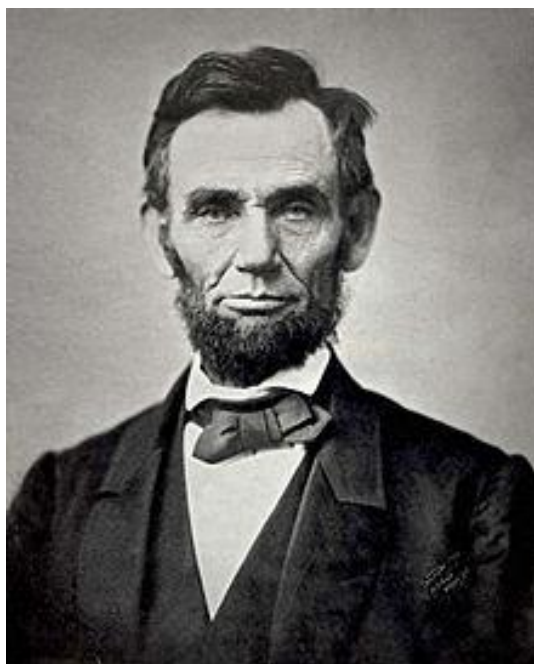


President Abraham Lincoln Lapbook

~U.S. Presidents Lapbook Series~



Includes Study Guide

Designed for 2nd – 12th Grade

Lapbook designed by Cyndi Kinney
Study Guide written by Christopher Lyon
of Knowledge Box Central



President Abraham Lincoln Lapbook
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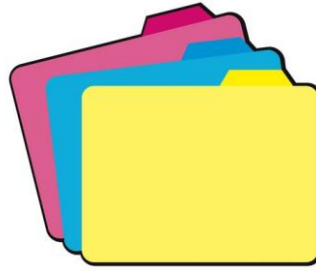
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This series of Presidential Lapbooks is dedicated to the men and women who have fought, served, and died for the United States of America. May God bring you and your families many blessings. Thank you for your sacrifices for our freedom.

How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need between 1 and 4 file folders, depending on which product you have purchased. 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. Within this product, you will be given easy, step-by-step instructions for how to fold and assemble these folders. *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. For gluing the folders together, we suggest using hot glue, but **ONLY** with adult supervision. These things get **SUPER** hot, and can cause **SEVERE** burns within seconds.



***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. Sometimes, we even use scrapbooking supplies. 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. **Layout and Pictures:** This section gives instructions and diagrams that 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.

3. **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.

4. **Study Guide:** This section includes a comprehensive Study Guide, which gives a brief overview of what your student needs to learn about this President. It is written in a conversational format so that the student enjoys the study. At the end, you will find websites and pictures that may help to further your study.

Age Levels

This Lapbook may be used with a wide range of grade levels. Younger students may require assistance in creating the Lapbook booklets, but the content should be understandable for them. Older students may be required to do additional research and/or a research paper on the topic. You also have the option of adding a 3rd folder to the Lapbook for older students to create additional booklets.

Be creative!

Make it your own!

If you would like to send pictures of your completed lapbook, please do!

We would love to display your lapbooks on our website and/or in our newsletter.

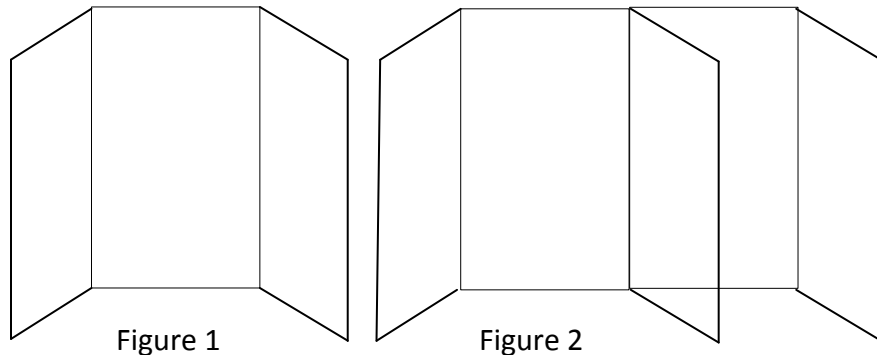
Just send your pictures, first initial & last name, and age to us at:

cyndi@knowledgeboxcentral.com

President Abraham Lincoln Lapbook

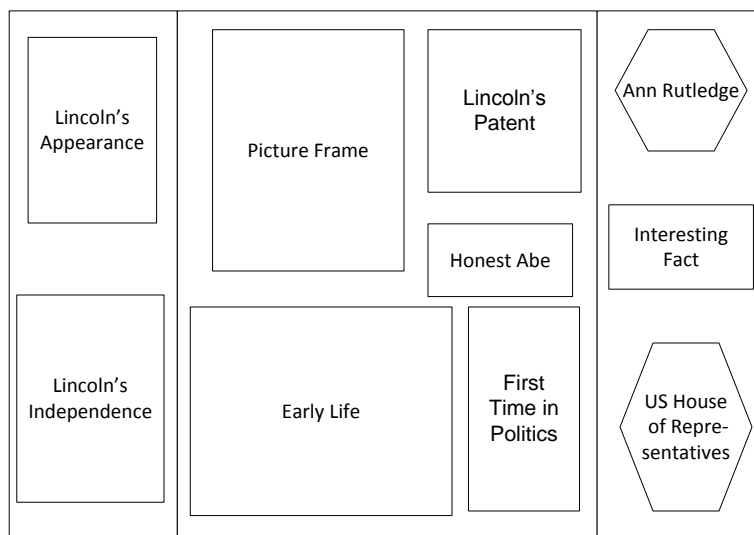
Layout & Pictures

You will need 2 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.

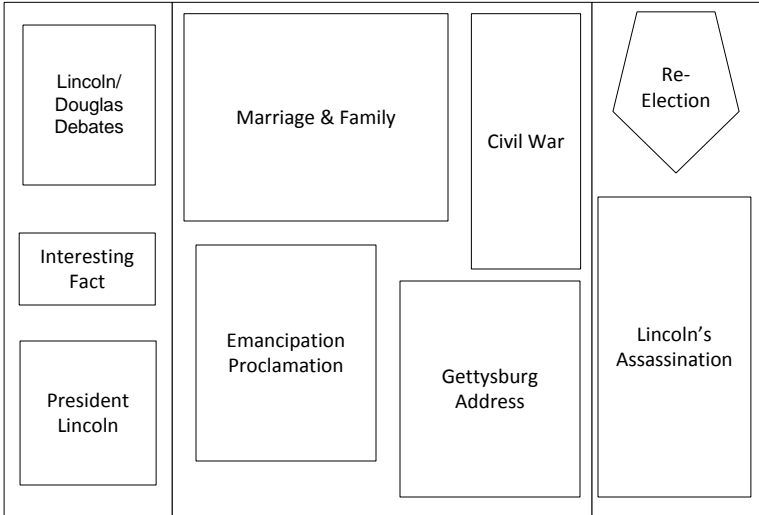
Inside of 1st Folder:



Continue ON.....



Inside of 2nd Folder:



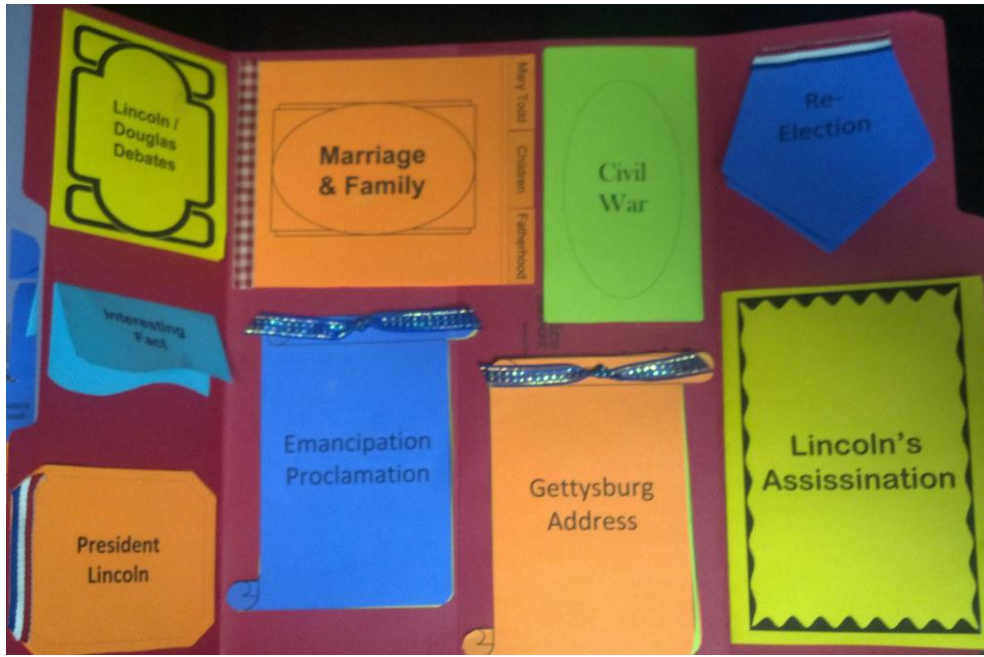
Below are pictures of a completed lapbook!!! This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!



