

American Civil War Lapbook



Designed by
Melissa Noll

L-ACW



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Publisher: Knowledge Box Central

Written by: Melissa Noll

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www.iclipart.com, clipart.com .

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:

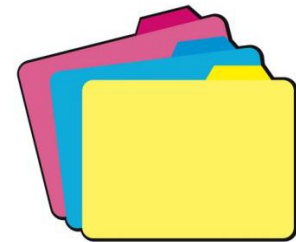
*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*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 4 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.

Civil War 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 4 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 4 folders should be assembled.

Figure 1

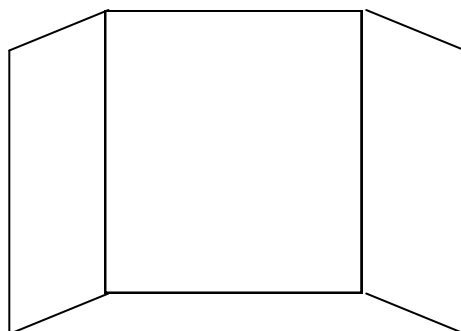
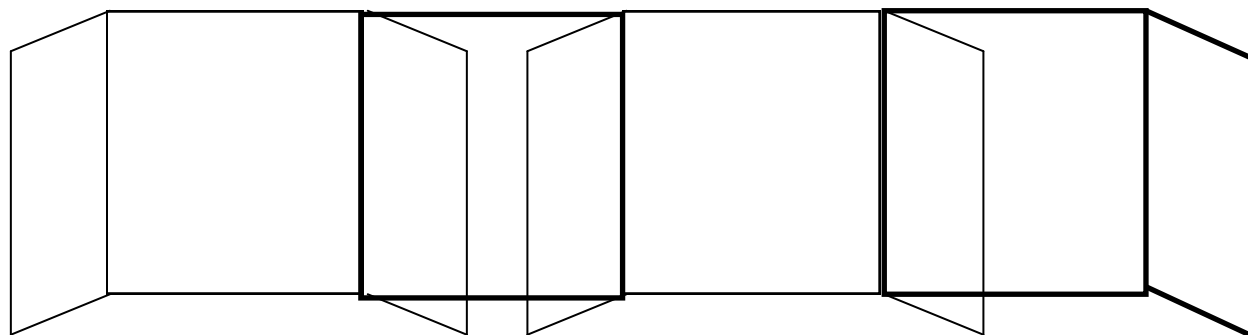


