

# Middle Ages

## Lapbook



Designed for all grades, depending on parent involvement and student research required

Designed by  
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of Knowledge Box Central



Middle Ages 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.

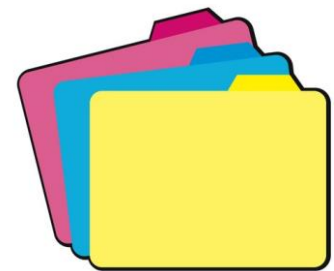
### \*\*\* Printing:

\*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

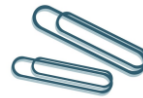


\*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper or 110# cardstock.

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!!

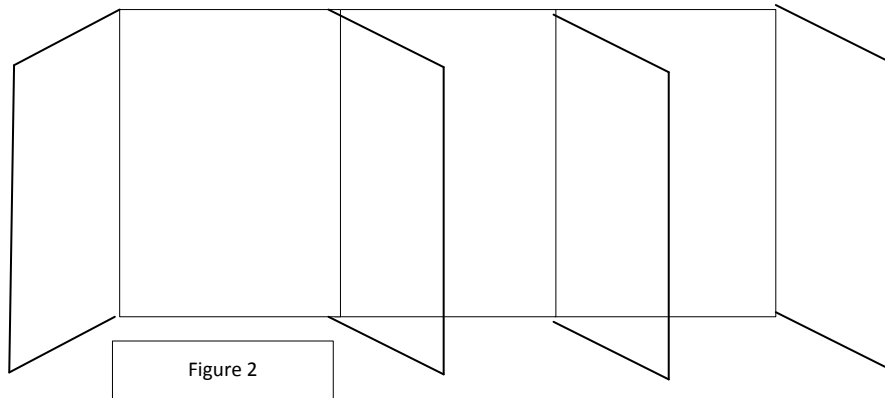


## **Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?**

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

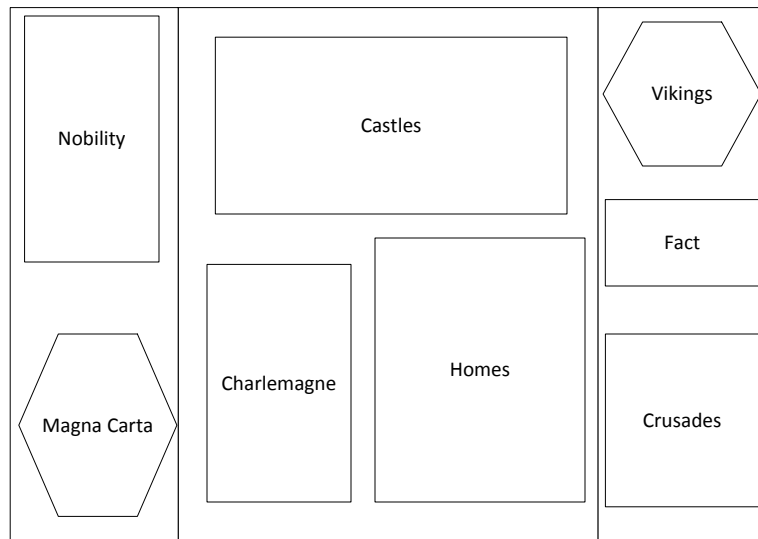
- 1. Student Instruction Guide:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. This section will also tell the student exactly how to put the lapbook together, 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. 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. Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets. These have been printed on colors that will help to improve retention of the information presented, according to scientific research on color psychology.
- 3. Teacher/Study Guide:** This section is a great resource for the parent/teacher. In this section, you will suggestions for where to find information for your study. We have created this study to be somewhat "generic" so that it will work alongside any curriculum that you have chosen to use. The Study Guide section will contain many links where the answers can be found, but chances are that your current curriculum will cover these topics quite well.

You will need 3 folders of any color. Take each one and 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).

