

Christopher Columbus

Lapbook



Designed by
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L-COLU



Christopher Columbus Lapbook

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ISBN #

CD : 978-1-62472-459-6

Printed: 978-1-62472-460-2

Ebook: 978-1-62472-461-9

Assembled: 978-1-62472-462-6

Kit: 978-1-62472-463-3

Publisher: Knowledge Box Central

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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:

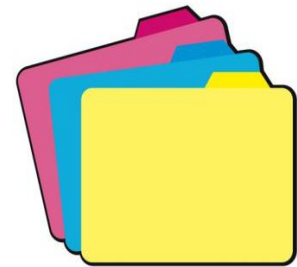
*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*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, but 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.

Christopher Columbus 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

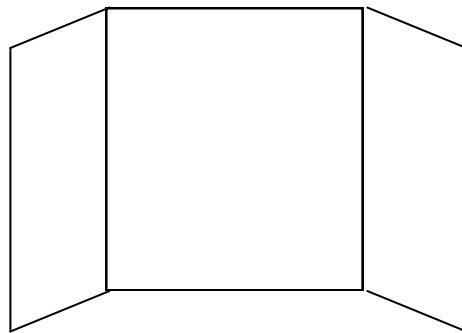
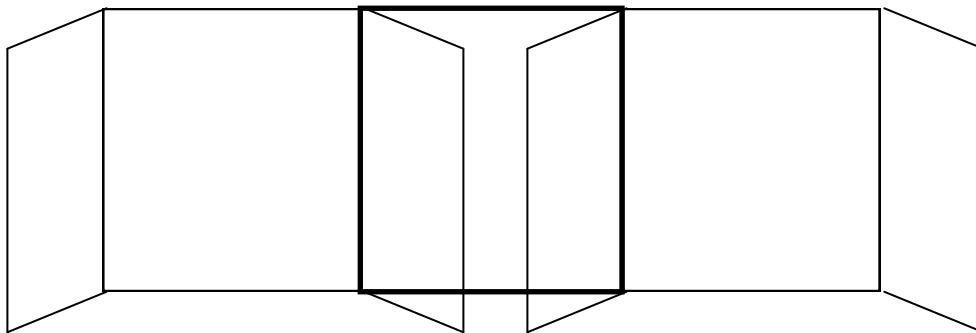
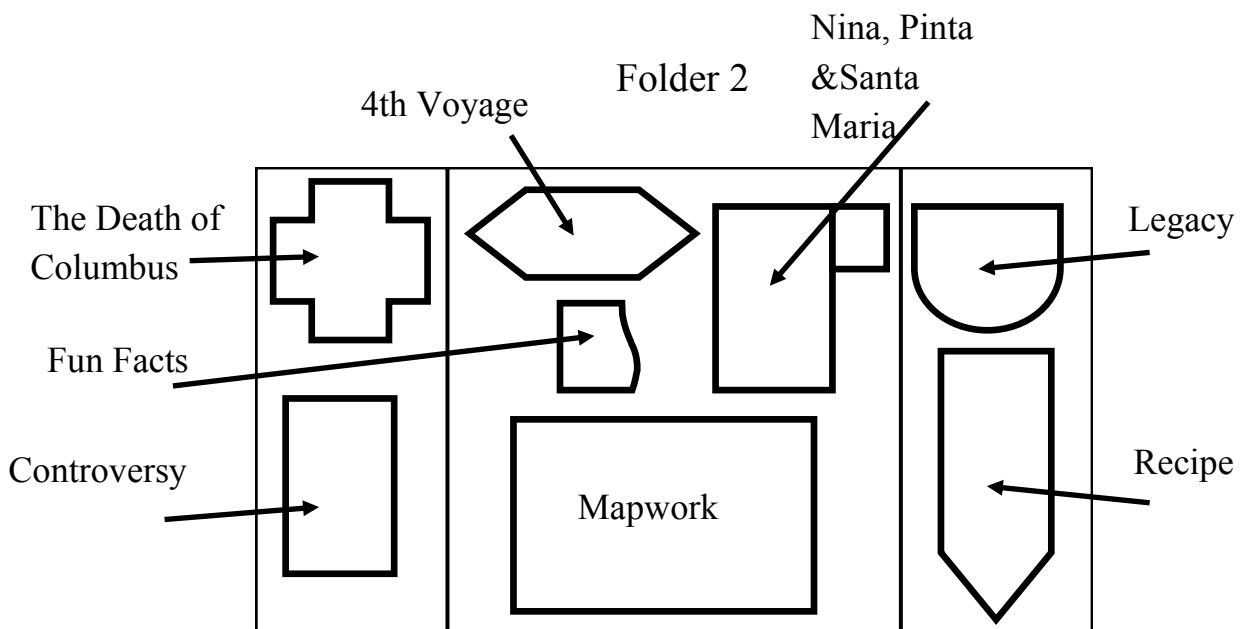
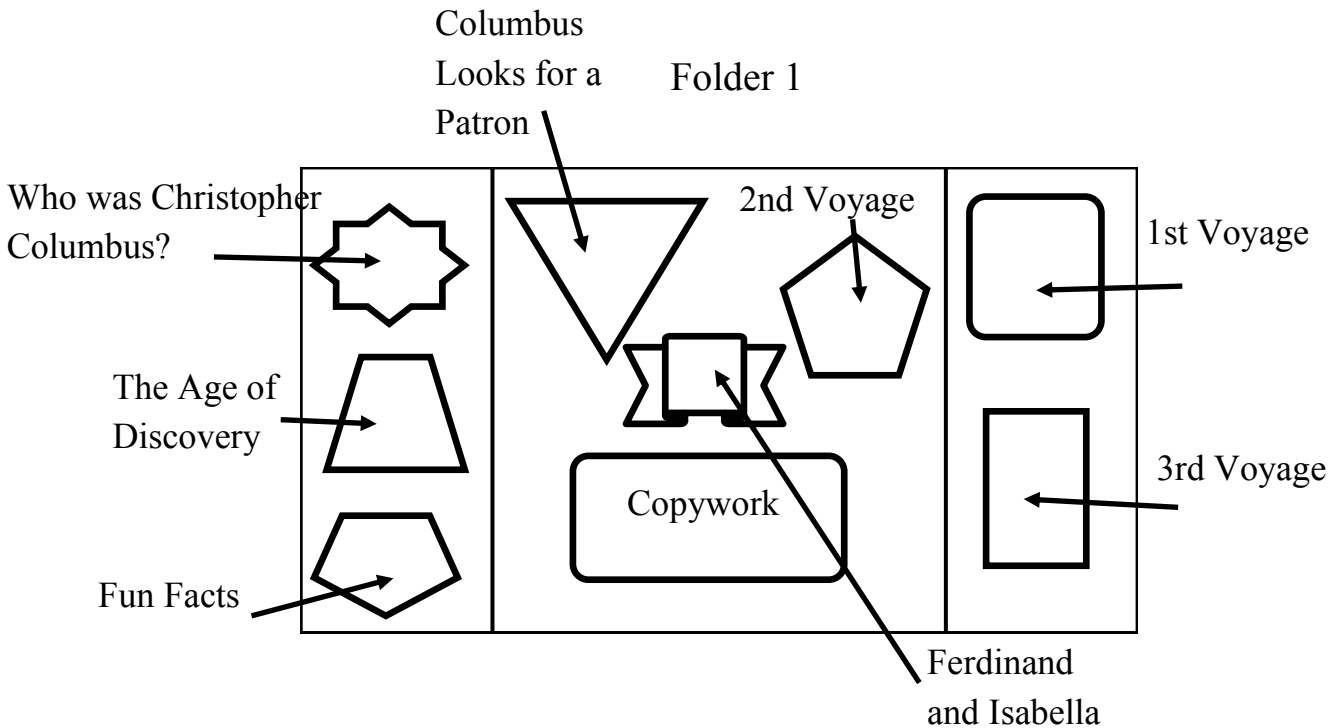


