be assembled.

Figure 1

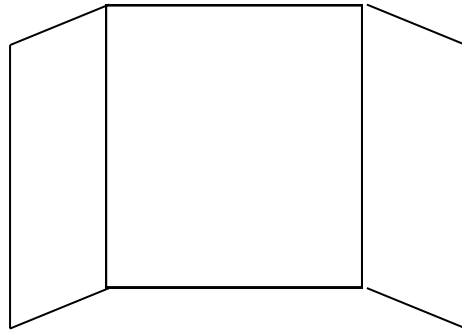


Figure 2

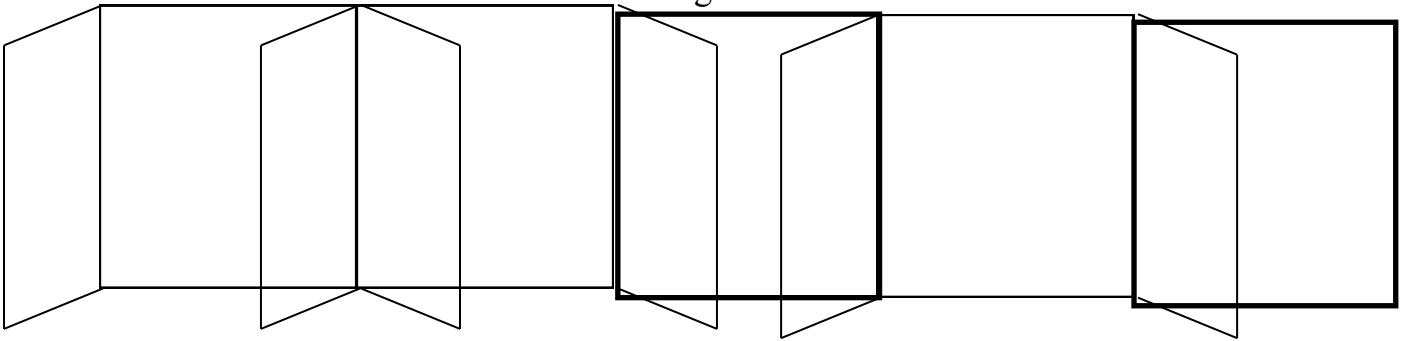
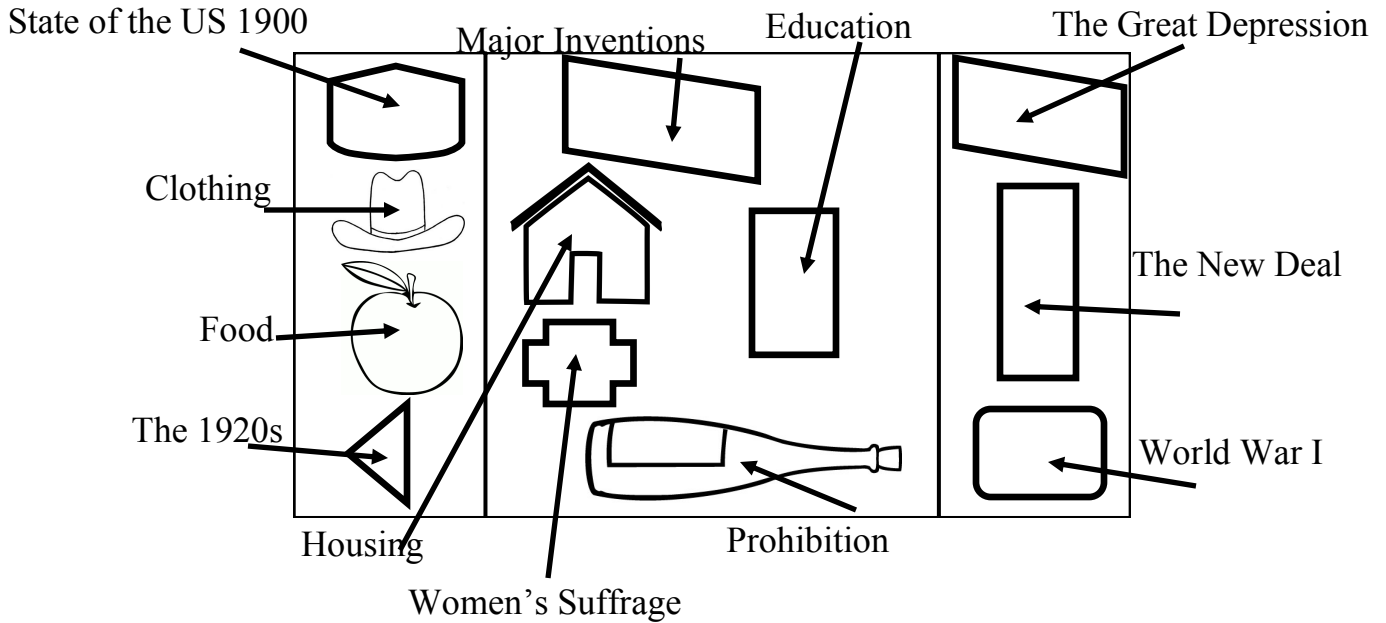


