

President James Madison Lapbook

~U.S. Presidents Lapbook Series~



Includes Study Guide

Designed for 2nd—12th Grade

President James Madison 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.

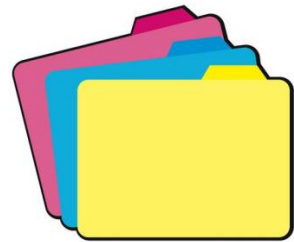
*** Printing:

- *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 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 James Madison 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).

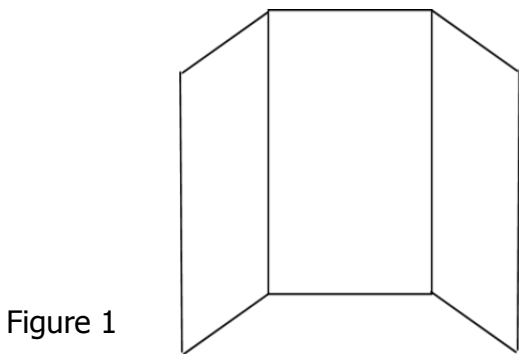


Figure 1

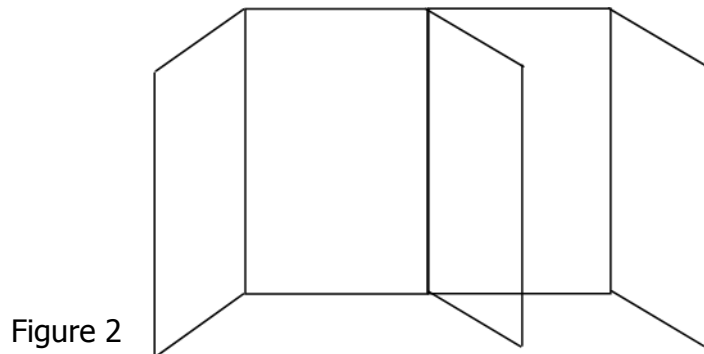
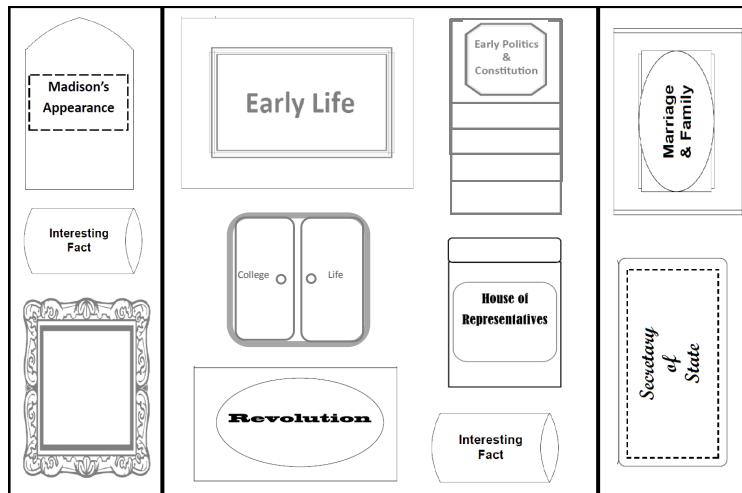


Figure 2

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:



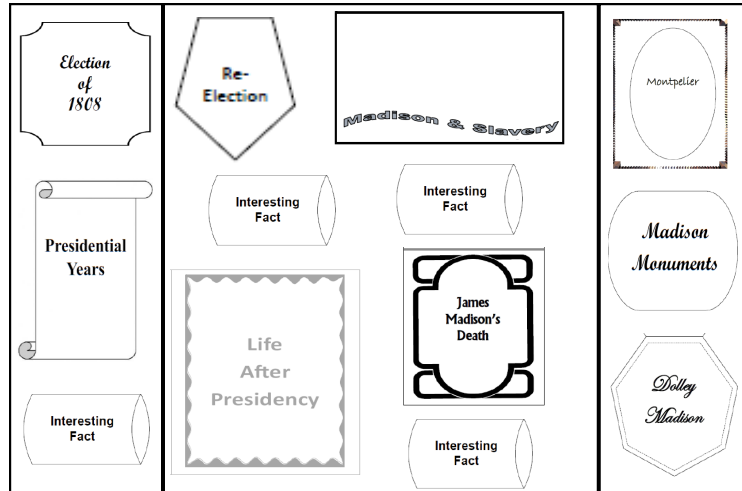
Continue ON.....