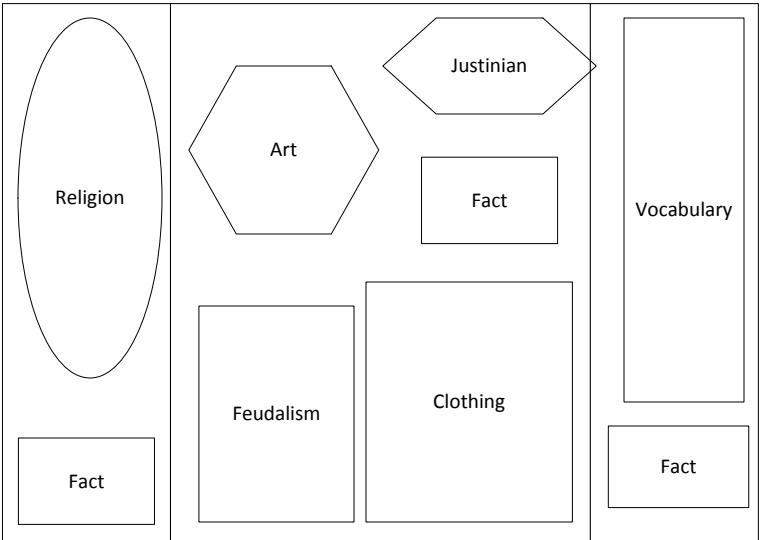


This is the “Layout” for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

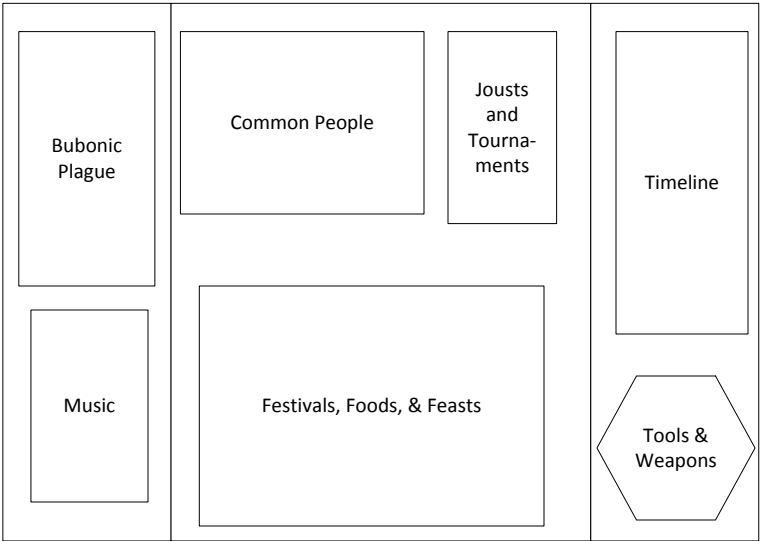
Inside of 1<sup>st</sup> Folder:



Inside of 2<sup>nd</sup> Folder:



Inside of 3<sup>rd</sup> Folder:

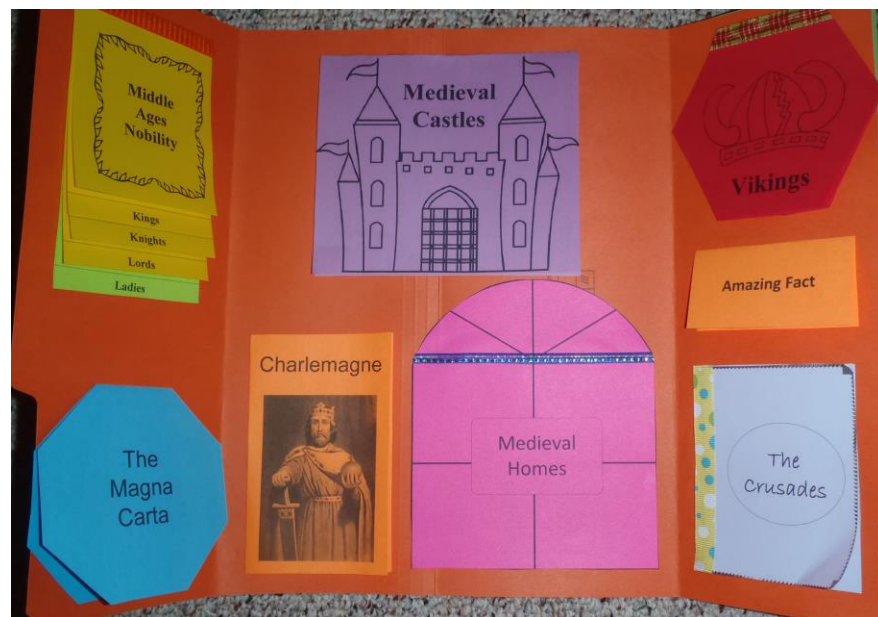


Below you will find pictures of a completed lapbook. This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!

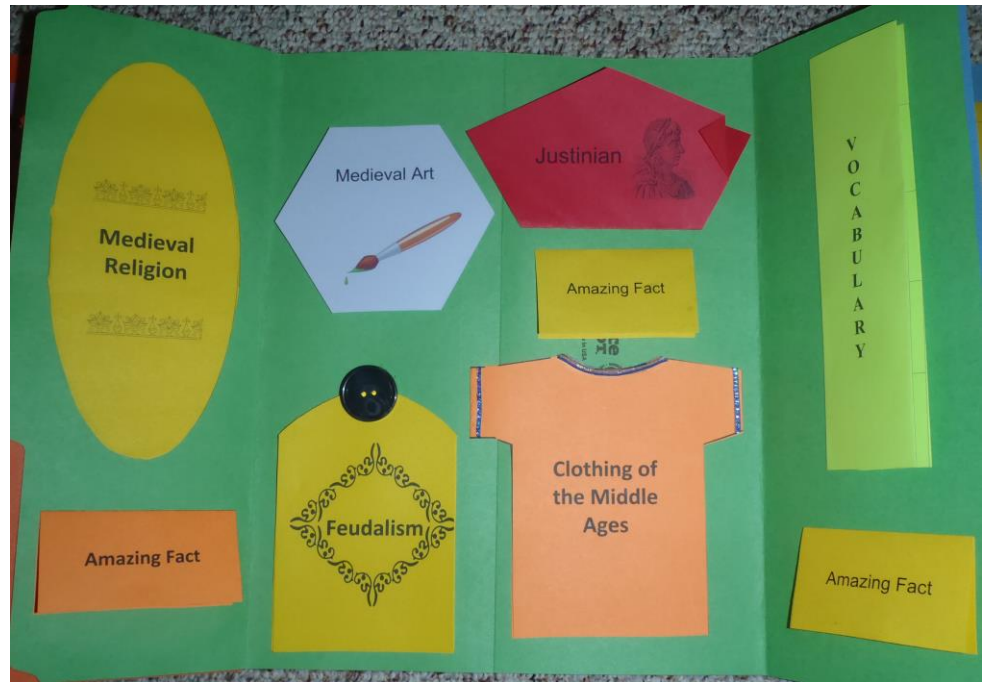
Also, there is a page of close-up pictures of some of the booklets that may be a little more confusing to assemble. These pictures should help.



