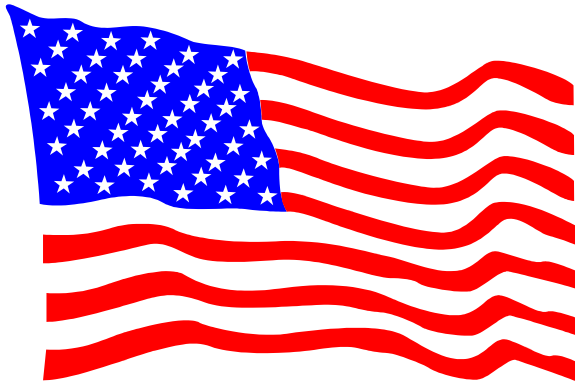


L-EP6

Presidential Election Process Lapbook



Designed for
6th – 12th Grades
(separate lapbook
for lower grades)

Designed by
Cyndi Kinney and Judy Trout
of Knowledge Box Central



Presidential Election Process 6th-12th Grade Lapbook

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This book is dedicated to my amazing family. Thank you to my wonderful husband, Scott, who ate a lot of leftovers, listened to a lot of whining (from me!), and sent lots of positive energy my way. Thank you to my daughter, Shelby, who truly inspired me through her love for learning. Thank you to my parents, Judy and Billy Trout, who taught me to trust in my abilities and to never give up.

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.

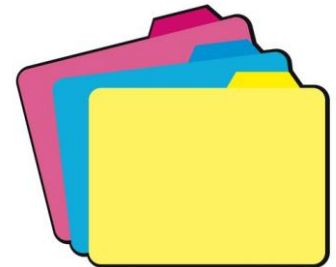
*** Printing:

*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.



*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper or 110# cardstock.

For some booklets, we have suggested specific colors or cardstock. You may choose to use those suggested colors, or you may choose to print on any color that you like.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need between 2 and 4 file folders, depending on which product you have purchased. You may use manilla 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 the folder assembly, we use hot 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. Teacher's Guide:** This section is a great resource for the parent/teacher. In this section, you will find the answer to each question. You will also find suggestions of extra activities that you may want to use with your student.
- 3. Study Guide:** This section includes ALL 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.

All sources of information are noted, and permission was received from each.

We have put the booklets in the order in which we suggest using them. However, please feel free to use them in the way that best suits your needs.



www.knowledgeboxcentral.com

Presidential Election Process
(6th-12th Grade) Lapbook
Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the "Lapbook Base" for your project. This is not such an easy task, so you may want to ask for some assistance with this part.

For this lapbook, you will need 4 file folders. Open each 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** below. Then, lay all 4 file folders out in front of you after you have folded them all to look like **Figure 1**. Now glue the smaller "flaps" of each folder to those of the next folder as in **Figure 2** below.