Figure 3

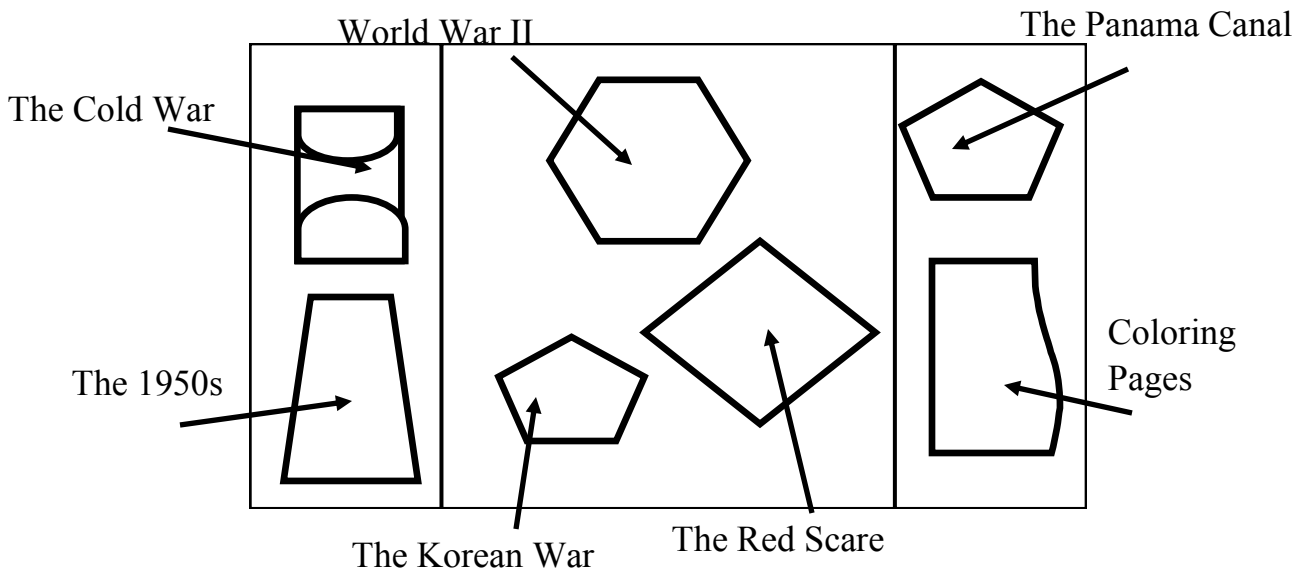
Lapbook Layout:

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.

