

# Harvest on the Farm

## Lapbook

Designed for K-8th grades



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Edited by Cyndi Kinney



L-HF-E

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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 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?

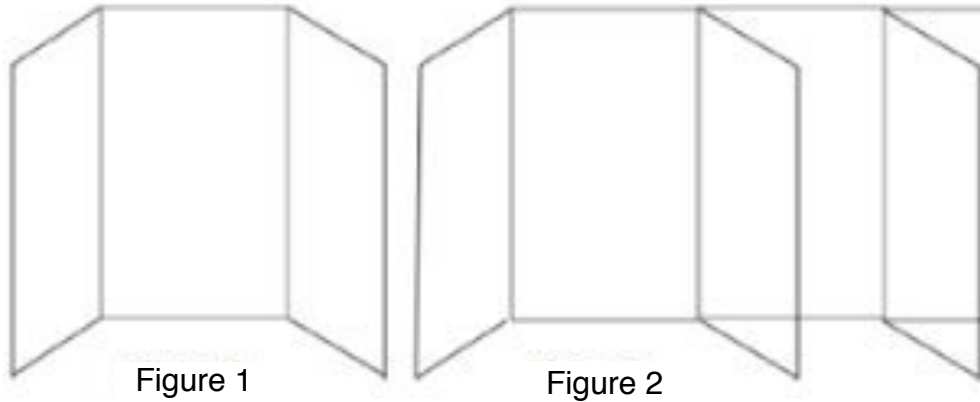
Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

1. **Lapbook Base Assembly & Layout Guide:** This section gives instructions and diagrams and will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and where to glue each booklet into the base. Depending on the student's age, he or she may need assistance with this process, especially if you choose to allow the student to use hot glue.
2. **Student Instruction Guide:** 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. This section will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study, as well as telling the student which folder each booklet will be glued into.
4. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets.
5. **Study Guide:** This section is a great resource for the parent/teacher while teaching about farming and harvest customs.

# Harvest on the Farm Lapbook

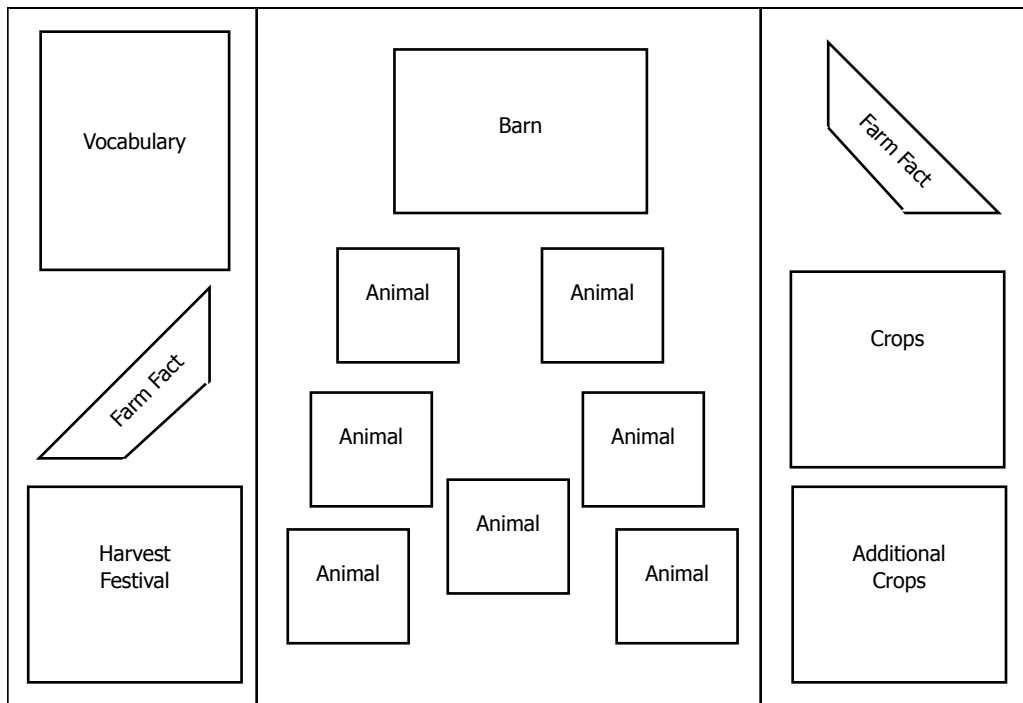
## Base Assembly & Layout Guide

You will need 2 folders of any color. Fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue (and staple if needed) the backs of the small flaps together (Figure 2).