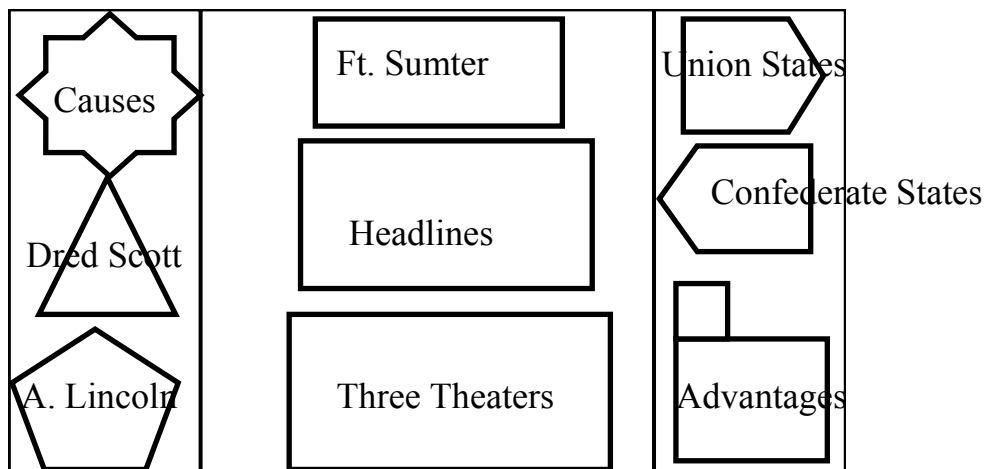
Figure 2



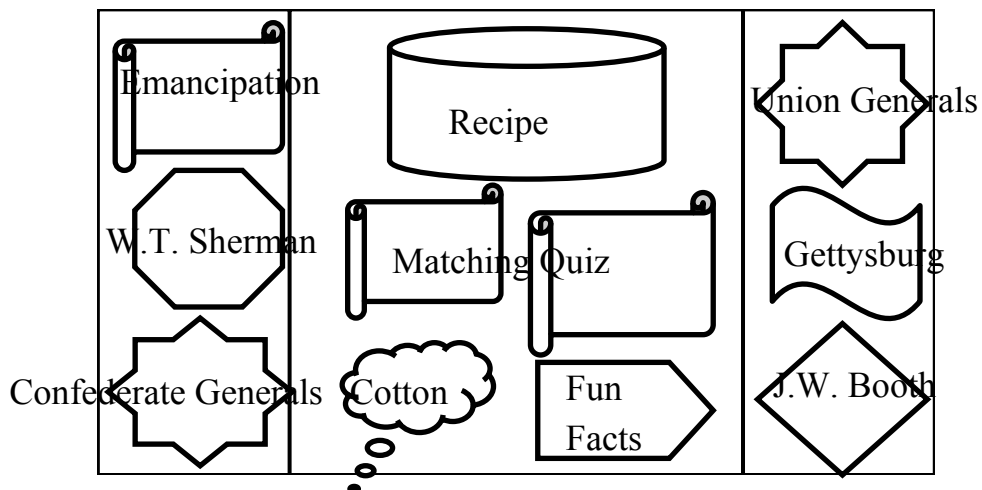
Lapbook Layout:

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.