Figure 2



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 3

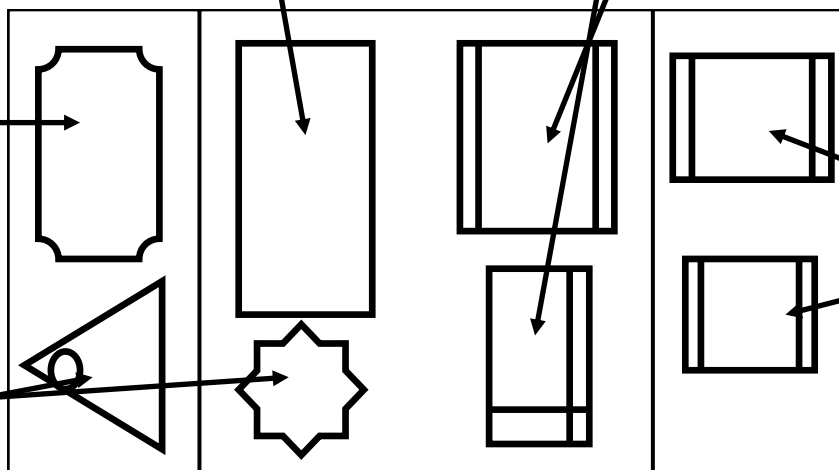
Word
Search

Timeline

Coloring
Pages

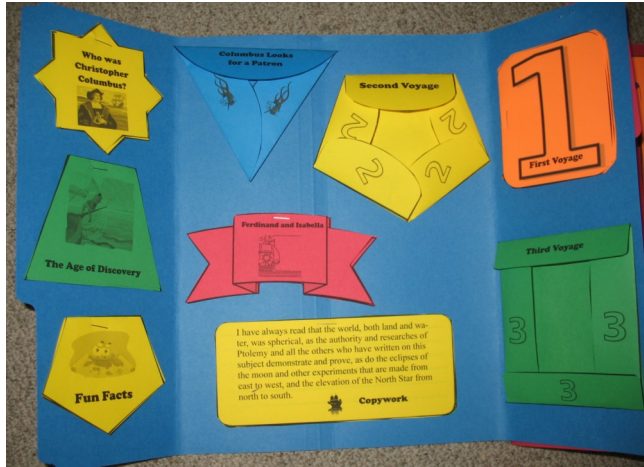
Matching
Quiz

Fun Facts

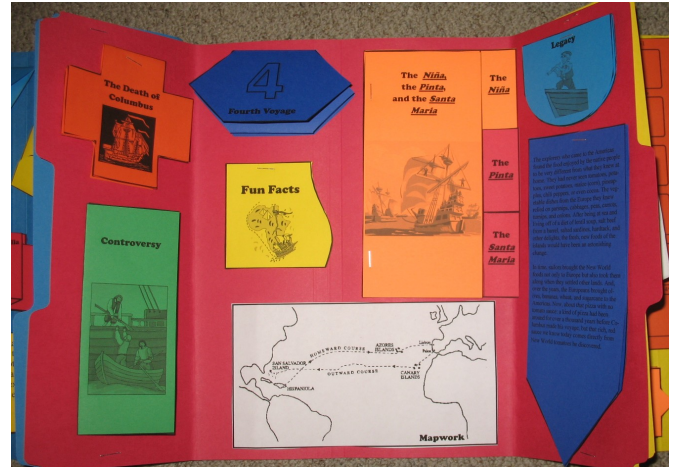


Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

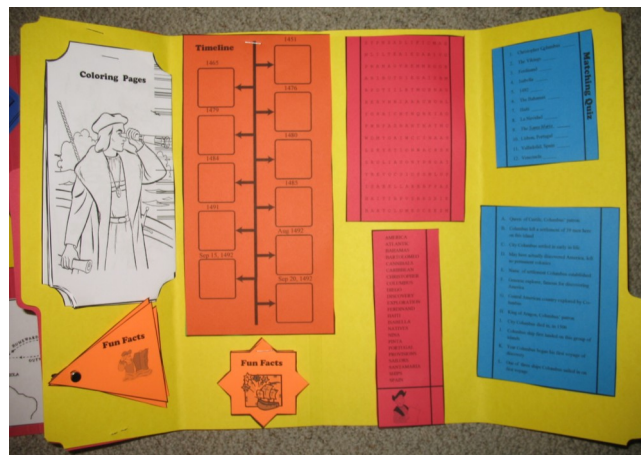
Folder 1



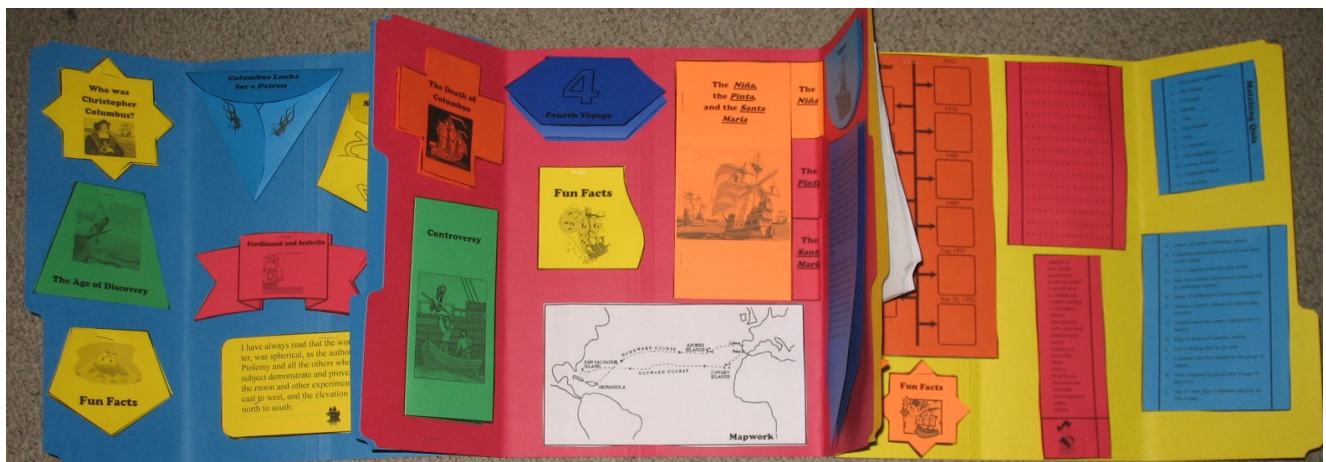
Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders



Christopher Columbus Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Who was Christopher Columbus?

***Student Instructions:** Who was Christopher Columbus? What was he famous for? When was he born? Where? How old was he when he first went to sea? 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 #2

***Booklet Title:** The Age of Discovery

***Student Instructions:** When did the Age of Discovery begin? How did it start? Why did explorers believe it was necessary to find new routes to China? 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.

Booklet #3

***Booklet Title:** Columbus Looks for a Patron

***Student Instructions:** Why did Columbus want to find a western route to China and Japan? Who did he ask for help from first? Why did Ferdinand and Isabella finally support him? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of circle. Fold inward along triangle shape. Write your answers on the inside of the triangle shape. Attach in appropriate place in folder.

**Who was
Christopher
Columbus?**



Four large, empty, eight-pointed star-shaped frames arranged in a 2x2 grid, intended for students to write their answers to the question above.



The Age of Discovery

Christopher Columbus



Who was Christopher Columbus?

Christopher Columbus was an explorer, navigator, and colonizer. He was born sometime between October 31, 1450, and October 30, 1451, and he died on May 20, 1506. Columbus was born in Genoa, now part of Italy. His name in Italian is Cristoforo Colombo.

