

# President John Adams Lapbook

~U.S. Presidents Lapbook Series~



**Includes Study Guide**

Designed for 2<sup>nd</sup>—12<sup>th</sup> Grade

President John Adams Lapbook  
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Special thanks to Michelle Habrych, She is the author of the Study Guide that is included in this product. The Study Guide is being used with her permission and is now owned by Knowledge Box Central.

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. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

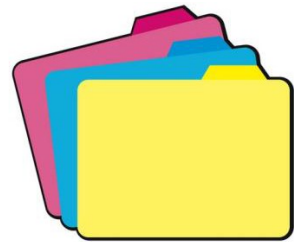
## \*\*\* Printing:

- \*Print instructions and Study Guide on white copy paper.
- \*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper, unless noted otherwise.
- \*White cardstock, where noted.



## \*\*\* Assembly:

\***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need **2** 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 Instruction Guide:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. 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. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the template pages and components 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 themselves depending on the age of the child and their ability to understand the concepts. Either way, you will find all of the information here.
4. **Resource Guide:** This section lists useful web site links or books that will be beneficial to your studies, or you may choose to extend your studies using them.

## **Grade 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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!**

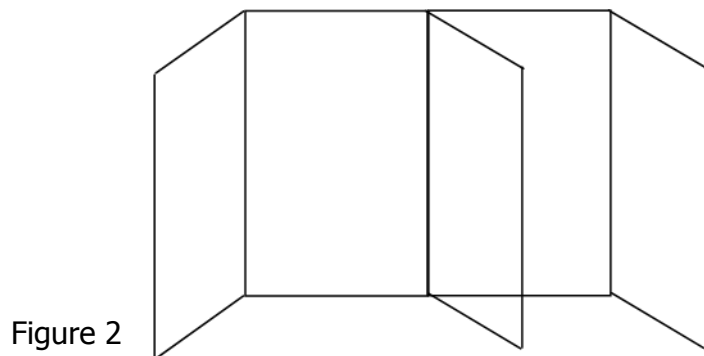
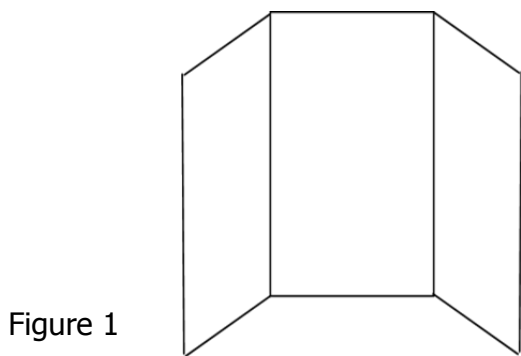
**We would love to display your lapbooks on our website and/or in our newsletter.**

**Just send your pictures, first initial & last name, and age to us at: [kim.smith@knowledgeboxcentral.com](mailto:kim.smith@knowledgeboxcentral.com) or [cyndi@knowledgeboxcentral.com](mailto:cyndi@knowledgeboxcentral.com)**

# President John Adams Lapbook

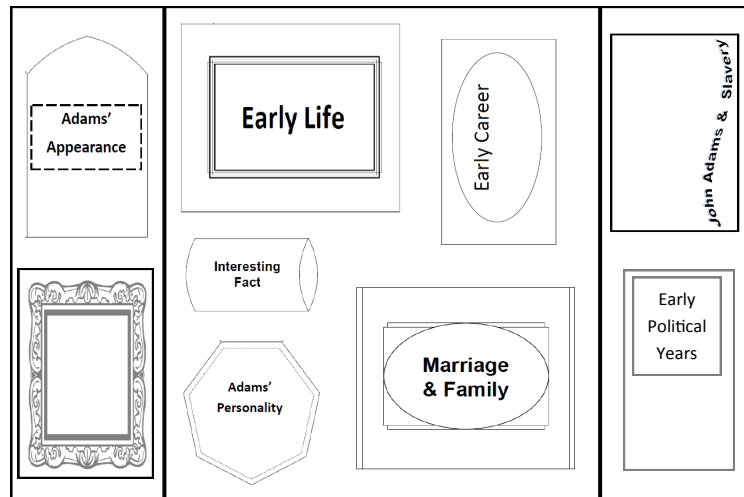
## Layout & Pictures

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 1<sup>st</sup> Folder:



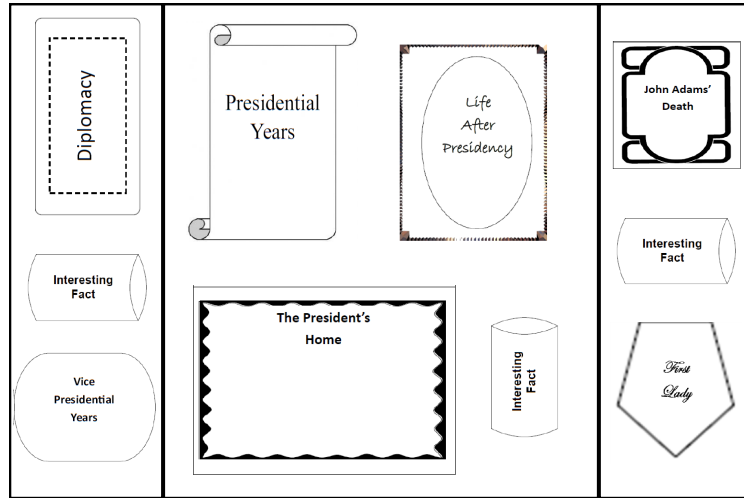
Continue ON.....



# President John Adams Lapbook

## Layout & Pictures

Inside of 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

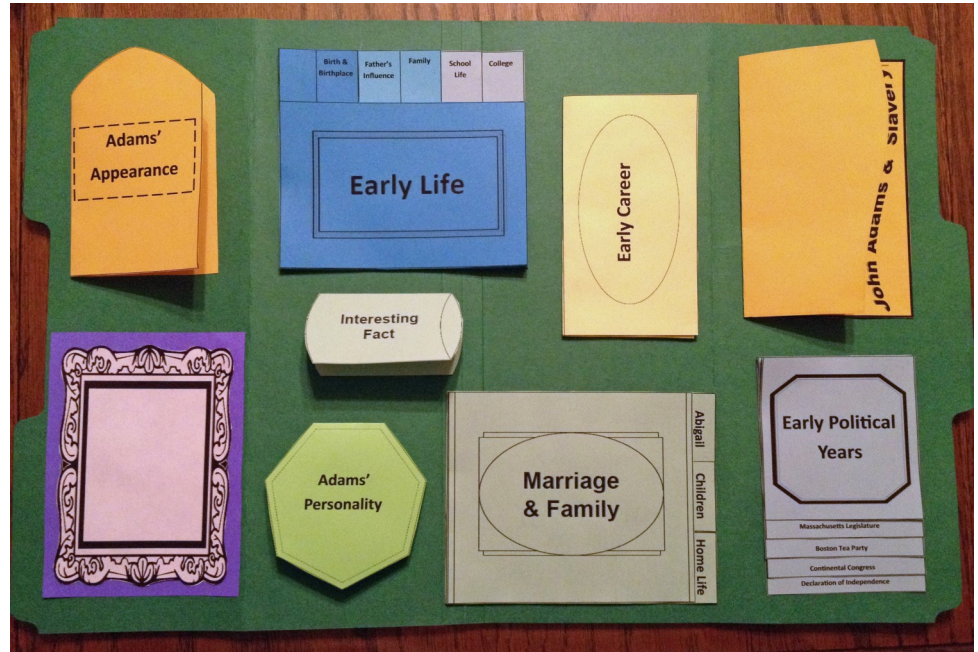


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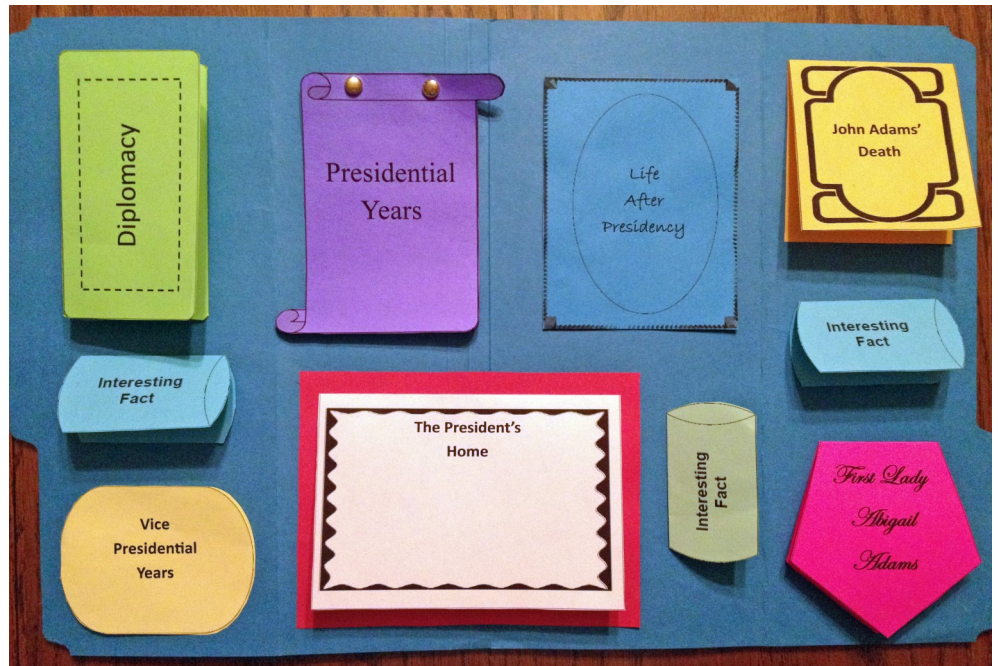