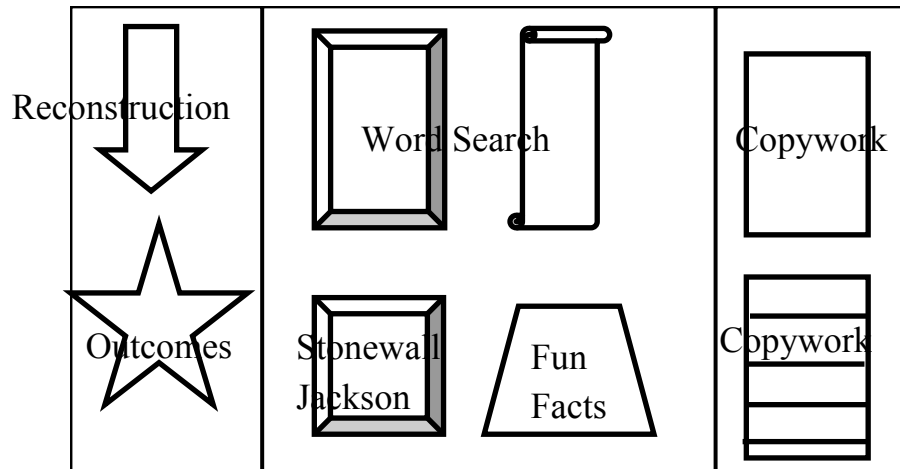
Folder 1



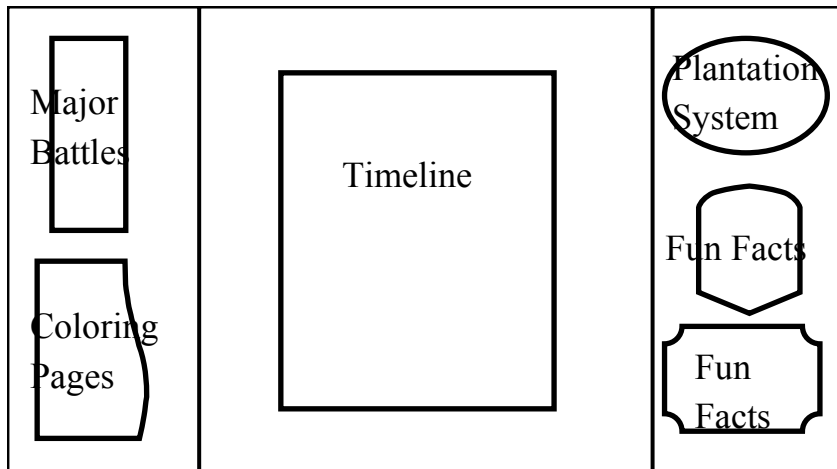
Folder 2



Folder 3

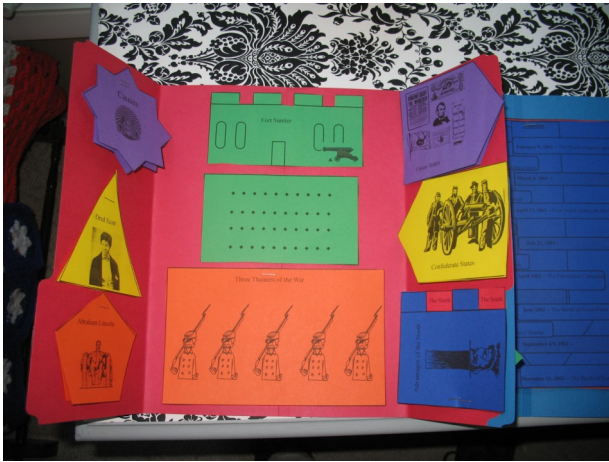


Folder 4

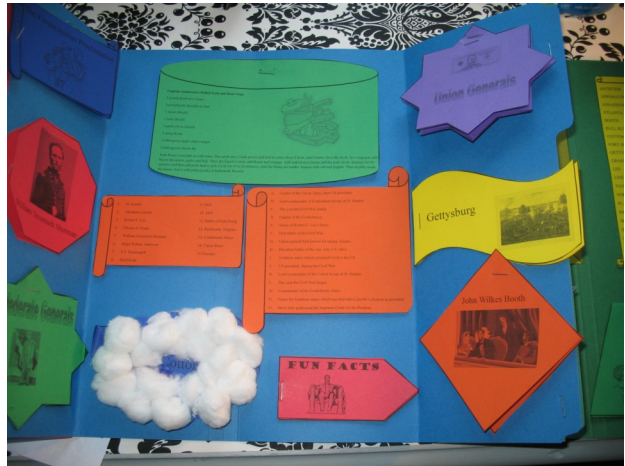


Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

Folder 1



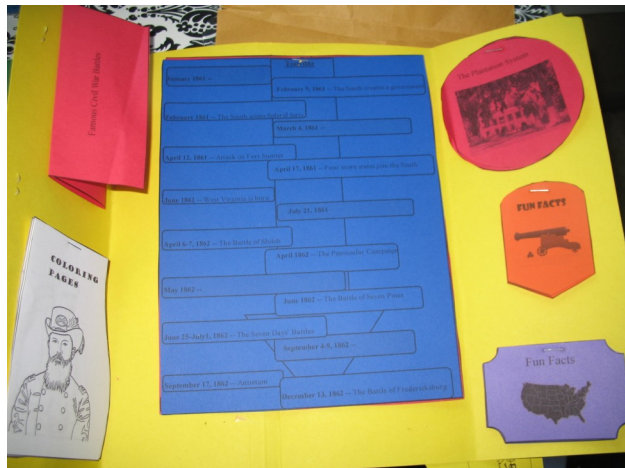
Folder 2



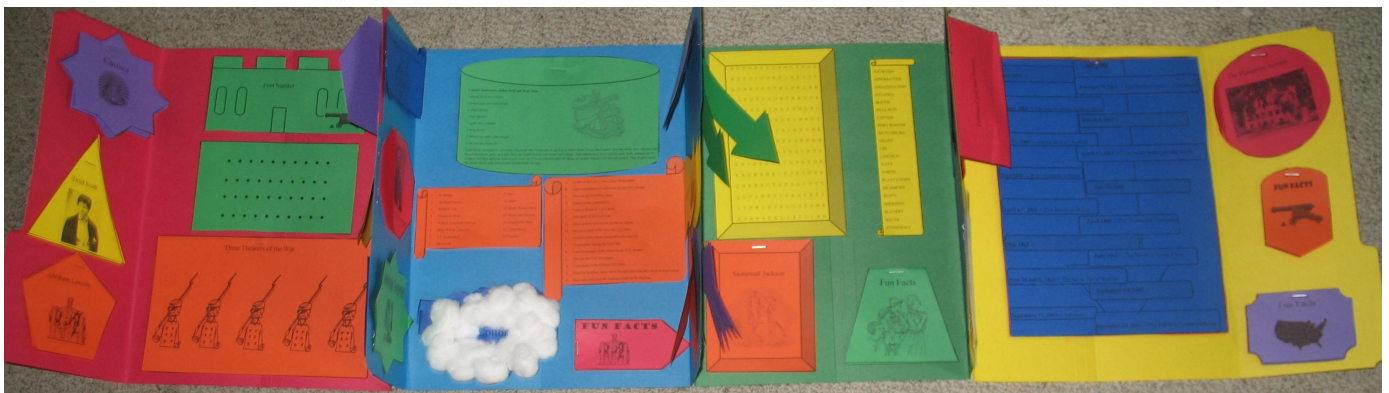
Folder 3



Folder 4



All Folders



Civil War Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Causes Of The War

***Student Instructions:** What were the causes of the war? Discuss your answer in this booklet.

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

Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Dred Scott