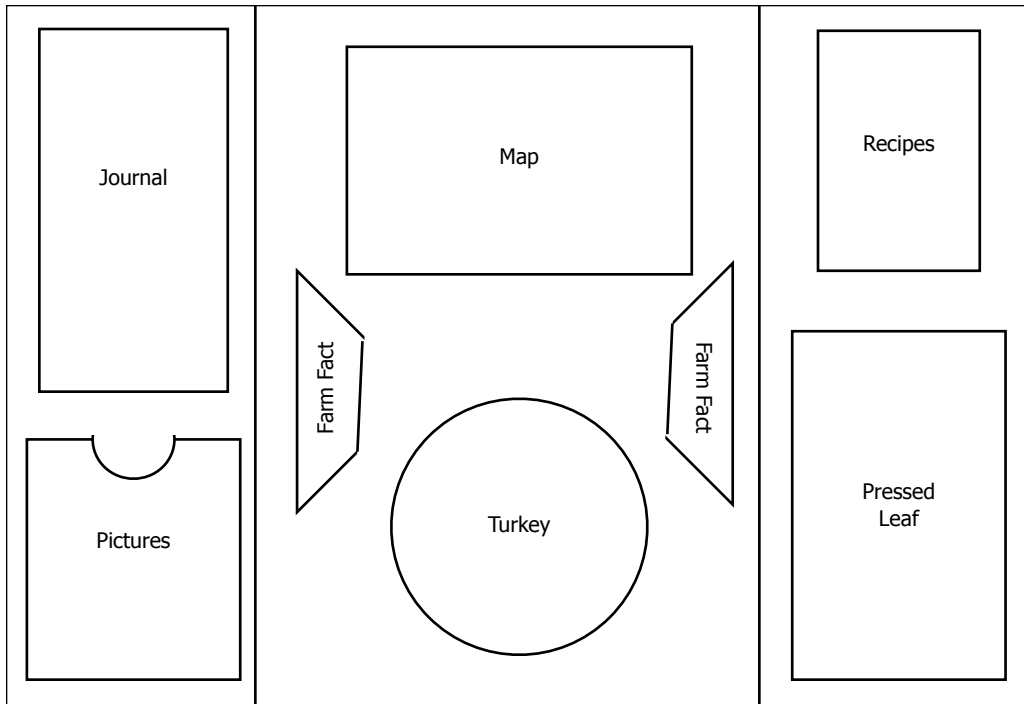


This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

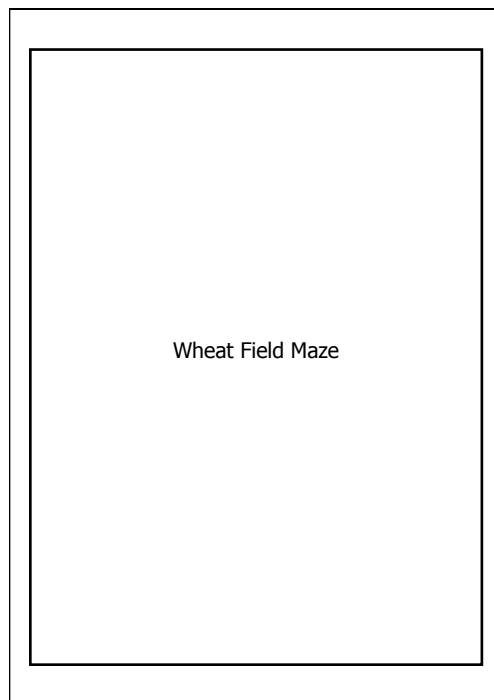
Inside of Folder #1:



Inside of Folder #2:



Back of Folder #2:



Below you will find pictures of a completed Harvest on the Farm Lapbook. YOUR lapbook will be laid out in the SAME way.

This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!



Inside of Folder #1:



Inside of Folder #2:



Back of Folder #2:





# Harvest on the Farm

## Student Instruction Guide

### Booklets #1-8

\*Booklet Title: Barnyard

\*Student Instructions: In addition to the crops we will discuss in this unit study, animals are important to a farm. You probably already know some things about these farm animals, or you can read about them in your local library. Find some facts about barns and each of the animals pictured and how they might help with the harvest. (Follow the Assembly Instructions FIRST, before you write the facts down on the rectangles.) Parents of young children, you may just want to write the word "barn" and the name of each animal in large colored letters for your child to use for reading practice. The animals are: horse, duck, cow, sheep, chicken, pig, and dog.