Folder #1



Folder #2



Folder #3

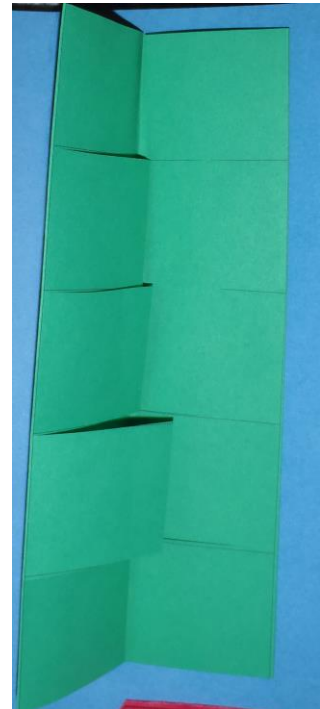




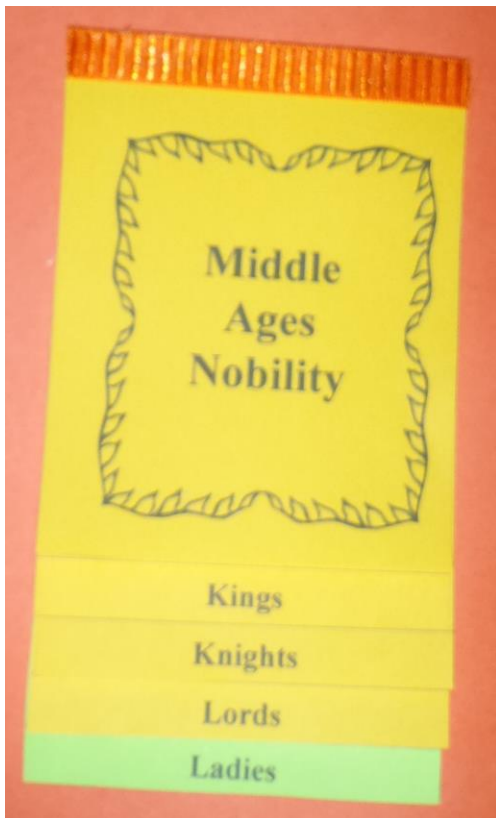
Booklet #1 - Outside



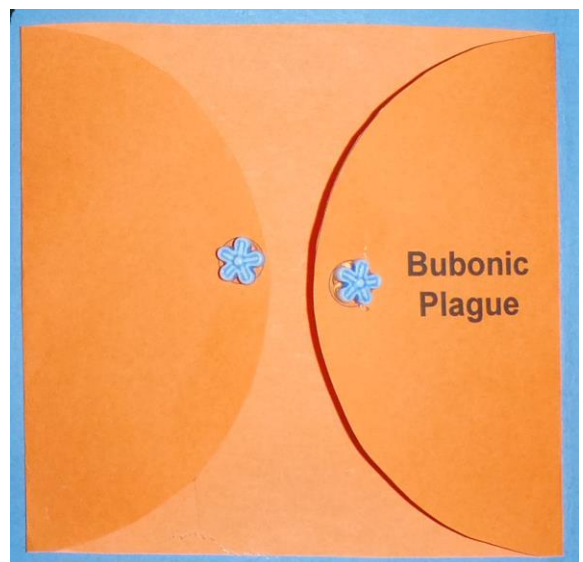
Booklet #1 - Inside



Booklet #2



Booklet #19



*Middle Ages*  
*Lapbook*  
**Student Instruction Guide**

## **What do I put on the outside of my lapbooks?**

The cover of your lapbook has purposely been left blank so that you may decorate it in any style you choose. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Go to [www.enchantedlearning.com](http://www.enchantedlearning.com), and print out pictures of people, places, events.
2. Draw a picture of some of the spacecraft and people you learned about during your study.
3. Use your search engine to find coloring pages or clip art that tell about your study.
4. Use stickers to decorate.
5. Go to <http://www.dltk-kids.com/world/index.htm> or <http://www.edupics.com/> and print out coloring sheets or crafts to use on the cover or various places within your lapbook.

# *Middle Ages Lapbook*

## **Student Instruction Guide**

### **Booklet #1**

**PICTURE on page 9**

**\*Booklet Title:** Timeline Booklet

**\*Student Instructions:** The Middle Ages, also known as Medieval Times, was a time when many important events took place. On the outside of each flap, write an important date, and write the event under the flap. In the Study Guide section, there are several links to timelines for this historical period.