# Folder 1



# Folder 2



# President John Adams Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Booklet 1: Adams 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:** John Adams disliked his portraits and was the subject of teasing behind his back. In this booklet, explain why.

### Booklet 2: Famous Portrait

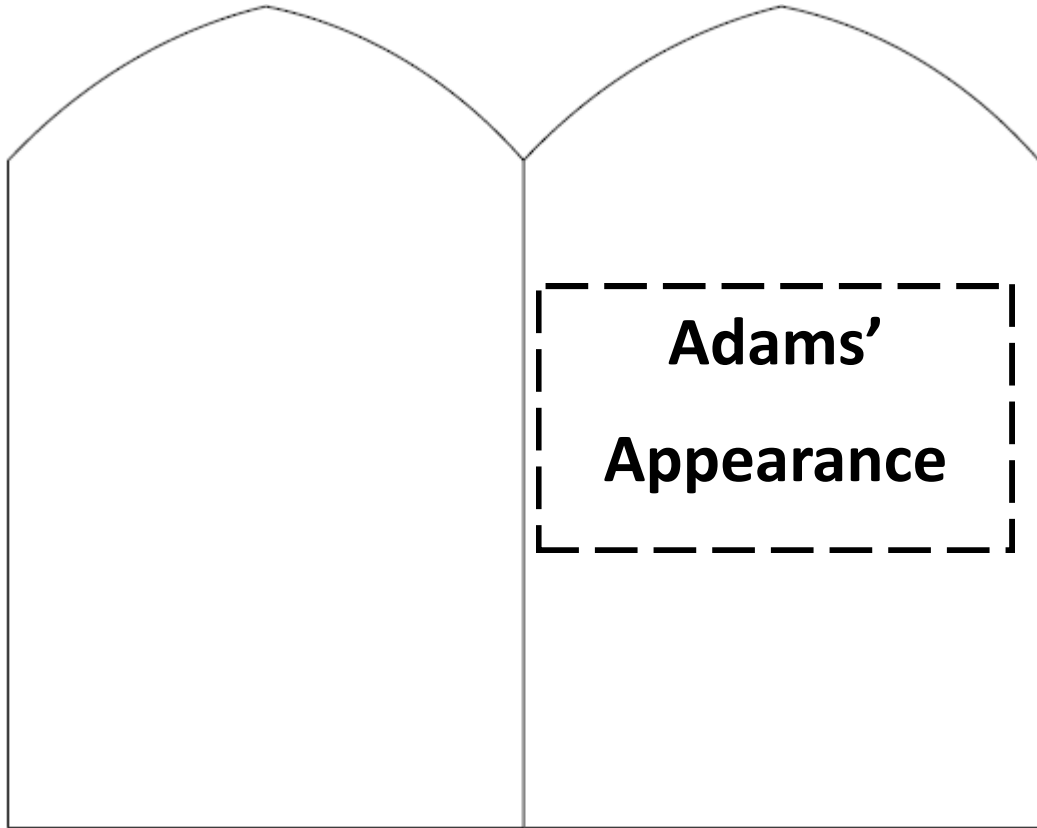
**Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the picture frame. Glue to another piece of paper of a different color, and then cut around the edges to create a thin border. Booklet will be glued into folder #1 (See Layout).

**Completion Instructions:** There are many portraits of John Adams. Inside this frame, draw a picture of John Adams. 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 title is on the top and the events are in order. Along the left inside of the stack, punch 2 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 Adams' early years. Use these pages to write about each. You may choose to draw or glue pictures inside this booklet as well.



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<b>Early Life</b>		

	<b>Birth &amp; Birthplace</b>

		Father's Influence

			Family

				School Life

					College



## President John Adams Lapbook

### Study Guide

#### Adam's Appearance

John Adams was short in stature, about 5 feet 6 to 5 feet 7 inches tall. He was stocky in his youth, and notoriously plump in middle age. His eyes were blue and he had fine brown hair. His face was round, he had puckered lips, a sharp nose, and heavy, curved brows, Adams was never considered personally attractive. Bald at the top, his forehead was high and shiny.