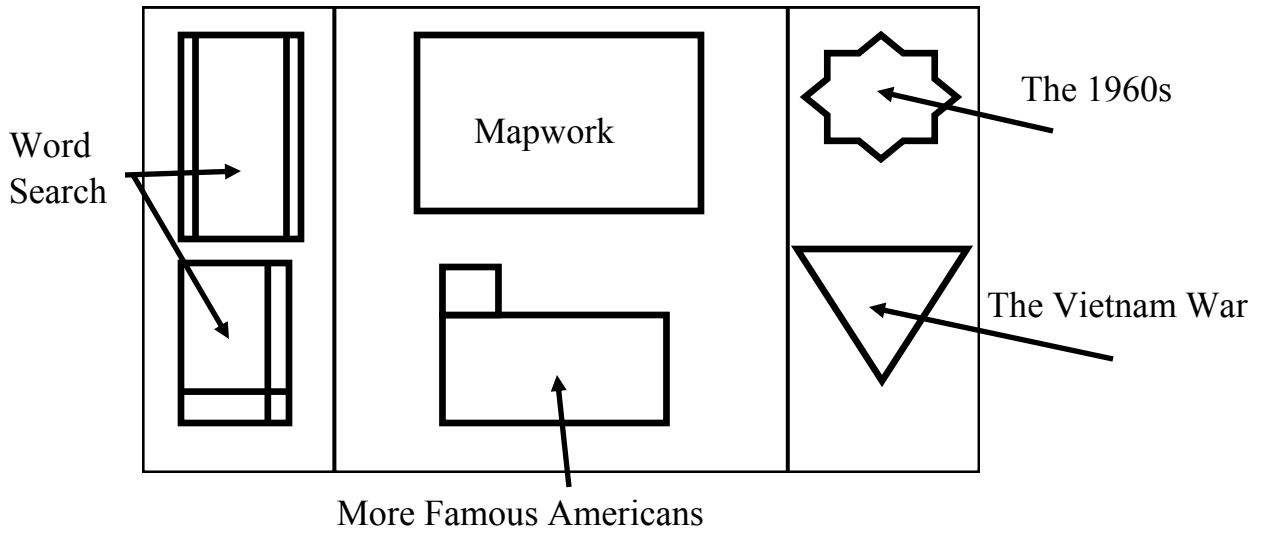
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



Folder 4

The Iran Hostage Crisis

The 1970s

The 1980s

Recipe

The Gulf War

State of the US 1990s

Fun Facts

Matching Quiz

Folder 5

Timeline

Fun Facts

Copywork

Famous American War Figures

Famous American Presidents

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

Folder 1



Folder 2



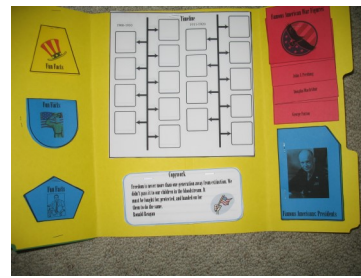
Folder 3



Folder 4



Folder 5



All Folders



America Through the Centuries: 1900s Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** The State of the United States: 1900

***Student Instructions:** What were some of the changes beginning to happen in this century? What was this century often called? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

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

Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Food

***Student Instructions:** How had American diets changed by the 1900s? Did people think they were more healthy or less healthy? How did the internet change food? 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