***Student Instructions:** Who was Dred Scott? What did the Supreme Court decide in his case? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

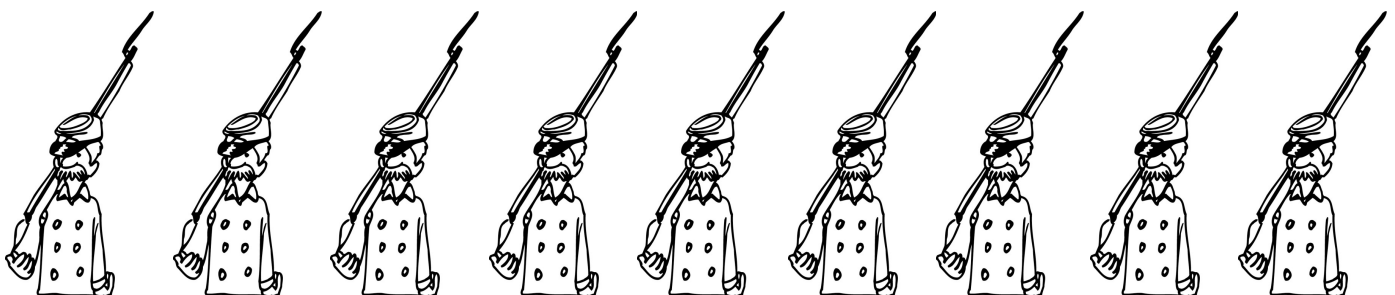
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of both pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.

Booklet #3

***Booklet Title:** Abraham Lincoln

***Student Instructions:** What did the Southern states do when Lincoln was elected president? What did they give as their reason for doing so? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

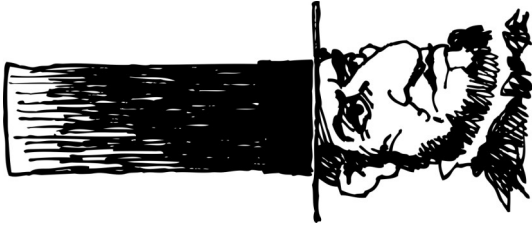
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of both pages. Stack with the title page on top, and secure with a staple at the top of the stack.