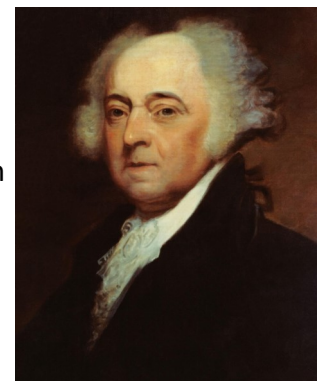
When Adams was vice-president, he asked the Senate what his formal title should be. Behind his back, several of the senators suggested "His Rotundity." Adams was not the man to take this sort of teasing lightly. Once, when asked to provide a physical description of himself, he wrote back, "I have one head, four limbs, and five senses, like any other man, and nothing peculiar in any of them....I have no miniature and have been too much abused by painters ever to sit to anyone again." He was not fond of his portraits.

Adams was the longest-living president, even though he had a lot of illnesses throughout his 90 years. "My constitution is a glass bubble," he once said. He caught cold at the slightest draft; Boston's air gave him acute chest pains; headaches, heartburn, and general weakness slowed him down. His eyes were weak from his youth. In Amsterdam in 1781 he contracted a severe fever and lapsed into a five-day coma before shaking off this "Dutch complaint," which lingered for three months. By the time he became president, his hands shook with palsy, and most of his teeth had fallen out due to pyorrhea. He refused to wear the ill-fitting dentures of the period and thus from this time talked with a lisp.

#### Portrait

Although Adams wasn't fond of any portraits painted of him, many are in existence. The most famous portrait of him was painted by the same portrait artist who painted George Washington's Athenaeum Portrait, Gilbert Stuart. This likeness was begun in Philadelphia during his presidency, and shows Adams at sixty-five years of age; however, like its companion portrait of his wife, Abigail Smith Adams, it was not finished until fifteen years after the couple sat for Stuart.

Although the second president was a patient sitter, the impish painter later delighted in telling a friend, "Isn't it like? Do you know what he is about to do? He is about to sneeze!" (Both the artist and the sitter habitually used snuff.)



*Image from [www.nga.gov](http://www.nga.gov)*

## Adams' Personality

Adams had difficulty talking with people and getting along with strangers. He was aware of his faults, describing himself as "obnoxious and unpopular." He had a nasty temper, allowing his emotions to rule him with jealousy turning into bitterness. People he was angry with often got the silent treatment from him. The people he worked with, even his political enemies, respected him for his intelligence, honesty, generosity, and courage. Historians have said his favorite form of conversation was an argument because it forced the participants into truth in a struggling way.

Adams was an extremely hard worker, getting up each day by 4 a.m. and working until 10 p.m. each night. He felt guilty if he was not working and made little time for fun.

## Early Life

Born October 30, 1735, John Adams was the first of three sons. His parents, John and Susanna Adams, taught their sons their Puritan beliefs and the value of learning. He grew up milking cows, feeding horses, and helping in the kitchen on his family's farm near Braintree (present-day Quincy), in the colony of Massachusetts. Though the land was rocky and hilly, the Adams family managed to raise good crops. John's father was a church deacon. His father was also, at times, the town's tax collector, selectman, constable and lieutenant of the militia. His father's occupation was farming. The senior Adams was John's role model in life. John's father passed away in the flu epidemic of 1761.

His parents taught him to read at an early age. Then, when he was sent to school, John enjoyed it at first. Later, though, he was sent to a larger school at age 8, and things did not go well. John felt his teacher was lazy and did not do a good job teaching. The young student felt his desire to go to school leave him and he started skipping school, spending his time instead making and sailing toy boats, flying kites, hunting, and playing marbles. His father, having learned about John skipping school, told young John that he wanted him to be able to go to college. John surprised his father by saying he didn't want to go to college-- he wanted to be a farmer just like his dad. So his father gave him some hard farmer jobs to do and then asked again. John surprised his dad by enjoying the hard work and saying he still wanted to be a farmer.

His father found him a new school, which John enjoyed. There, he excelled in his studies and was accepted into Harvard College (now called Harvard University) around age 16. At school students learned Latin, Greek, math, and science. His father wanted him to become a minister, but John had other plans. His friends, impressed with his fine speaking talents, told him they thought he should become a lawyer. He graduated from Harvard in 1755 as one of the best students in his class. He chose to become a lawyer because he would make more money and earn fame during his life. Since there was no law school at this time in Colonial American history, law students paid lawyers to tutor them in their offices. John worked as a teacher during this time so he could pay his tutor. He completed his law studies in three years.