Columbus' father was Domenico Colombo, a middle-class wool weaver who also owned a cheese stand where young Christopher was employed. The rest of his family included his mother, Susanna Fontanarossa; brothers, Bartholomeo, Giovanni Pellegrino, and Giacomo; and a sister, Bianchinetta.

In some of his later writings, Columbus claimed to have gone to sea at the age of ten. In 1470, his family moved to the city of Savona. Christopher was serving on a ship of Rene I of Anjou, engaged in conquering the Kingdom of Naples. By 1473, he was a business agent for several important Genoese families. In May of 1476, he was part of an armed convoy that sailed to England and Ireland. His first voyage into the Atlantic nearly cost him his life. His fleet was attacked by French privateers, and his ship burned. Columbus had to swim to Portugal, where he made his way to the city of Lisbon.

From 1477, Columbus based his business interests out of Lisbon, Portugal. Here he studied mathematics, astronomy, cartography, and navigation. While in Lisbon, he married Filipa Moniz Perestrello, a daughter of a Portuguese governor. They had a son named Diego, born in 1479 or 1480. Columbus began trading along the West coast of Africa in 1482. His wife, Filipa, may have died in 1485.

Columbus was not a scholarly man; however, he studied books of astronomy, geography, and history. These books gave him ideas about the world. Unfortunately, Columbus often came to the wrong conclusion and found it difficult to change his mind.

The Age of Discovery

Portuguese sailors began the Age of Discovery around 1420, sailing and trading along the West coast of Africa. Before long, European rulers were sponsoring expeditions hoping to find great wealth and vast undiscovered lands. For many years, while the Mongols ruled in Asia, traders had traveled along the Silk Road in China. After the fall of Constantinople to the Ottomans in 1453, this land route became more difficult and dangerous. Portuguese navigators began to search for a way to reach China by sea.

In 1470, Toscarelli, a Florentine astronomer, suggested that the fastest way to China might be by sailing west. By 1488, when Bartolomeu Dias reached the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, the Portuguese had lost interest in sailing west. China could now be reached by sailing to the east.

Contrary to popular belief, most people at the time did not believe that the earth was flat. Since Aristotle, in the 4th Century BC, most educated people believed that the world was a sphere. Where Columbus' beliefs differed were in his estimate of the size of the Earth and the distance to China by sailing west. He also believed that the Japanese islands were farther to the east of China than they really are.

Columbus believed the circumference of the earth to be 30,200km (18,765 miles), whereas in reality it is 40,000km (25,000 miles). He also believed that from the Canary Islands to Japan was a distance of about 3,700km (2,300 miles). Actually the distance is 19,600km (12,200 miles).

Columbus did, however, possess valuable knowledge about the trade winds in the Atlantic. This would prove key to his voyage across the Atlantic. By following the "easterlies" to the west, these winds would push ships across the ocean. By following a northeastward course into the North Atlantic, a ship could catch the "westerlies", pushing them back to Europe. Portuguese sailors who discovered these winds called it the "volta do mar," or "turn of the sea."



Columbus Seeks a Patron

By 1485, Columbus had decided to set out westwards across the Atlantic, hoping to open up a faster trade route to Japan and China. In order to do this, he needed ships and men to sail them. Mostly only the rulers of nations had the funds to finance such an expedition. First, Columbus tried King John II, of Portugal. Columbus believed that within a year's time he could sail to China and back. He wanted also to be appointed "Great Admiral of the Ocean," and to become governor of any and all lands he discovered, as well as one-tenth of all the revenue from those lands. King John II and his experts rejected Columbus' proposal. They believed his estimated travel distance of 2,400 miles to be far too low.

In 1488, Columbus tried the Portuguese again. He was rejected again, and the Portuguese lost interest after Bartolomeu Dias rounded the continent of Africa. After this, Columbus tried Genoa and Venice, but neither was interested. He even sent his brother, Bartholomeo, to the court of King Henry VII, in England. Henry was not interested either.

On May 1, 1486 Columbus presented his plans to Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile. These two were Spanish monarchs who had married to unite their kingdoms and who were busy out the Muslims who had