Figure 1

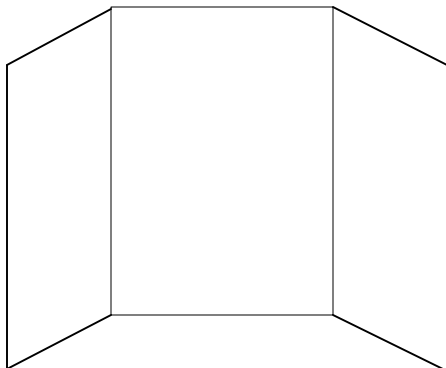


Figure 2



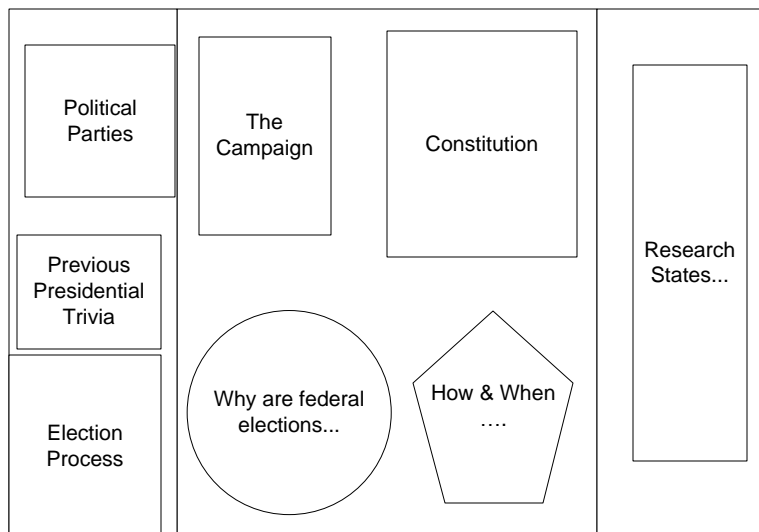
Presidential Election Process (6th - 12th Grade) Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

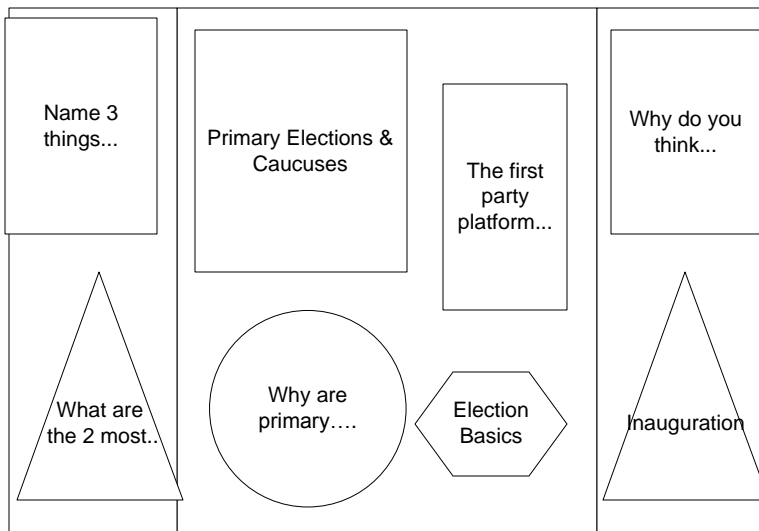
Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for each folder in 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.

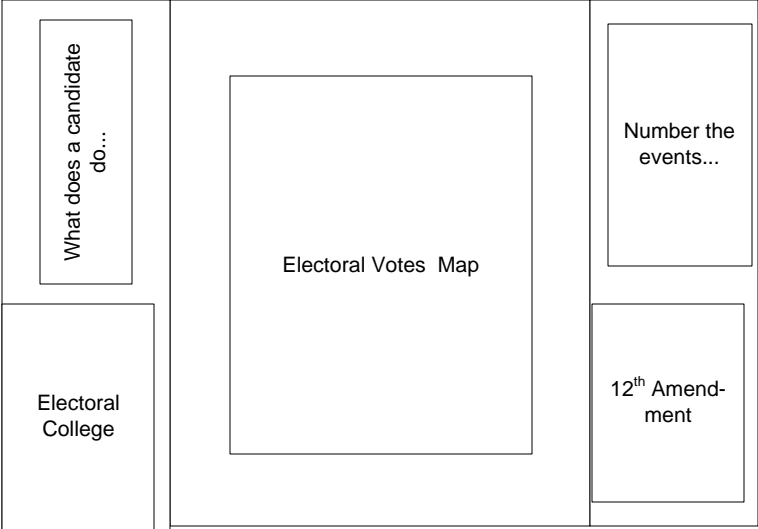
Inside of 1st Folder:



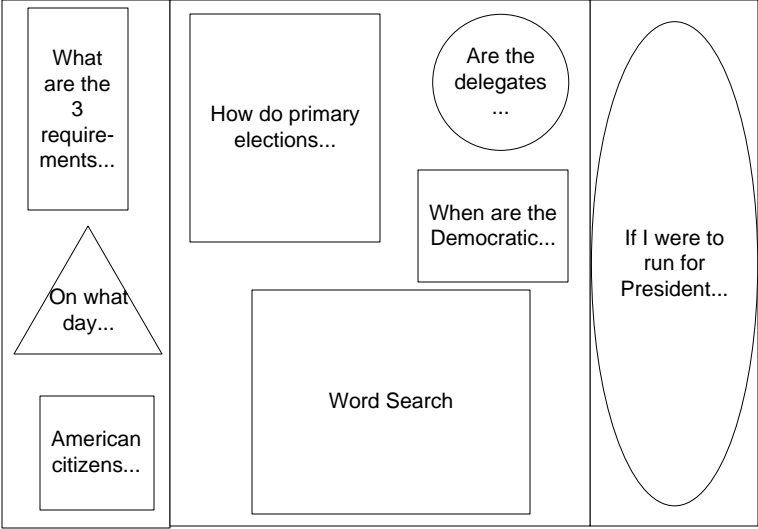
Inside of 2nd Folder:



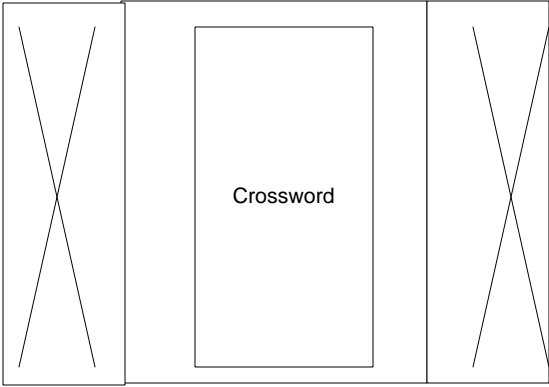
Inside of 3rd Folder:



Inside of 4th Folder:

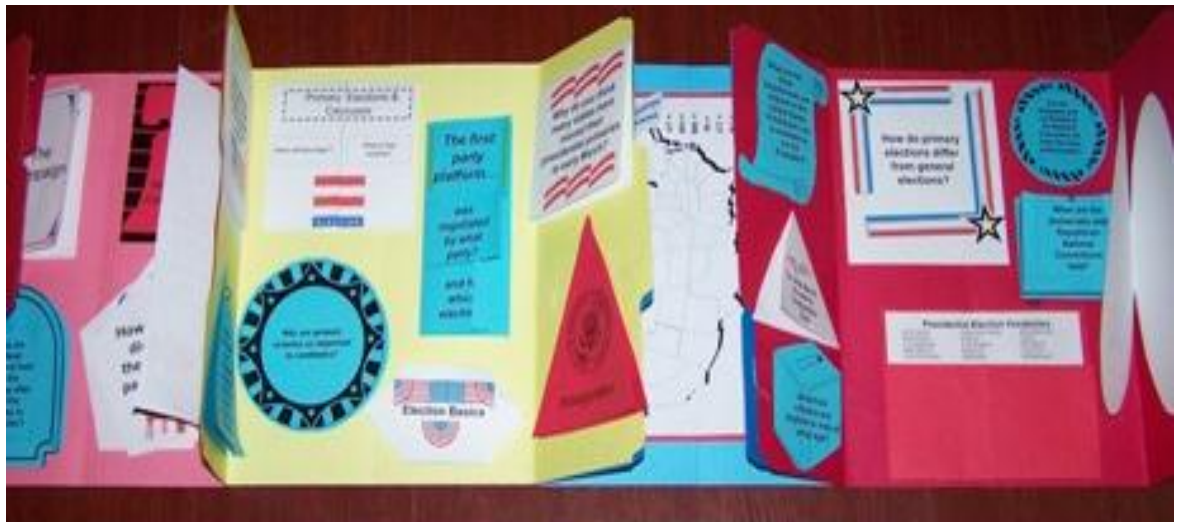


Outside (back) of 3rd or 4th Folder:



Presidential Election Process Lapbook - Pictures

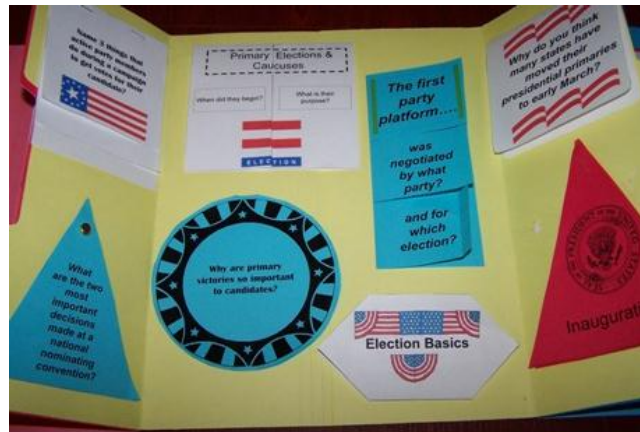
Complete
Lapbook



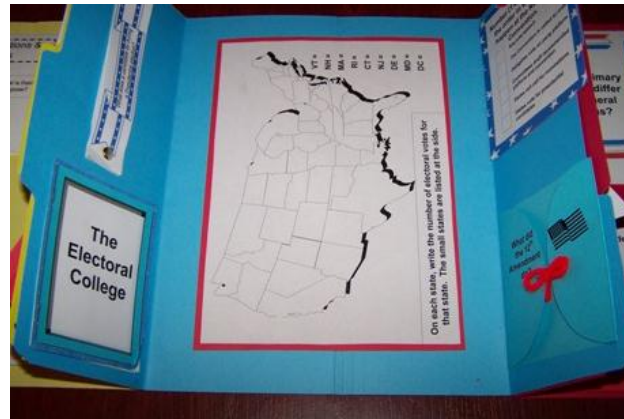
1st Folder



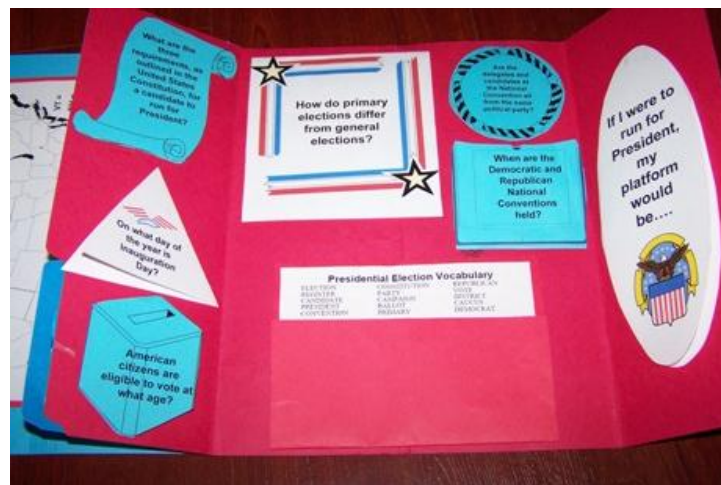
2nd Folder



3rd Folder



4th Folder



Presidential Election Process Lapbook

Student Instructions & Assembly Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** “American citizens are eligible to vote at what age?”

***Student Instructions:** Are you allowed to vote for President? No, because you have to be a certain age first. What is that age? Write your answer in this booklet.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #4** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black lines. Then fold along the center vertical line, so that the title is on the front.