President James Madison Lapbook

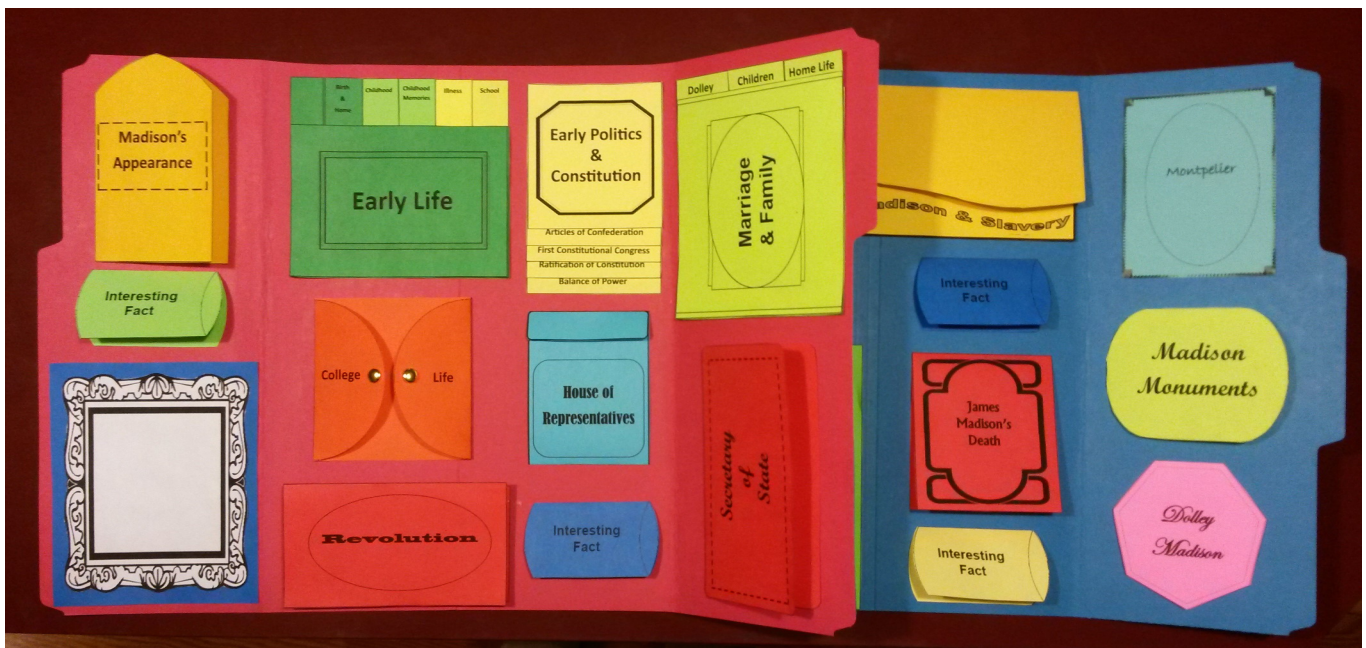
Layout & Pictures

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!