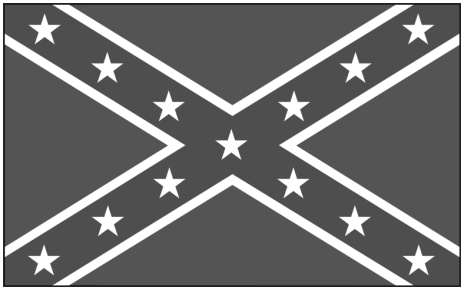
Causes of the War



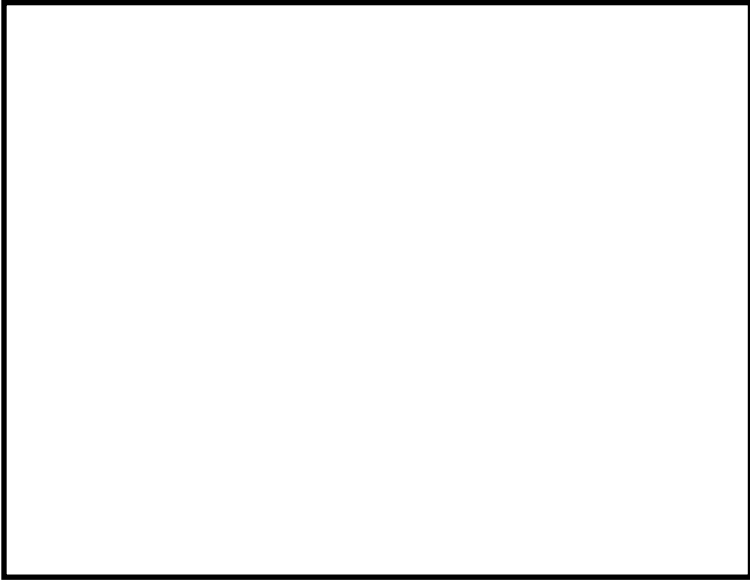
Advantages of the North



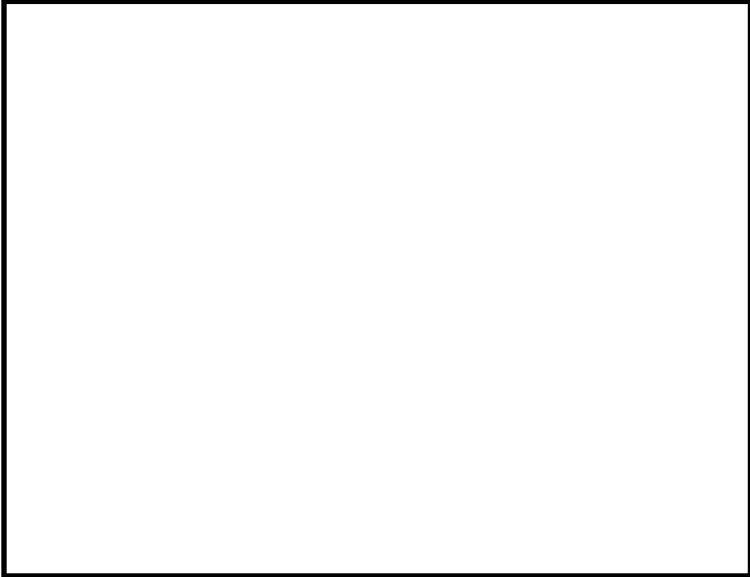
Advantages of the South



The North



The South



The American Civil War

Origins of the War

The American Civil War or the War Between the States, fought from 1861 to 1865 had its origins in the issue of slavery. The North and South fought bitterly over the extension of slavery into newly added western territories. In the half century before the Civil War a great divide had opened between the North and the South. Social reform and industrial growth in the South lagged behind that in the North. In the North, river towns and ports grew rapidly. The United States added territories in Oregon and Texas and after the Mexican War of 1846, acquired California. Much debate went on about the acceptance of slavery in these new territories. The North believed in ending slavery in the entire United States, that is was an evil incompatible with the ideas of the Constitution. In the South, they believed that these beliefs disregarded their own Constitutional rights. The Southerners believed they had a right to take their property which included slaves, anywhere in the United States and not have it taken away from them. The North felt this violated their rights to outlaw slavery in the North. Southerners believed they had the right to leave the Union, secede, if their rights were not represented by the federal government. The North believed that the Founding Fathers had meant the Union to last forever. The Compromise of 1850 called for an end to slavery north of a line called the Missouri Compromise Line. Even so, North and South battled over the extension of slavery into new territories. In politics, some parties became extinct while Democrats were split between North and South. A new Republican party angered the South by demanding an end to slavery.