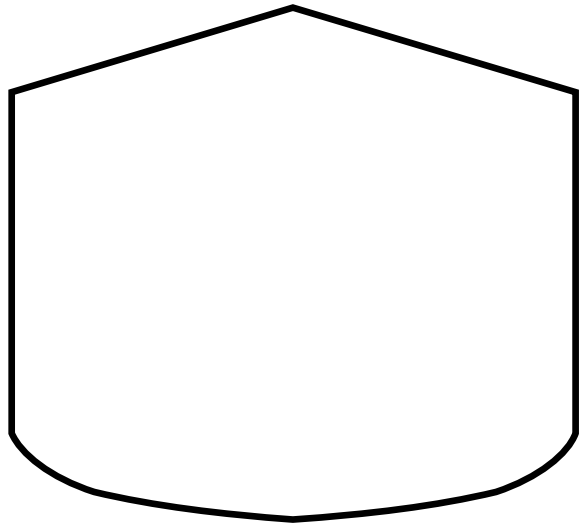
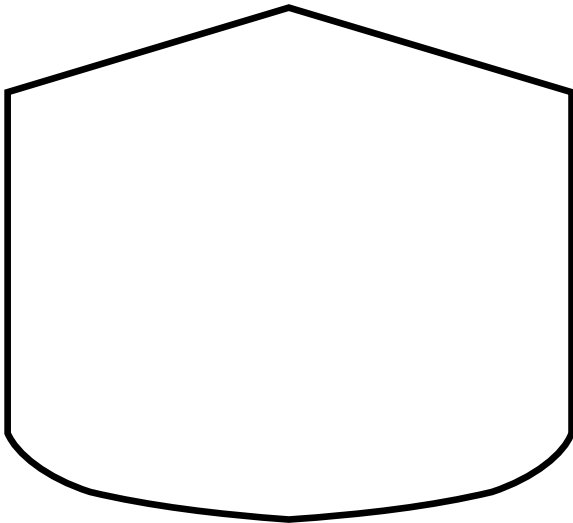
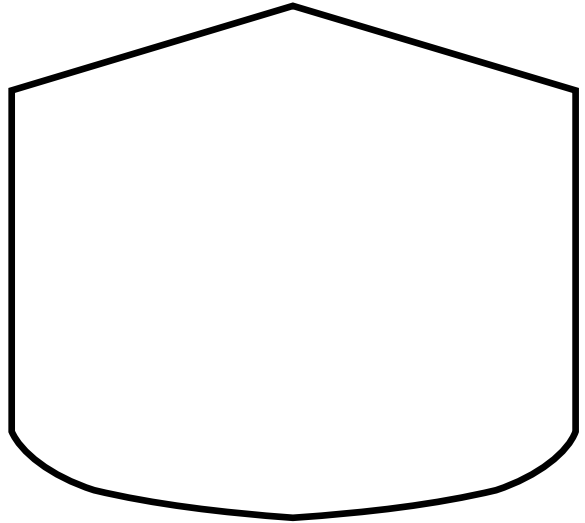
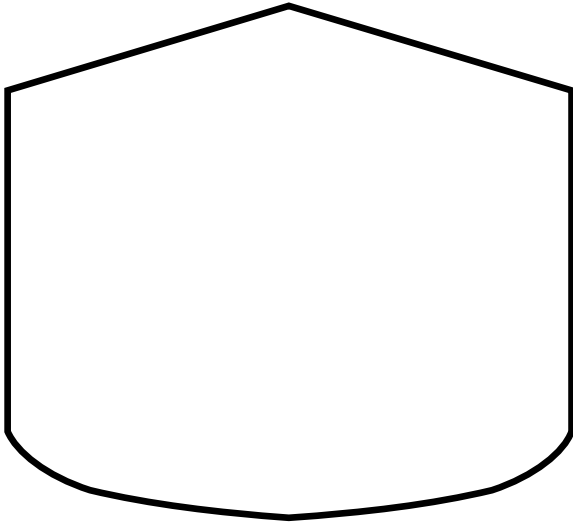
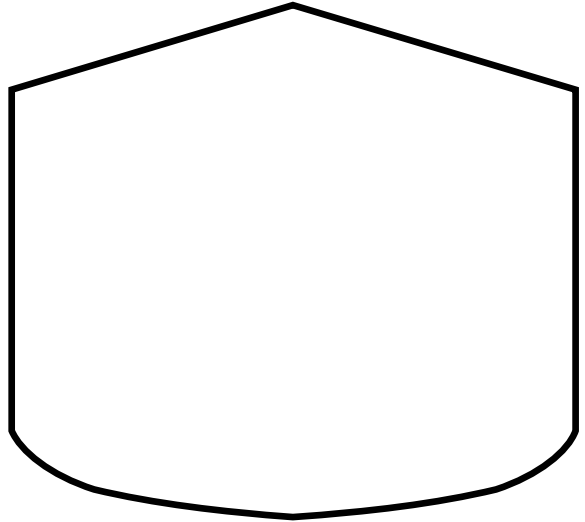
***Booklet Title:** Clothing