Completed Lapbook



1st Folder



2nd Folder

President Abraham Lincoln Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet 1: Lincoln's Appearance

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet and extra page. Fold the booklet along the center line so that the title is on the front. Place the extra page inside, and secure with staples along the left side. Booklet will be glued into folder #1 (See Layout).

Completion Instructions: Abraham Lincoln had a very unique appearance. Tell about his height, hat, beard, and anything else you learned about his appearance.

Booklet 2: Lincoln Portrait

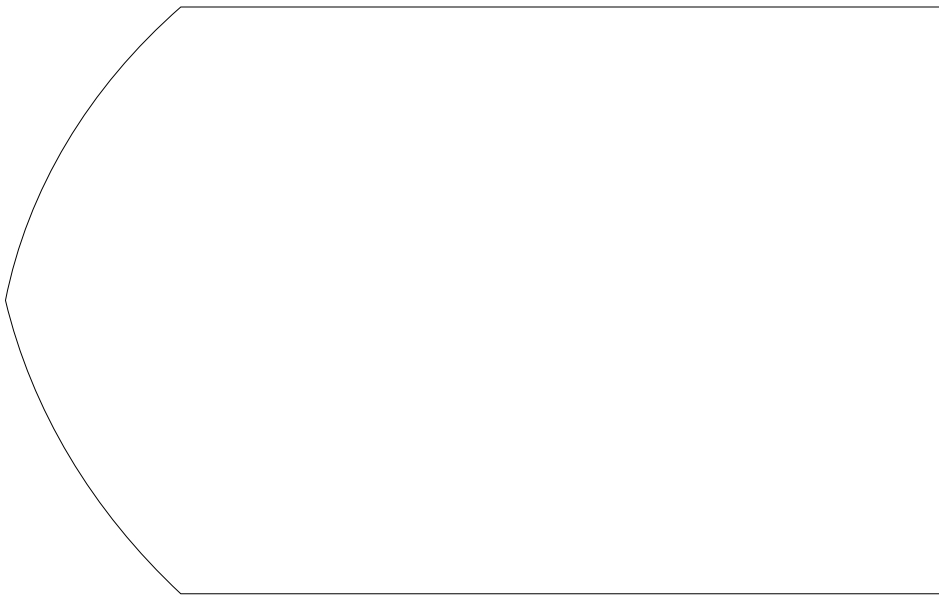
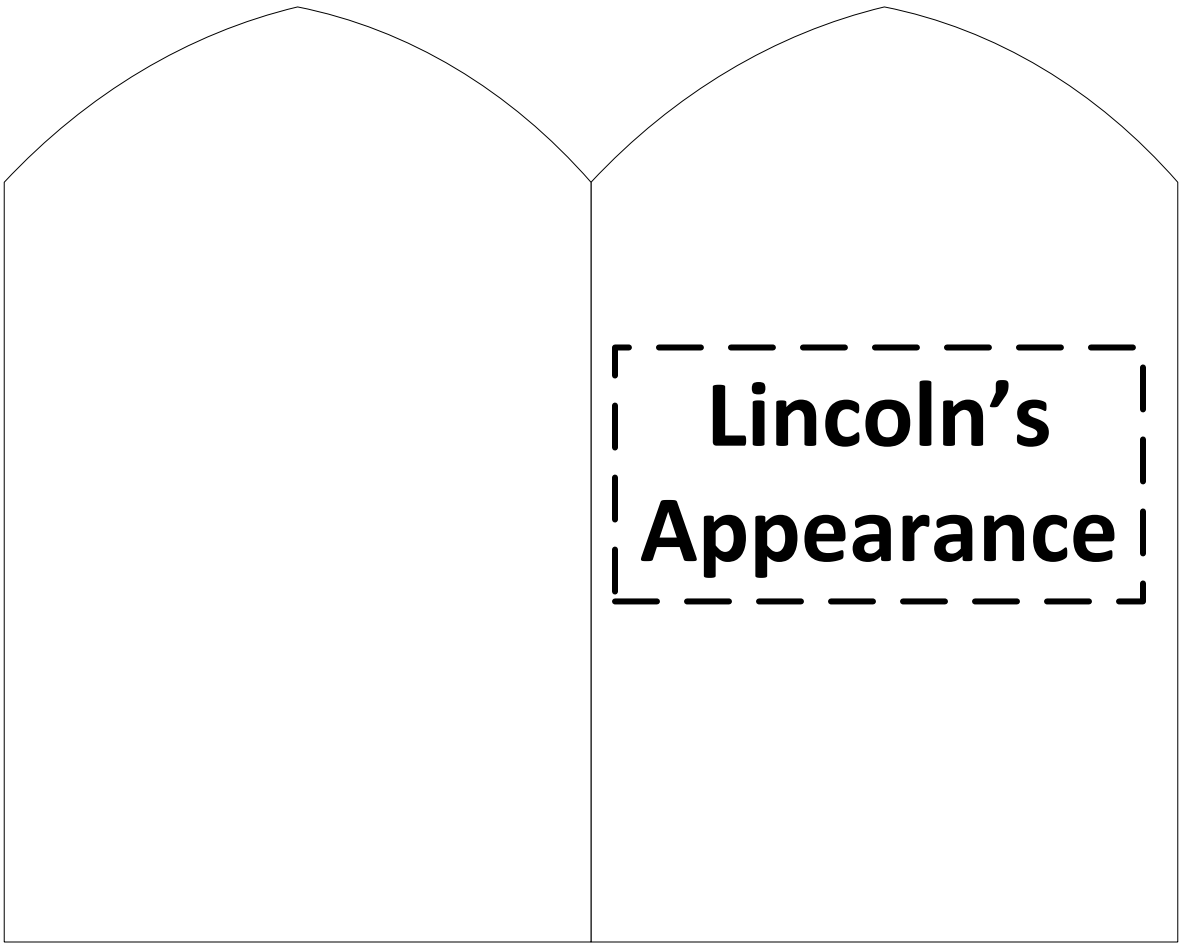
Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the picture frame. Glue to another piece of paper of a different color, and then cut around the edges to create a thin border. Booklet will be glued into folder #1 (See Layout).