\*Completed booklets will be glued into Folder #1 (See Layout)

\*\*Assembly Instructions: Cut out each part of the booklets along the outer black line edges. (There are eight shapes - a barn and 7 animals - on 2 pages for "Booklets 1-8.") Fold along the center black lines so that each picture is on the front. Color the pictures if you wish, and write the fact(s) about each picture on the rectangle behind the picture. (You will be writing on the "back" side of the paper, so cut out all shapes and fold before writing.) Glue each rectangle into your folder so that the writing is facing up, and the barn and the animals can "stand up" to make a little barnyard. See pictures of completed lapbook for clarification.

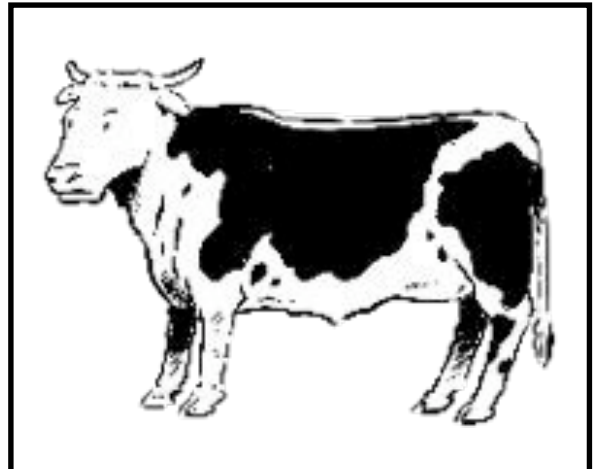
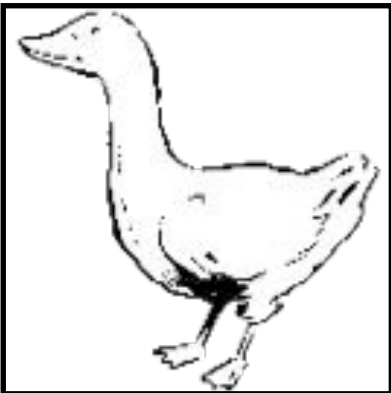
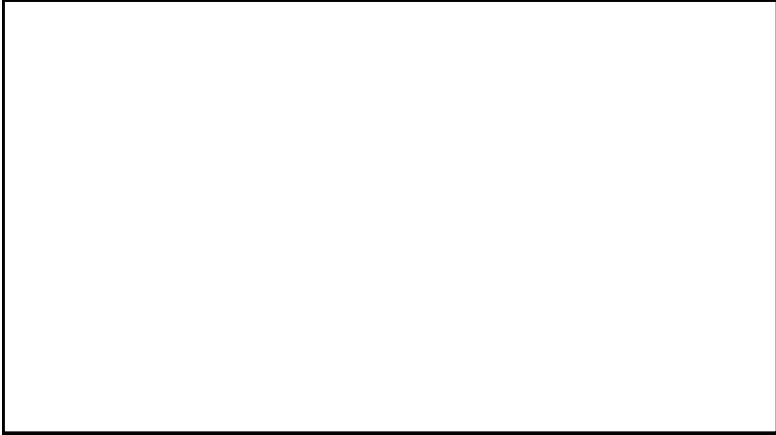
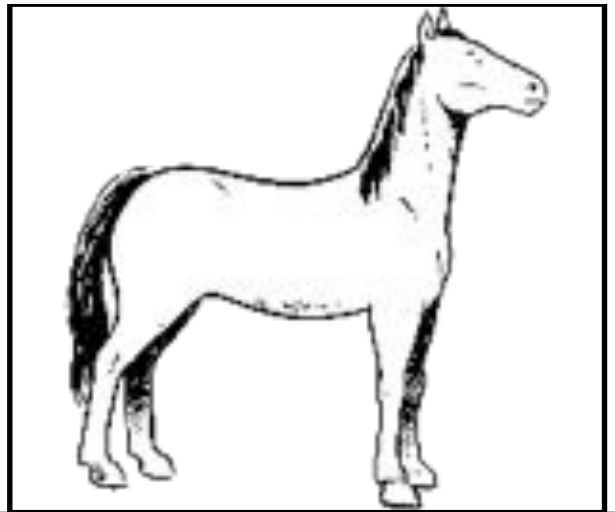
### Booklet #9

\*Booklet Title: Vocabulary

\*Student Instructions: As you go through the study guide, write down the definition of each word.

\*Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1 (See Layout)

\*\*Assembly Instructions: Cut out each page shape along the black line edges of the shape. Stack the page shapes in order from shortest to longest. Staple the booklet together at the top so that the vocabulary words can all be seen. Glue, staple, or tie the booklet into the folder with a ribbon.