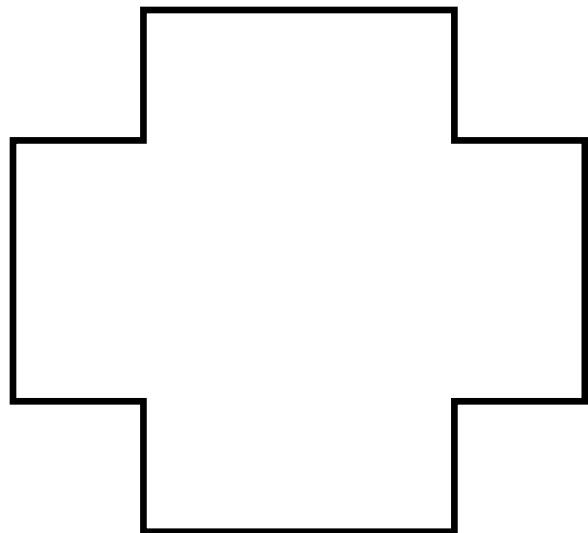
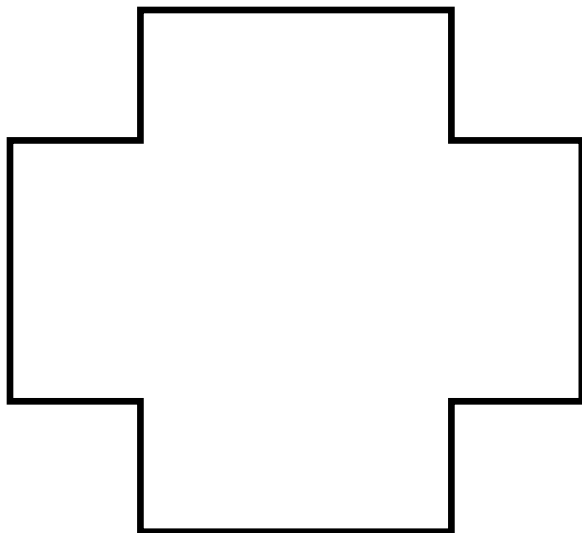
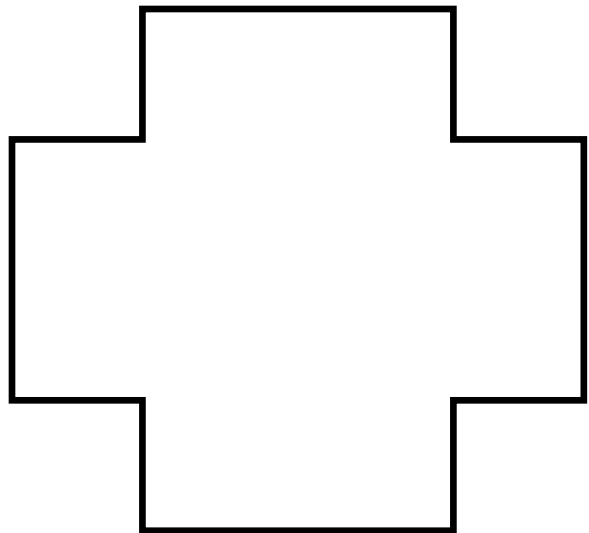
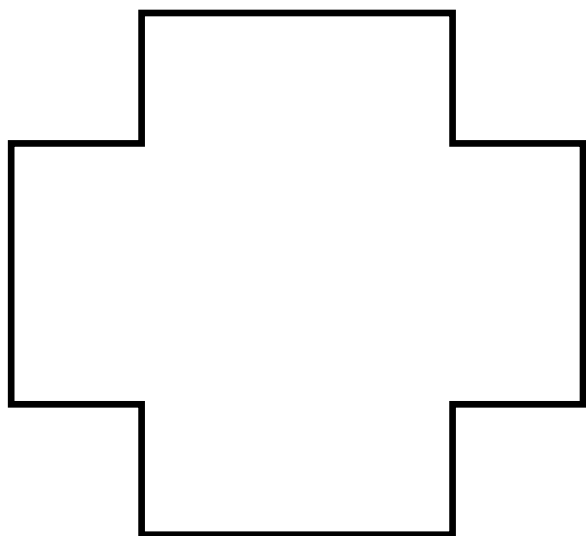
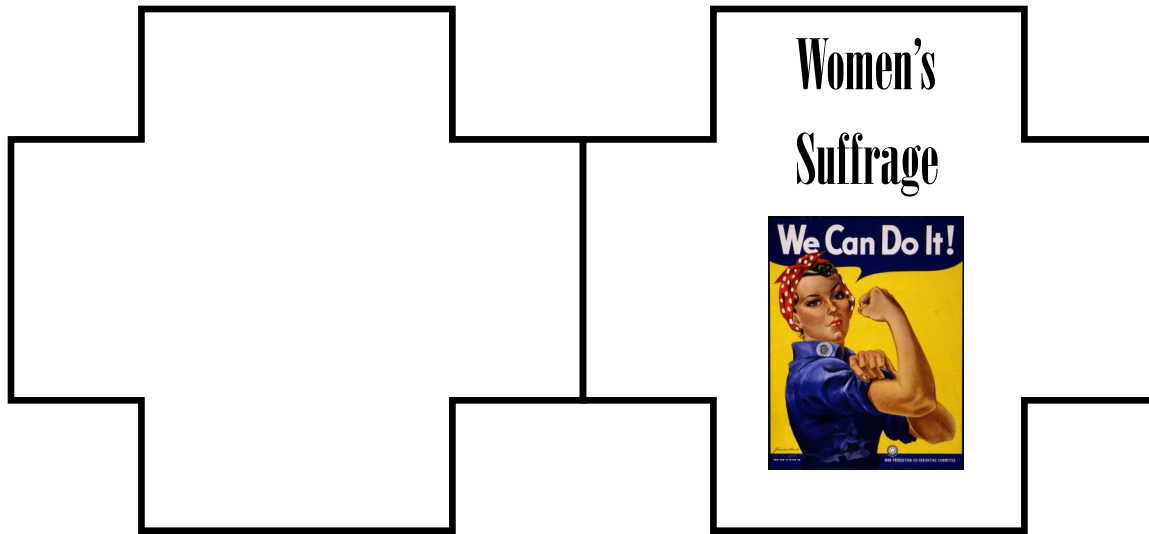
***Student Instructions:** How did clothing change from the beginning of the century to the end? Do you think our ancestors from the early 1900s would find out clothing strange now? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