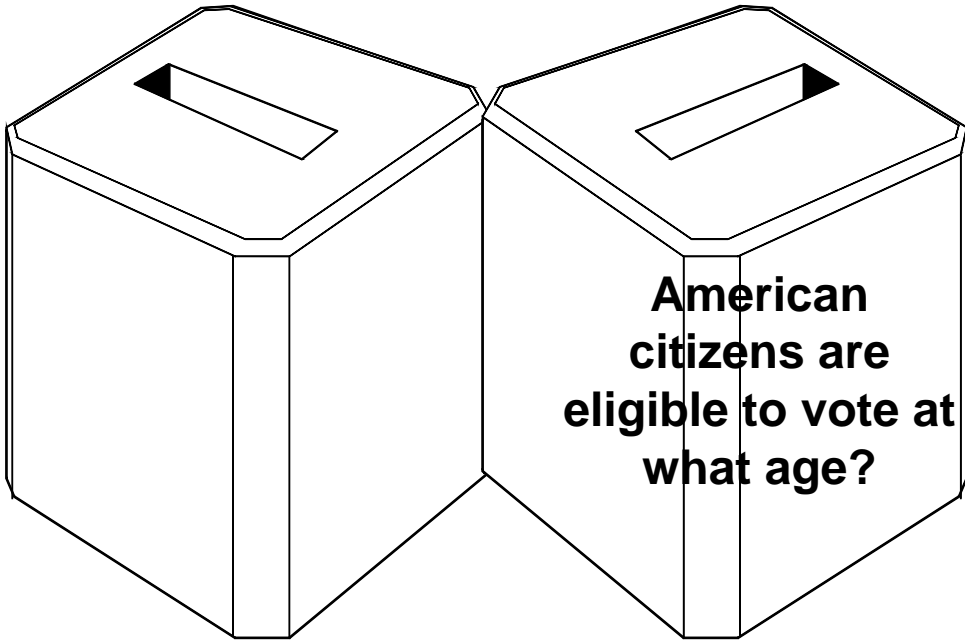
Booklet #2

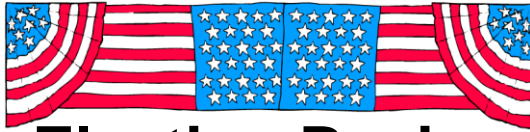
***Booklet Title:** “Election Basics”

***Student Instructions:** This booklet includes many basic questions about the Election Process. Try your hand at answering them now, at the beginning of your study. If you are unsure of the answers, you may skip this booklet and fill in the answers as you learn the information later in the lapbook.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #2** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet and the question labels along their outer black line edges. Fold the booklet “accordion=style” so that the title is on the front. Glue the last section of the booklet to the folder. Glue one question to each section, front and back. There will even be one on the back of the title page.





Election Basics



How many candidates from each party will eventually be chosen to run for President?