Cotton

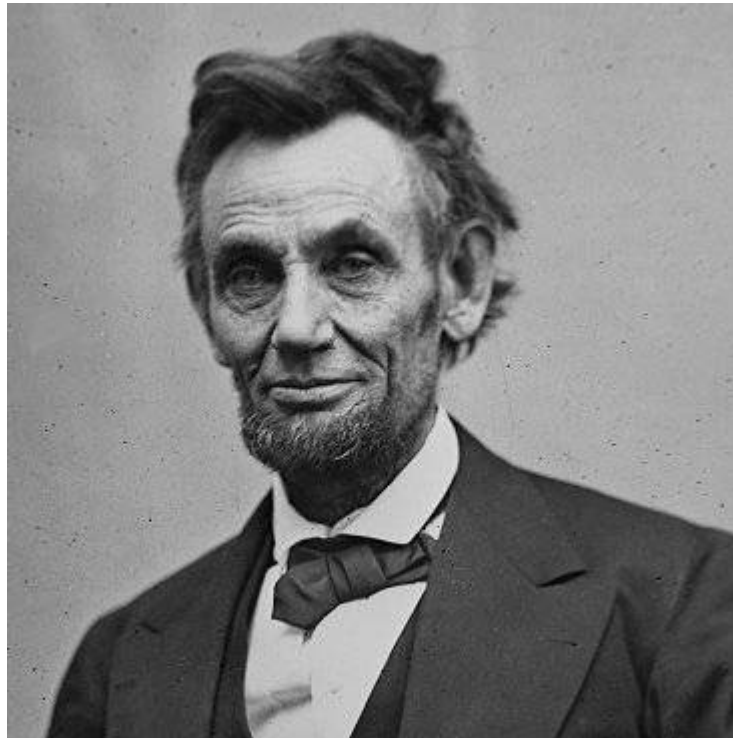
Prior to the introduction of the mechanical cotton gin, cotton had required considerable labor to clean and separate the fibers from the seeds. With Eli Whitney's introduction of "teeth" in his cotton gin to comb out the cotton and separate the seeds, cotton became a tremendously profitable business, creating many fortunes in the Antebellum South. The South became highly dependent on plantations and slavery, with plantation agriculture becoming the largest sector of the Southern economy. By 1860, the southern states were providing two-thirds of the world's supply of cotton, and up to 80% of the crucial British market. Due to its inadvertent effect on American slavery, the invention of the cotton gin is frequently cited as one of the ultimate causes of the American Civil War. The expansion of cotton production in the U.S. South not only boosted the United States economy, it fueled industrial production in Britain and Europe as well. King Cotton was a slogan used by Southerners (1860–61) to support secession from the United States by arguing cotton exports would make an independent Confederacy economically prosperous, and—more important—would force Great Britain and France to support the Confederacy in the Civil War because their industrial economy depended on textiles derived from cotton. The expansion of cotton production in the U.S. South not only boosted the United States economy, it fueled industrial production in Britain and Europe as well.

Dred Scott

In 1856 the Dred Scott case came before the Supreme Court. Dred Scott was a slave who petitioned the court for his freedom. Scott claimed that since he resided on free soil in the North, he ought to be free. The decision made on March 6, 1857 said that a slave was property and had no rights as a citizen. Republicans denounced this decision and vowed to overturn it. Antislavery supporters in the North believed rich slave owners were using political power to take control of the presidency, Congress and the Supreme Court, over-ruling the rights of those in the North. Northern farmers also wanted territory to the west saved for small farmers, not bought up by rich plantation owners. The South drifted ever farther from the North. The Republican Party in 1860 warned that they would regard any move to secede as treason and would not tolerate it. The South ignored the warnings, not realizing the North would fight to preserve the Union.

Abraham Lincoln Becomes President

Abraham Lincoln, the Republican nominee, won the election of 1860, but before he could be inaugurated, seven slave states had already seceded from the Union. Lincoln won the election without winning in any Southern states and voters there felt as if secession was their only option. They believed they no longer had representation in the federal government. The federal government would no longer promote slavery.



Secession

South Carolina was the first to secede, claiming that Northern states were not fulfilling their federal obligations under the Constitution. On February 4, 1861 the seven seceding states formed the Confederate States of America, with Jefferson Davis as the Confederate President. They took control of federal forts with their states, resigned their seats in the Senate and House. This left the North free to pass bills which the South had blocked before secession. On March 4 when Lincoln was inaugurated he stated that the Union was a binding