**\*Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #3** (See Layout)

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center vertical line so that the title is on the outside. Now fold along the other 2 vertical lines, keeping the title on the outside. Cut along the short horizontal lines to create flaps.

### **Booklet #2**

**PICTURE on page 9**

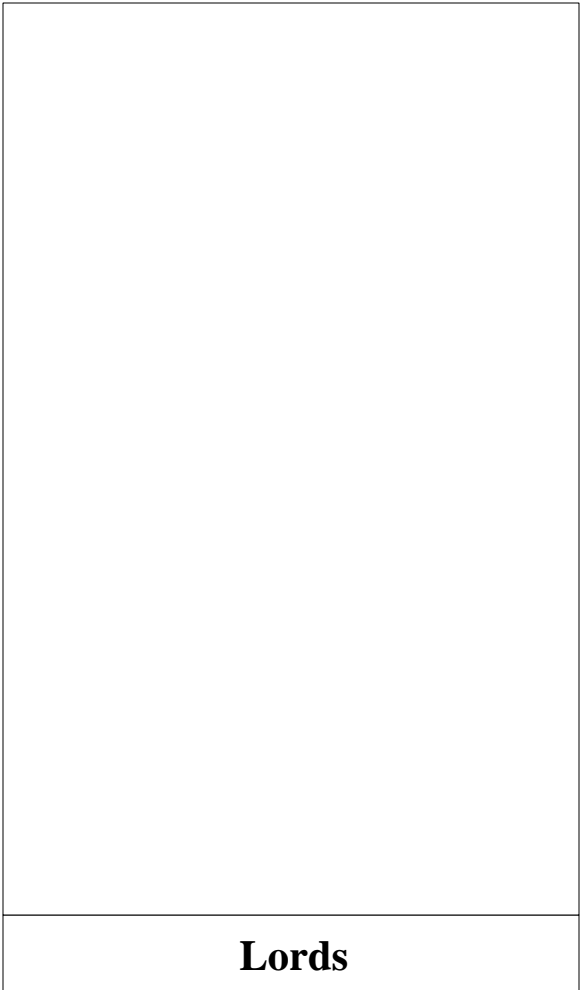
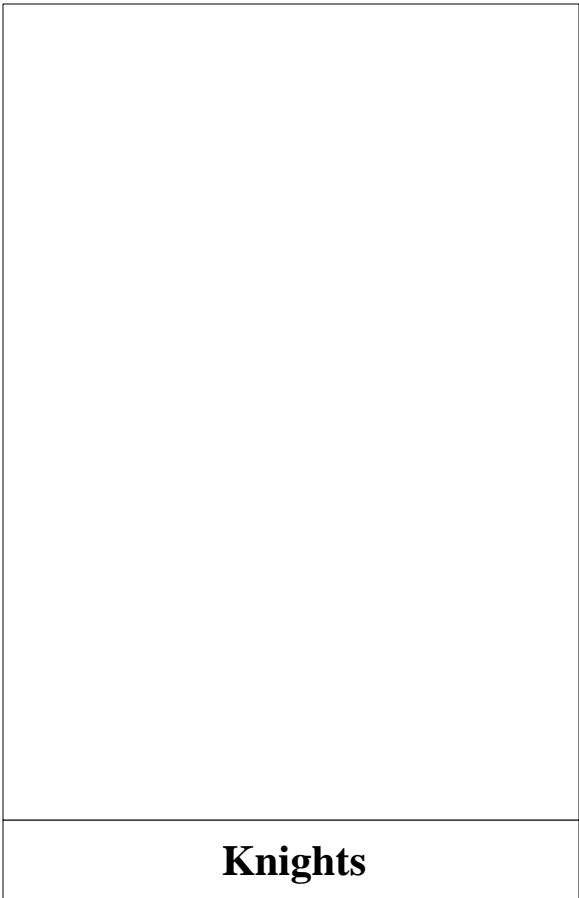
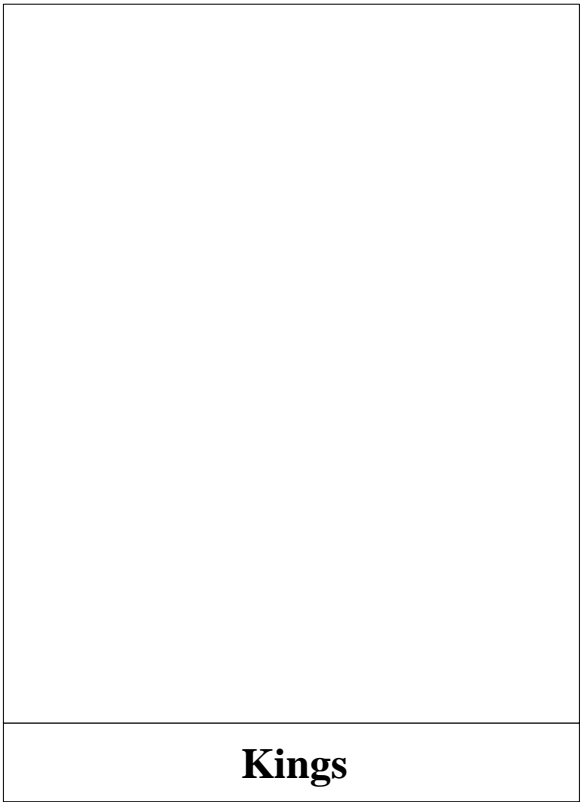
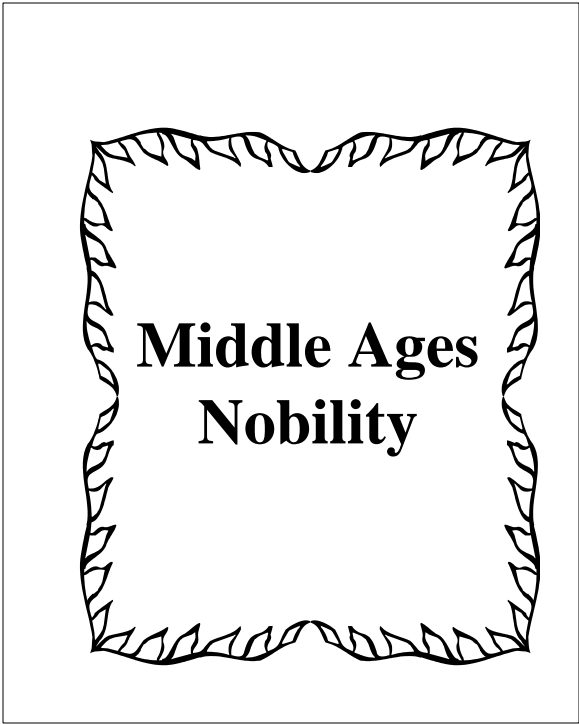
**\*Booklet Title:** Nobility Booklet