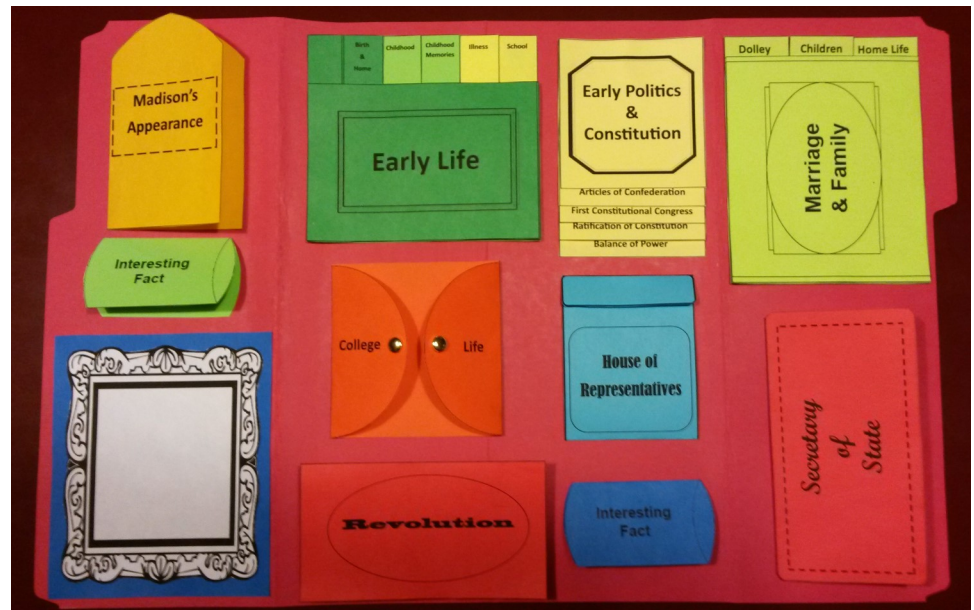
Completed Lapbook



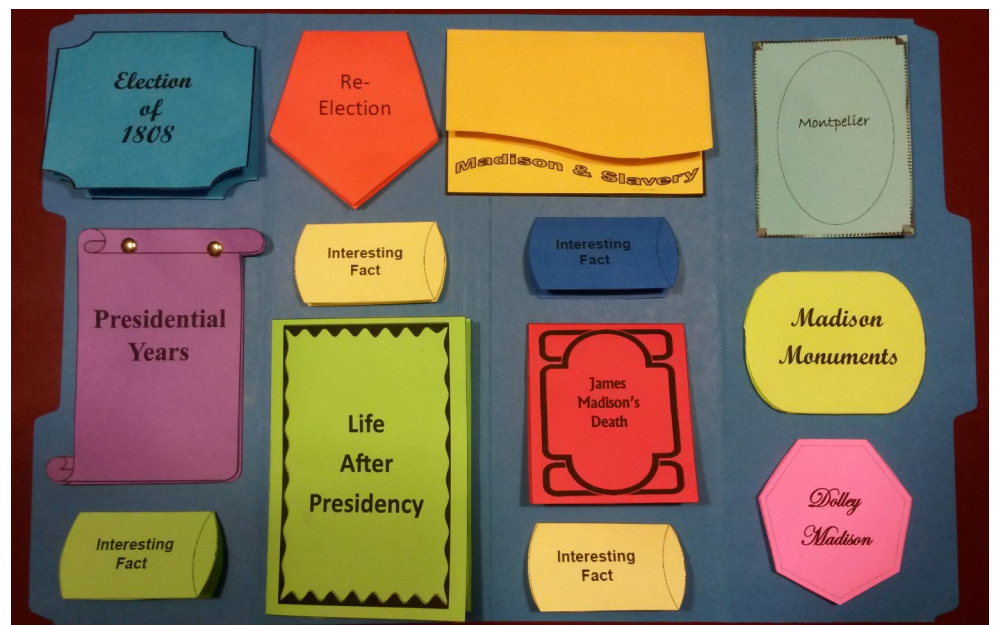
Continued



Folder 1



Folder 2



President James Madison Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet 1: 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: Inside this booklet, tell about Madison's physical characteristics and what made him different from any other president.

Booklet 2: Famous Portrait

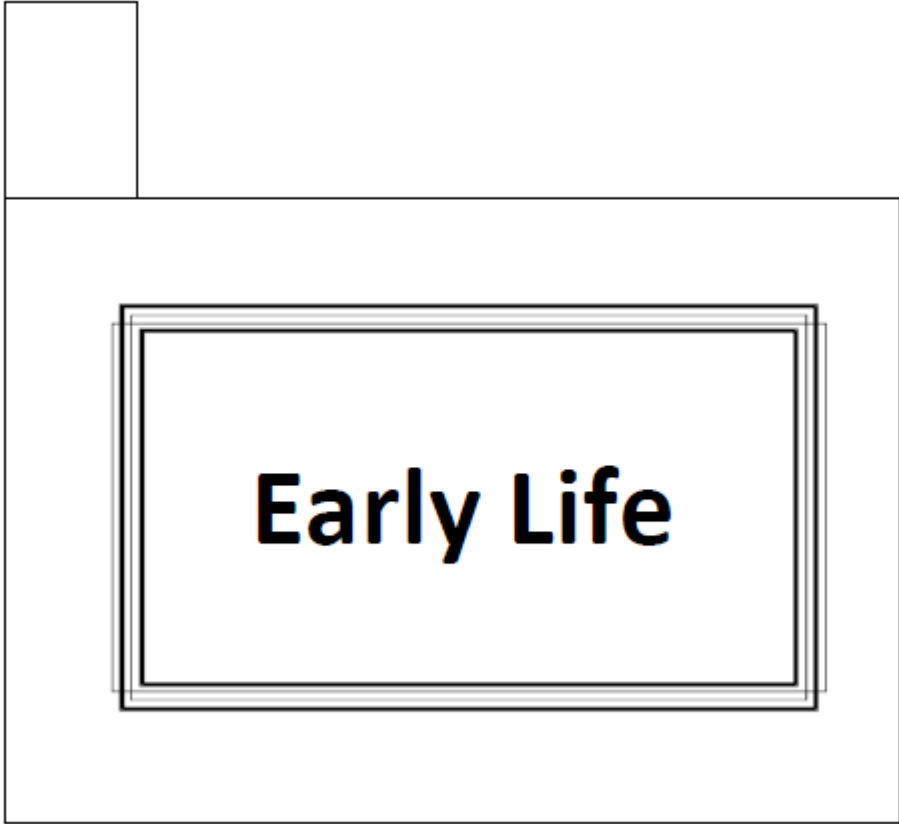
Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the picture frame. Glue to another piece of paper of a different color, and then cut around the edges to create a thin border. Booklet will be glued into folder #1 (See Layout).