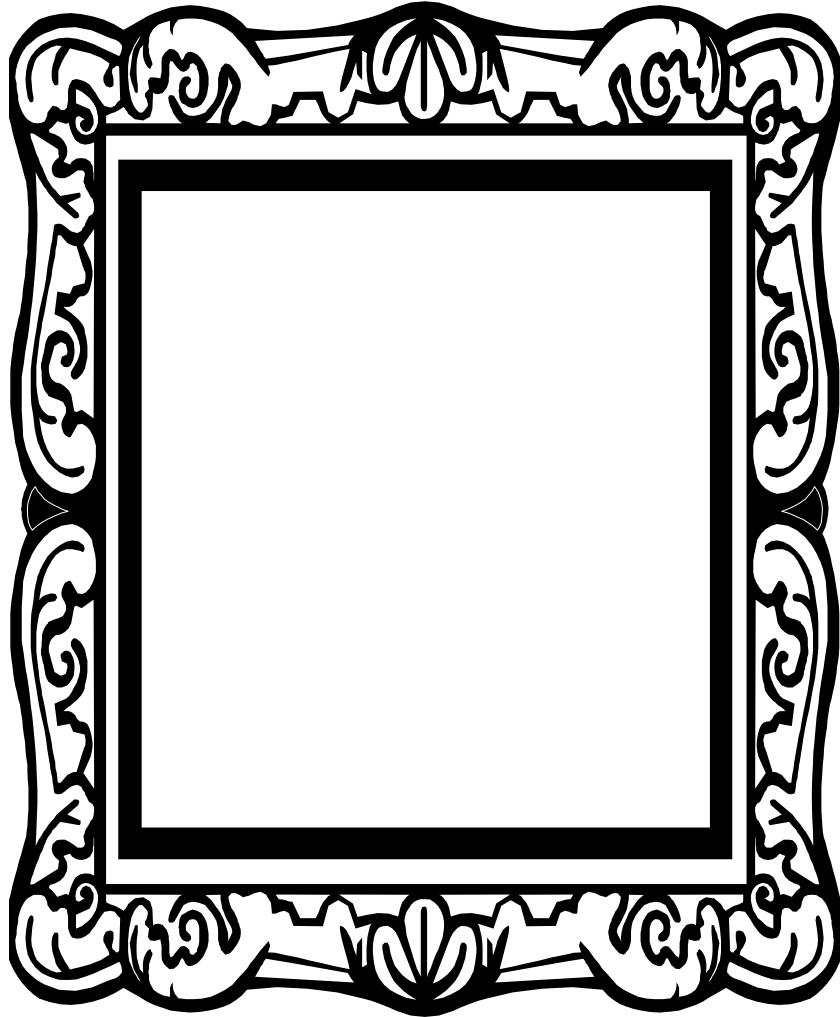
Completion Instructions: Inside this frame, draw a picture of Abraham Lincoln. You may choose to print, cut out, and glue a picture of him here instead.