Booklets #1-4

# Vocabulary

*v.*

*n.*

**Harvest**

**Nomad**

**General Farm**

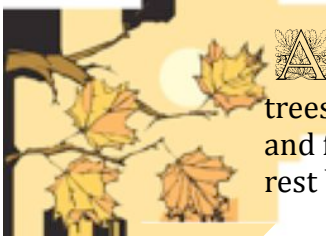
**Specialized Farm**

**Hunters & Gatherers**

# Harvest on the Farm

## Lapbook

### Study Guide



Autumn is a beautiful time of year when leaves change colors on the trees and the heat of summer turns to cool. Then the leaves turn brown and fall, and the land appears to be dying, but it is really just taking a rest before new life buds in the springtime.

At the end of the summer season and beginning of autumn, the farmer is very busy. This is time for the *harvest*. What do you think of when you think of the word *harvest*? Many of us think of pumpkins and hayrides!

***Harvest:* v. To gather in crops**

**n. Crops that are gathered in**

In present times, it is difficult to appreciate what harvest meant to the people of generations past. When your great-great-great-grandparents were living, many people raised all or most of the food for their own families. There were no huge grocery stores where you could run before a snowstorm and pick up any type of fruit or vegetable you wanted. There were no big machines that could get all the corn from a large field quickly. There were no refrigerated trucks that could haul food from a warm place where the food could be grown to a cold place where they needed the food without the food spoiling. Modern machinery and distribution systems have improved our quality of life, but now we sometimes take things for granted. We always assume that there will be food on the table for the next meal. In the past (and still in many parts of the world) that was not always the case. People worked very hard to plant enough food for their families and communities each year. Fathers, mothers, and children worked together to take care of their crops during the summer. They prayed for enough rain, but not too much, so that the plants would grow healthy and strong. They picked each fruit and vegetable by hand. Too much rain, not enough rain, or a disease or bugs that destroyed the plants would mean that the people may not have enough food to get through the winter, and they often did not have a way to get more. A bad harvest could mean that some of your family would die before spring. You can imagine that in a good year, when a good harvest was brought in and there was plenty of food for the winter, it was a cause for great rejoicing! Almost every people group and religion has some sort of harvest celebration in the fall.



## Farming in Ancient Times

Farming is one of the world's oldest professions. After all, everyone needs to eat, right? The basic need of producing food had to be filled before many other jobs were done. In the second chapter of the Book of Genesis, we find that the world's first people, Adam and Eve, were in charge of working a garden. They did not eat meat at that time, since there was as yet no death of people or animals, so they tended the plants in the Garden of Eden for food. "The Lord God took the man and put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it." (Genesis 2:15 NIV)

The Garden of Eden was a perfect place where it must have been a pleasure to work the garden. Many farmers still truly love the land and enjoy their work and the sense of fulfillment it gives them, although the work is hard. Genesis 3 goes on to tell the story of how Adam and Eve sinned and were cast out of the Garden of Eden, and producing food became much more difficult because of the curse God put on the earth:

"Cursed is the ground because of you;  
through painful toil you will eat food from it  
all the days of your life.  
It will produce thorns and thistles for you,  
and you will eat the plants of the field.  
By the sweat of your brow  
you will eat your food  
until you return to the ground,  
since from it you were taken;  
for dust you are  
and to dust you will return." (Genesis 3:17b-19 NIV)



Later, Adam and Eve had children, Cain and Abel. When Cain and Abel grew up, Cain became a farmer raising fruits and vegetables, while Abel raised sheep. Many scholars now assume that people did not eat meat until after the Great Flood, when God gave Noah and his sons the animals for food, so Abel may have been raising the sheep for their wool and to make sacrifices to God. We can see in this very old, old story that in the second generation of people on earth, the people had already begun to *specialize* their farms. A *general farm* is one which contains plants and animals of all different types and produces a variety of crops. This may be what Adam and Eve did when they first left the garden and had no one to share the work with them. A *specialized farm* is a farm that specifically grows one crop or raises one type of animal, such as a dairy, poultry, or corn farm. The specialized farm may have some other animals and small crops, but it has one or two main things that it produces. By specializing in one area, a farmer can get the equipment he needs and learn to do that area very well, and he can become more efficient and produce more of that crop than he could otherwise. Obviously, he needs to be a part of a community which produces other things, so that the people can trade and buy from each other to get everything that they need. Thousands of years ago, Cain and Abel had already realized that they could share the work and specialize this way in order to produce their goods more efficiently. If you know the story of Cain and Abel from Genesis 4, you know that it did not turn out very well. Cain became jealous and killed his brother, and he became a nomad. A nomad is