Completion Instructions: Inside this frame, draw a picture of James Madison, according to some of the descriptions given and the portraits provided in the Study Guide. 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 line up and each is visible and 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 Madison's early years. Use these pages to write about each. You may choose to draw or glue pictures inside this booklet as well.



	<p>Birth & Home</p>

		Childhood
--	--	------------------

			Childhood Memories
--	--	--	-------------------------------

				Illness

					School



President James Madison Lapbook

Study Guide

Appearance

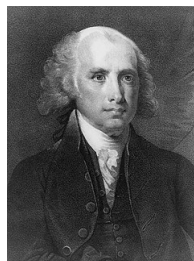
James Madison was noted as the “shortest president,” standing just 5’4” tall. Reports from two of his biographers say that he was 5’6” tall. He weighed only 100 pounds. He was a small man. He had brown hair, blue eyes and a tawny (yellowish-brown) complexion. His nose was scarred from once being frostbitten. Madison always appeared younger than his age, until his later years. He was neat in appearance, always dressing carefully, and usually in black.

Famous Portrait

Although there were many paintings of Madison, the most recognizable portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1821. A painter by the name of James B. Longacre went to Montpelier in July, 1833, to paint a portrait (pictured) for Longacre's and James Herring's National Portrait Gallery. Madison was reluctant to sit for the portrait, but urged by Andrew Jackson and Nicholas Trist, Madison finally agreed. It is the last life portrait known to have survived.



Portrait by Gilbert Sullivan



Portrait by
James B. Longacre

Early Life

Born March 16, 1751 at his grandmother’s home (a tobacco plantation) in the colony of Virginia, James Madison, Jr. was the first son of James Madison, Sr. and Nelly Conway Madison. He was named after his father. His first years were spent at Mount Pleasant, the first house built on the plantation. The Madisons were the wealthiest family in Orange County. His father acquired substantial wealth by inheritance, and also by his

marriage to Nelly, who was the daughter of a rich tobacco merchant. When James was 10, the Madisons moved to Montpelier, a large brick mansion close to their first home on the plantation. It would be his home for the rest of his life.

James was sick a lot as a child so he spent much time indoors reading from his father's extensive collection of books. He never strayed far from his mother's side. He suffered from psychosomatic (stress-induced) seizures, similar to epilepsy, throughout his youth. When he was not ill, James enjoyed playing with the kids, including his seven younger siblings, who were around the plantation, both family and slaves. At age 12, he was sent to Donald Robertson's boarding school to learn Latin, Greek, French, algebra, logic, astronomy, and philosophy. Madison never forgot his teacher and said, "All that I have been in life I owe largely to that man."

Madison's most vivid childhood memories were of his fears of Indian attacks during the French and Indian War (1754-1763), and of the day that his family moved from their small house into the large mansion on the plantation.

College

He attended college at the College of New Jersey, now called Princeton University, far away from his Virginia home. College president John Witherspoon was a great influence on Madison, teaching him about the latest ideas from Europe, especially about how a government should be run.

At college he studied all day long, beginning the day with a 5 a.m. bell to awaken the students, then a church service at 6. Madison still managed to find time to play pranks on his friends. One of his favorites was when he spread greasy feathers in dark doorways at the college; he then watched as his classmates slipped around the room. Madison enjoyed his studies and learned quickly, finishing his required courses in just two years instead of the typical three!

While at college, the American colonists were growing angrier with King George III. He had started heavily taxing them to raise money for England. When Madison returned home after college, he learned that the Virginians were angry about the unfair taxes as well. It was not long before Madison also protested against the taxes.

Revolution

Compared to the routine he had recently left behind at college, Madison found life at home on the farm boring. He missed his friends and knowing what was going on in the world. To one friend in Philadelphia he wrote, "You are the only valuable friend I have in so public a place. I must rely on you for an account (of events happening)." He tried studying law books with the plan to become a lawyer, but he gave up when he decided the books were too boring.

Instead, Madison turned his attention to following the events of the growing revolution against the British rule of the America colonies. In Boston, a group of patriots (those who supported independence from England) dumped taxed British tea into the harbor. The British governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, feared for his