**\*Student Instructions:** Kings, Lords, Ladies, and Knights held important positions within the social system of the middle ages. Explain each of these in this booklet.

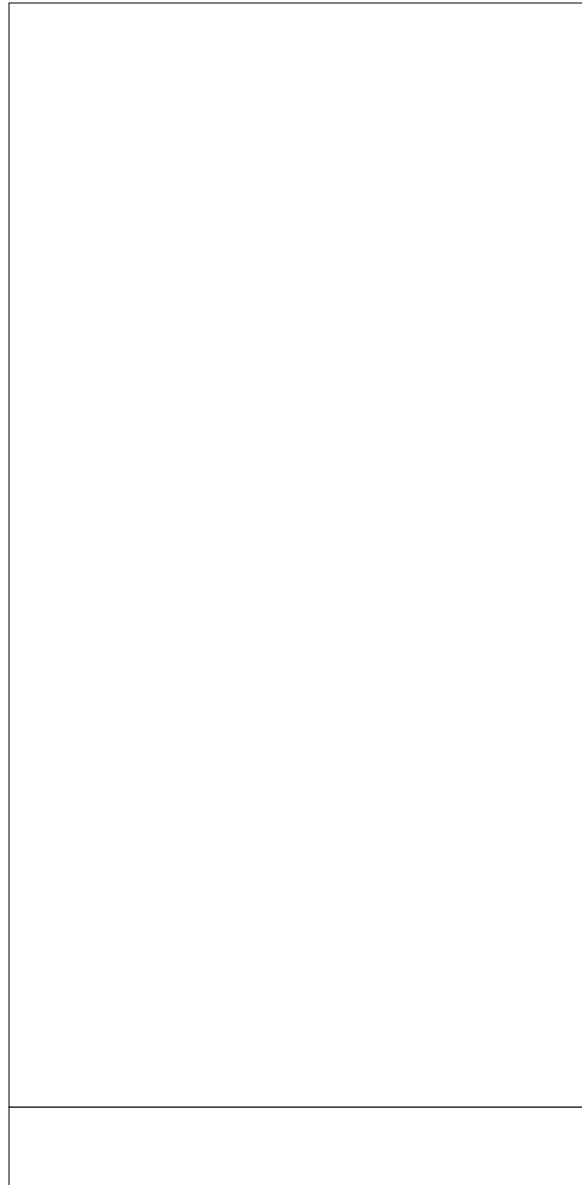
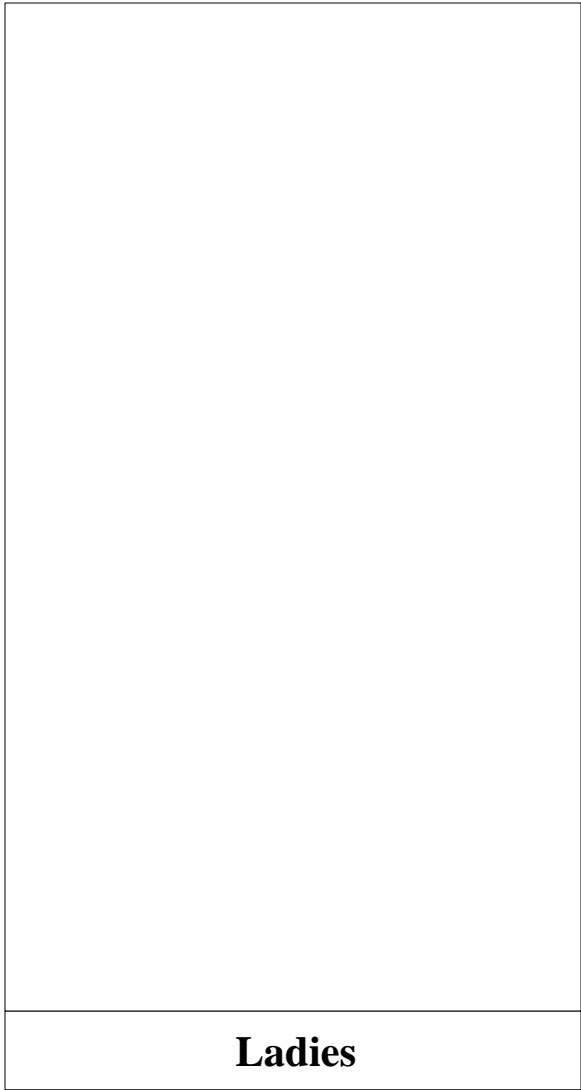
**\*Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #2** (See Layout)

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of each page. Stack the pages so that the title is on top and the pages get progressively longer toward the back. Punch 2 holes in the top of the stack, and secure with metal brad fasteners or ribbon.