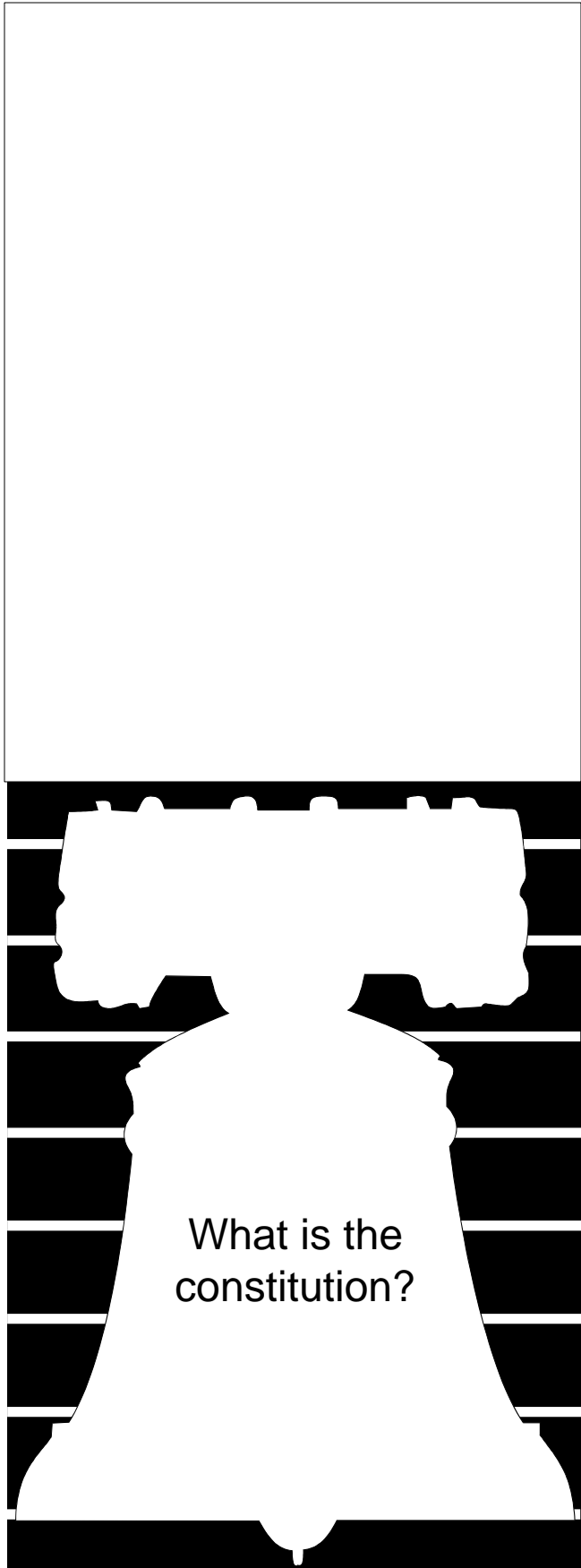
Are the requirements for the vice presidential nominee the same as those for the candidate who runs for President?

Can the Vice President be from the same state as the President?

What are the two basic types of elections?

What is the body of electors who cast the official votes to elect the president and vice president called?

The Constitution limits the President to serving how many terms?



(The following information was taken with permission from the Congress for Kids Web Site, www.congressforkids.net)

Election of the President

One of the most important events in American government and politics is the election of the president. This event is held every four years and is often compared to a race. We say that someone is “running for office” and that the “presidential race” is on. People who are trying to be elected to a particular official job are called “candidates.” Almost any citizen who wants to be president can announce that they are a candidate. Usually, serious candidates for president are people with a lot of experience in government (e.g., governors of states or members of Congress). Choosing presidential candidates can begin more than two years before the actual election.

Candidates

Candidates for public office want to make sure that voters know about them and are familiar with their ideas. Presidential candidates try to travel to all fifty states. Some candidates for other offices may campaign only in their own states or cities.

Candidates want everyone to recognize their names and faces. Some are already well-known to the American public, for example, Bill Bradley of New Jersey was a basketball star and John Glenn of Ohio was an astronaut before they became senators. Ronald Reagan was a movie actor before serving as governor of California and later as president of the United States.

Candidates do quite a lot to gain popularity – shake hands, greet people, and give speeches. They appear on television and radio shows, run ads in newspapers, and argue with other candidates during televised debates. Presidential candidates want the voters to know what they stand for, their ideas on important issues and problems. They talk about what they will do if they win the race for president.

Political Parties

Candidates usually belong to one political party whose members have similar ideas about government. The United States has two main political parties: the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. There are some smaller parties, too.

This allows for more than two candidates to run for president. Ross Perot ran for president in 1992 as a third-party candidate against Democrat Bill Clinton and Republican George Bush. People who don't want to register as a member of a political party can register as Independents. Voters are not required to vote for the party with whom they are registered.

The Democratic Party grew out of Thomas Jefferson's Democratic - Republican Party. The party name was officially changed to Democratic Party in the 1840s. The Republican Party was formed in the 1850s.