Booklet 3: Early Life

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of each page of the booklet. Stack the pages so that the tabs get longer toward the back and top title is on top. Along the left side of the stack, secure with staples. You may choose to punch holes and secure with metal brad fasteners or ribbon. Booklet will be glued into folder #1 (See Layout).

Completion Instructions: Each page of this booklet covers a different part of Lincoln's early years. Use these pages to write about each. You may choose to draw or glue pictures inside this booklet as well.





Early Life

Birth &
Name-
sake

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| | | 1817 Move |
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| | | | | Education |
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| | | | | | Sister's Death |
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**Lincoln's
Independence**

Ferryman Experience

Interest in Law

Move to Illinois

Shopkeeper



President Abraham Lincoln Lapbook

Study Guide

by Christopher Lyon

Introduction

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States of America from 1861-1865 and is widely considered to be the greatest president in U.S. history. He is known as the central figure of the Civil War and the great emancipator that freed the slaves. He was assassinated when his country needed him the most after the Civil War. He will remain one of history's most memorable personalities for the great things he achieved during his life and his presidency. Of course, one of the other reasons people have remembered him is because he had such a unique appearance!

Lincoln's Appearance

Lincoln was the tallest president in history, standing 6 feet and 4 inches tall, and as if that wasn't tall enough, he often wore a stovepipe hat which made him appear to be nearly 7 feet tall! The hat was so tall that he often used it to store letters, bills, and other documents. He is also remembered for his unique beard; he was actually the first president to have one. His facial hair went from ear to ear and down around his chin but with no moustache. This popular style of beard during his lifetime was referred to as "the chin curtain," but today many people actually refer to it as "the Lincoln."

Lincoln's beard was inspired by the letter of an 11-year-old girl named Grace Greenwood Bedell Billings. She wrote him a letter in October 1860 after seeing a campaign photo of a clean-shaven Abraham. In her letter she wrote, "I have got 4 brothers and part of them will vote for you anyway and if you let your whiskers grow I will try and get the rest of them to vote for you. You would look a great deal better for your face is so thin. All the ladies like whiskers and they would tease their husbands to vote for you and then you would be President."

After reading the letter, Lincoln stopped shaving and allowed his beard to grow. A few weeks later he was elected president. After being elected, on his way to Washington, D.C., by train from his home in Illinois, the president-elect stopped in Grace's hometown of Westfield, New York, and asked to meet her. As Grace recalled, Lincoln "sat down with me on the edge of the station platform" and said, "Gracie, look at my whiskers. I have been growing them for you." Whether or not Lincoln's beard earned him the presidency by increasing his popularity among voters is left to speculation.

Early Life

Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, in a one-room log cabin in Sinking Spring Farm, Kentucky, a town which is known today as Hodgenville. This made him the first U.S. president born west of the

Appalachian range. His American heritage dates back to his ancestor Samuel Lincoln, who migrated from Norwich, England, in 1638 to Hingham, Massachusetts.

He was named after his grandfather, Captain Abraham Lincoln, who was a militia captain during the American Revolutionary War and a pioneer settler of Kentucky. The story of Captain Lincoln's death was strongly imprinted on Abraham's mind, having heard it from a first-hand witness, his own father Thomas Lincoln. While working in the field with his three sons Mordecai, Thomas, and Josiah, Captain Lincoln was shot and killed by a Native American who ambushed them from the nearby forest. Surprised and in shock by the sudden death of his father, Thomas Lincoln stood motionless and mortified. While his brother Josiah ran to get help, the other brother Mordecai ran to the cabin where a loaded gun was kept. He returned with the gun just as his brother Thomas was either about to be killed or kidnapped by the intruder. After taking careful aim, Mordecai shot the Native American in the chest and killed him.