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**Booklet #2 Suggestion: Print on purple paper.**



**Booklet #2 Suggestion: Print on purple paper.**

## **The Middle Ages**

The Middle Ages, also known as the Medieval Ages occurred in Europe from about 500 AD to 1500AD. It was also often known as the Dark Ages because much of the learning that had occurred during the Classical Greek and Roman period of history had been lost to most of the Western world at that time. Much about life in the Middle Ages was very different from what we know now. Some of the people lived in castles and we probably would find their clothing and their food very strange. This study guide will examine many of the ways that medieval life differed from ours.

## **The Nobility**

One of the first things you might notice about life in the Middle Ages would be the nobility. Most of the people during this time were peasants, but there were also a higher class of people known as the nobility. These people included landowners, lords and ladies, knights and at the very top of society, the kings and queens.

The King was the highest noble of the land. All of the land in the kingdom belonged to him. He would give out fiefs to his followers, putting them in charge of a portion of land, in exchange for rent, taxes and soldiers when the king needed them. The king ruled by divine right. People believed that God had chosen their king and that rebellion was a sin.

A lord was a nobleman whom the king had granted one of these fiefdoms. Within that fiefdom the lord had all the power, his word was law. A lord also needed a wife, known as the lady. She was in charge of the house and her most important job was to have children. Women had no rights during this time, but were considered property, owned by their fathers and husband. A young boy would begin learning how to be a knight from the age of seven. Sometimes they might learn to read and write. Girls were taught all the skills they would need to be a good wife.

The main pastime of the upper class was hunting. They hunted deer with large packs of dogs, shooting them with arrows. Children from noble families rarely saw their parents. When they were young, nurses looked after them. In upper class families, girls as young as twelve and boys as young as fourteen were often married. These marriages were arranged by their parent. The children had no choice.

## **The Common People**

The common people were divided into two types of people, peasants and serfs. Serfs were bound to the land. They were almost like slaves. They could not be bought or sold, but they could not leave their land without permission. All the land and the food the serfs grew on it belonged to the lord.

A serf had to do whatever was required by the lord. The lord could make him be a carpenter, blacksmith, baker, farmer or tax collector. It was possible for a serf to buy their own freedom, but lack of money made this almost impossible. Most serfs were uneducated and unskilled. If a serf managed to run away, they were considered free if they could remain free for a year and a day. Other rights a serf might have meant he could not be displaced if the lord's manor was sold and he could not be required to fight for his lord. He was entitled to the protection his lord could give.

Peasants had a bit more freedom than serfs. Sometimes they owned their own business or small farm. Still, they were mostly uneducated and unskilled. Villages usually consisted of ten to sixty families living in rough huts with dirt floors. They contained little furniture. Peasants had a hard life, but they didn't have to work on Sundays or the frequent saint's days and could go to nearby fairs and markets.

Children from poor families had more choice in who they married, but by the age of seven or eight were already working to help their parents support the family. There was no time for education.

The land of the village was divided into three huge fields. Two were sown with crops every year while a third was left fallow so the land could recover. Since most families only owned one ox the families joined together to plow the land. Men sowed grain while the women planted peas and beans. Most peasants owned a few cows, goats and sheep. They also kept chickens for eggs and usually a pig. Most of the livestock was killed in the Fall and salted to preserve it through the winter.

## **Feudalism**

This system of society used in the Middle Ages was known as feudalism. This system had a king at the top but was mostly run by local lords and nobles. The nobles pledged to protect their village and also to serve the lord above them. Medieval times were very violent and the people needed protection from bandits and wars. Peasants only had time for growing crops. They needed someone who knew how to fight to protect them.

Feudalism was one way to get an army together quickly. Troops could be levied for forty to ninety day periods. The lords were expected to provide these trained soldiers, as well as clothes and weapons for these men. The short time limit meant that the land would not go neglected.

Feudal lords administered their own estates, dispensed their own justice, and minted their own money and levied taxes and tolls. Under this system everyone served someone above them. A vassal or lesser lord was required to attend his lord's court, help administer justice and contribute money. He was also required to answer summons to battle, bringing the required number of men. He was also required to feed and house his lord should he travel into his territory.