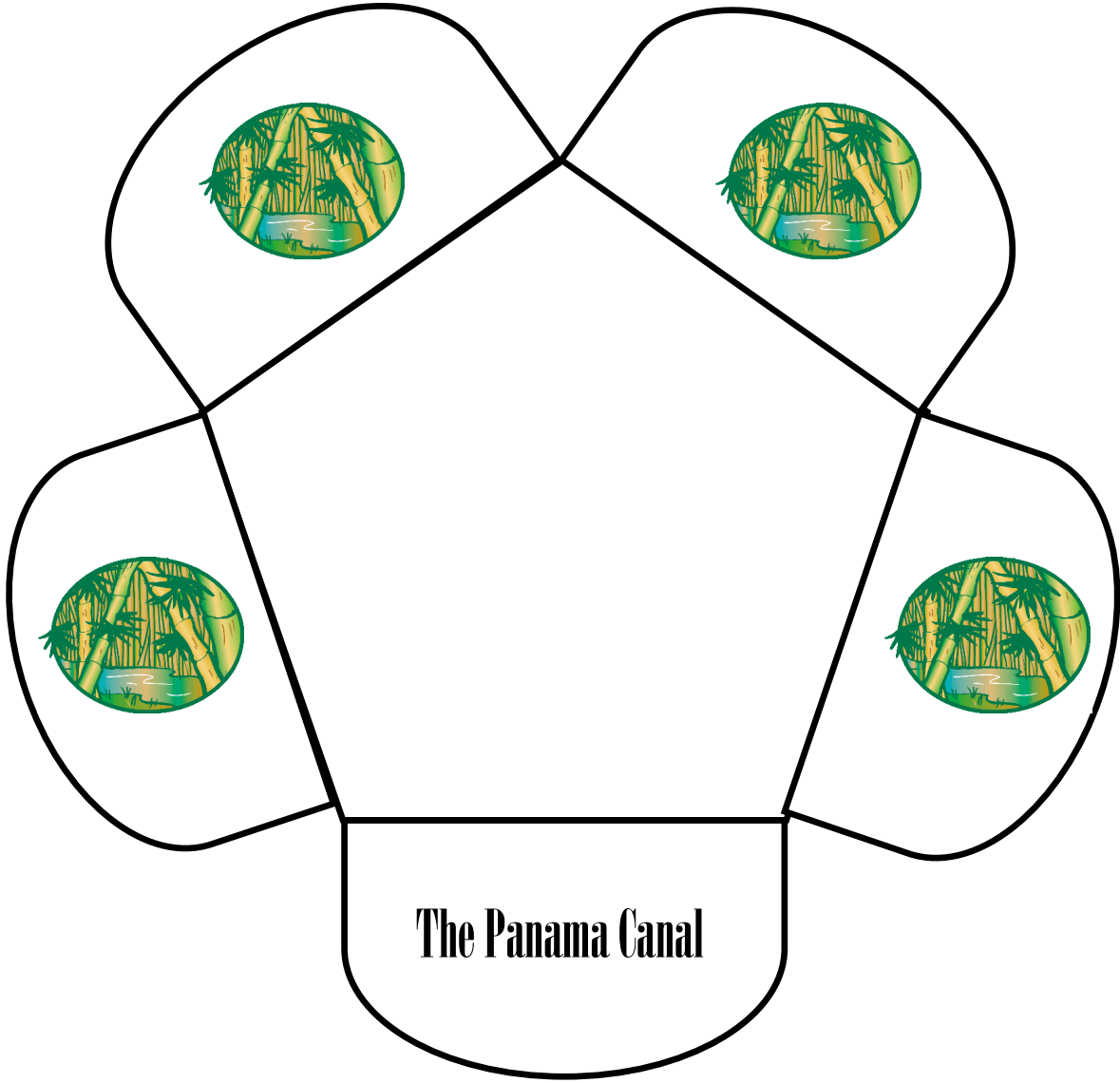
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of all six pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.