Born in Kentucky, Abraham Lincoln and his family moved to Perry County, Indiana, in 1817 after a land dispute. They lived on public land in a crude log cabin for shelter, hunting and farming a small plot to survive the wilderness, living in the forest amongst bears and other wild animals. Living in a log cabin at that time did not signify poverty as many other Americans then had done the same. The activities and routine of daily life in those days required lots of physical labor, discipline, patience, and much perseverance in order to survive.

When Lincoln was just 9 years old, his mother died of tremetol poisoning (milk sickness) at the age of 34. The death of his mother appeared to affect him deeply, and he became increasingly alienated from the rest of his family. He resented the hard work placed on him as a result of her absence. To make matters worse his father would often verbally abuse him and beat him violently. When his father remarried a year later, young Lincoln's many months of loneliness came to an end as he bonded strongly with his new stepmother.

Though it is likely that both his mother and father were completely illiterate, Lincoln was encouraged to read and was taught writing by his cousin. Books and paper were scarce commodities at that time and so he would often walk many miles to borrow new books. His formal education lasted for 18 months as he studied with various itinerant teachers. He was primarily self-educated and loved to read. His love of reading made him neglect more physically laborious tasks and exercise. His friends and neighbors thought him emaciated and weak, though he was quite skilled with an ax and a good wrestler, probably owing to his height.

Another tragedy in his life which affected him profoundly was the death of his sister at age 20 during childbirth when Abraham was 18. Lincoln and his sister had a very close relationship. As an older sister, she had been like a mother to him and he mourned her death deeply.

NOTE: Many sources state that Lincoln had another sibling, Tommy, who died at only 3 years old. Not much is written or known about this sibling or how he may have died. Here is a website that does give some information that may be helpful: <http://rogerjnorton.com/Lincoln93.html>

Lincoln's Independence

The same year his sister died (1828), another event occurred which impacted the course of Lincoln's life leading him to pursue the practice of law. As a ferryman carrying passengers from the Indiana shore of the Ohio River to large steamboats in the middle of the river, Lincoln was taken to court under allegations that he was illegally competing with another ferry outfit on the Kentucky side of the river. It would have been unlawful for Lincoln to carry passengers from shore to shore, but because he was only carrying passengers to the middle of the river, it was decided by the Kentucky judge that no law was being broken.

This experience motivated Lincoln to become interested in the practice of law and in the court system. He would often visit the local courthouses and witness legal proceedings as was common for many during those days. Later in life Lincoln was known as a great orator, and we can assume he must have learned much about good speaking from his time spent in the courts as a spectator.

In 1830, the Lincoln family moved to Coles County, Illinois, and it was at that time that 22-year-old Abraham left his family to become independent. Being a good ax man, he made a living for a short time chopping wood. However, he wanted more out of life than making a living by physical labor, so he moved to New Salem, where he could instead use his intellect and be among a more educated group of people. This allowed him to continue his self-education.

He began working as a shopkeeper in a local store where he developed greater social skills by conversing with the townspeople. He made a reputation for himself as being an excellent storyteller, which in those days was one of the highest forms of entertainment. Being a man of deep thought, Lincoln was prone to moods of melancholy. Among his peers, though, he had a self-deprecating sort of humor, meaning he would often tell stories and jokes at his own expense, winning over friends and making himself feel good in the process. In 1832, he bought a general store on credit with a partner. The business eventually struggled and he sold his share.

First Time in Politics

That March, Lincoln began his first foray into politics by campaigning for the Illinois General Assembly. He had become popular amongst the locals and could draw a crowd with his powerful speaking ability. Despite his rather backwoods-twanged accent, long lanky physical stature and bony appearance, he was able to win over his audience through his common sense, plain speaking style, and persuasive logic.

During the time of his campaigning, the Black Hawk War broke out along the Mississippi River. Lincoln answered the call to serve as a volunteer in the Illinois Militia to fight the Native Americans and was elected captain of his first company of militiamen. During the brief conflict, Lincoln saw the effects of war up close for the first time. Despite not being in combat, the experience had a lasting impression upon him. He helped to bury the dead in the aftermath of battles and gained experience leading a military company, which boosted his self-esteem.

After he returned from the war, the election concluded with Lincoln finishing eighth out of thirteen candidates, and only the top four were elected. Following the defeat, he served as postmaster and later worked as a county surveyor before making the decision to become a lawyer. Being a