The Primary Election

To begin with, there may be many candidates. Only one candidate from each party will eventually be chosen to run for president. People who are members of the two main political parties often help to select that one person months before the actual presidential election. They do this by voting in primary elections that are held in many states.

The primary election season usually begins in February. The first primary election takes place in New Hampshire and ends early in June. Party members choose the candidate they prefer from their state in each state primary. Candidates in some states are chosen at a large state meeting called a “convention,” or at smaller meetings called “caucuses.” Caucuses include a series of meetings in which delegates are selected. At the state meeting, presidential candidates are chosen by the delegates selected earlier.

National Conventions

The Democrats and Republicans hold huge national conventions every four years. All of the states participate. This event takes place in the summer before the presidential election. Representing the state’s voters, each state party sends delegates to vote for the candidate preferred in their state.

Each party will have chosen its final candidates for president and vice president when the conventions end. Each party also writes its platform at the conventions. “Platform” is a plan of action for the government in the next four years. The platform lists the ideas that the party will “stand” on. It also outlines the party position on the important problems that face the nation.

Slavery was the biggest issue when Abraham Lincoln was a candidate. The Vietnam War was on everyone’s mind in the 1960s and 1970s. Candidates and

parties, more recently, have had to show where they stand on health-care reform, the economy and budget, and the environment.

National Conventions - An Inside View

All the delegates gather in a huge hall to choose the party's candidate for President at the national convention. Each of the fifty states has sent a group of people called a "delegation" to represent its voters. Smaller states may have only a few delegates, while states with large populations have many delegates. The names of all the candidates are placed in nomination to be considered by the entire convention during the roll call of the states. As a state is called, the delegates cast their votes for the candidates who are most popular in their states.

One candidate can be declared the winner if the candidate has a majority of votes after just one ballot or roll-call vote. If no one has a clear majority, there must be another call of the roll. Balloting continues until there is a winner. It took the Democrats fourteen days and over one hundred ballots to select a candidate in 1924. The candidate with the most votes wins and becomes the party's choice for President of the United States.

Candidates at the Convention

Candidates didn't go to nominating conventions before 1932. Franklin Delano Roosevelt flew to Chicago in that year to accept the Democratic nomination in person. It has been part of the American political tradition since then for the candidate to make a personal appearance at the convention.

A presidential candidate is chosen near the close of the convention. A great deal of thought to selecting a running mate is given by the candidate for President and the party leaders. The party usually wants to have a "balanced ticket." This means the party wants two candidates who come from different backgrounds.

One candidate may be from the East, the other from the West or South. One candidate may have been a Governor, the other a Senator. One candidate may come from a poor family, the other from a wealthy family. Candidates may practice different religions. A political party hopes to appeal to more voters by selecting candidates who differ in some way.

The two most important decisions made at a national nominating convention are who to nominate for president and vice president and what the party platform will be.

Presidential Election Process

6th – 12th Grade Lapbook

Answer Help

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** “American citizens are eligible to vote at what age?”

***Answer:** (found on page 10 of the Revised Teacher’s Guide)

18

Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** “Election Basics”

“How many candidates from each party will eventually be chosen to run for President?”

***Answer:** (found on page 3 of the Revised Teacher’s Guide)

One

“Are the requirements for the vice presidential nominee the same as those for the candidate who runs for President?”

***Answer:** (found on page 11 of the Revised Teacher’s Guide)

Yes

“Can the Vice President be from the same state as the President?”

***Answer:** (found on page 11 of the Revised Teacher’s Guide)

No. The President and Vice President must be from different states.

“What are the two basic types of elections?”

***Answer:** (found on page 9 of the Revised Teacher’s Guide)

Primary Elections and General Elections

“What is the body of electors who cast the official votes to elect the President and Vice President called?”

***Answer:** (found on page 6 of the Revised Teacher’s Guide)

The Electoral College

“The Constitution limits the President to serving how many terms?”

***Answer:** (found on page 14 of the Revised Teacher’s Guide)

two-term limit