State of the US: 1900







America Through the Centuries: 1900s

State of the US: 1900

The 20th century in America began with great optimism. Americans believed that their country was an unrivaled world power. The future seemed to belong to them. Often this century is even called “The American Century.”

Food

This century, more than any other saw a great transformation in what Americans ate. Early in the century, diets included a good deal of meat and fancy dishes, like Oysters Rockefeller, which were meant to appeal to wealthy palates. The middle and lower classes ate more humble dishes. By 1909, America’s taste for sweets had grown as well. By this time the average person consumed 65 pounds of sugar in a year. With immigration reaching an all-time high from 1910-1919, ethnic foods, especially Italian, German, Jewish, Chinese, and Eastern European, began to make an appearance at American tables. By 1910, processed foods had also begun to appear. Now we needed a place to buy all these new foods, and thus, the birth of the supermarket. Instead of giving a list to a clerk, who selected your items for you, shoppers could now browse through the aisles, making their own purchases.

The Roaring 20s were a loud and boisterous decade. Not only was the food sumptuous, but there was plenty of money for new gadgets like toasters, refrigerators, and gas stoves. Prohibition did little to stop Americans from drinking, and bar owners began to supply snacks to soak up all that alcohol. People began to serve these items at home as well, and the cocktail party was born.

The Great Depression affected food during the 1930s. Suddenly, families had to make do with less. Meat tended to be scarcer, so cooks tried to use more vegetables and beans to stretch a meal. Inexpensive one-pot meals like macaroni and cheese, chili, oxtail soup, meatloaf, and casseroles became popular. Bread and soup lines fed impoverished city dwellers. Ritz crackers were invented in 1933, followed soon by mock apple pie, made entirely from Ritz crackers with no apples at all. Spam, that versatile meat product, was invented in 1937.

World War II shaped what the nation ate throughout the 1940s. Most families had lost household help and had to fend for themselves without servants. Every family also had to ration- or limit-food. Meat was restricted to 2.8 ounces per week, and sugar, butter, milk, cheese, eggs, and coffee were also limited. The government also encouraged Americans to grow victory gardens, using vegetables to fill out meals.

The 1950s brought new life to the country. This was a decade of highly processed foods. The building of the national highway system allowed for easy transport of these foods across the country. McDonalds and other hamburger chains also began in this decade. Nowhere in the world will you find more fast food chains devoted to the speedy and convenient satisfaction of hunger than in America. Women, who had joined the workforce in the labor-scarce days of WWII found it difficult to return to kitchens, so appliances and easy, processed foods advertised freedom from such work. TV dinners were invented during this decade. For 98 cents, a foil wrapped meal could be prepared in 30 minutes in your oven, with no dishes to do. Tuna noodle casserole, sloppy joes, and frozen fish sticks were popular eats during this decade.

The 1960s saw the rise of Julia Child and a resurgence of fine French cuisine. Americans could watch Ms. Child on television and replicate her recipes in their own homes. By the 1970s American palates had expanded again. A wider variety of foods appealed to more people. With a flood of Asian immigrants, exotic restaurants began to pop up, including Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Thai. Dinner parties with friends, all vying to make complicated recipes, began to be popular.