

# President James Monroe Lapbook

~U.S. Presidents Lapbook Series~



**Includes Study Guide**

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

President James Monroe 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.

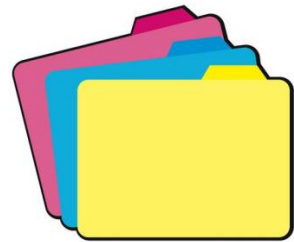
## \*\*\* Printing:

- \*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: [cyndi@knowledgeboxcentral.com](mailto:cyndi@knowledgeboxcentral.com)**

# President James Monroe 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).

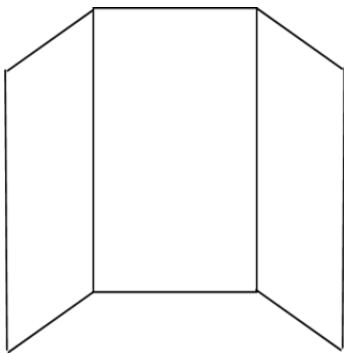


Figure 1

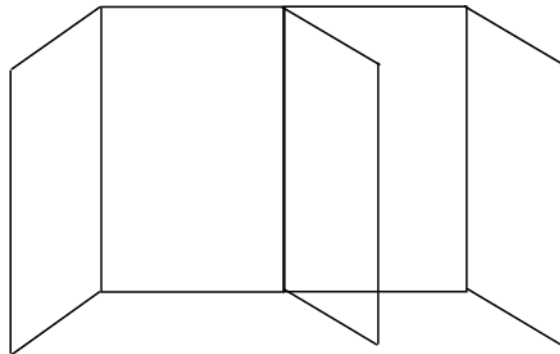
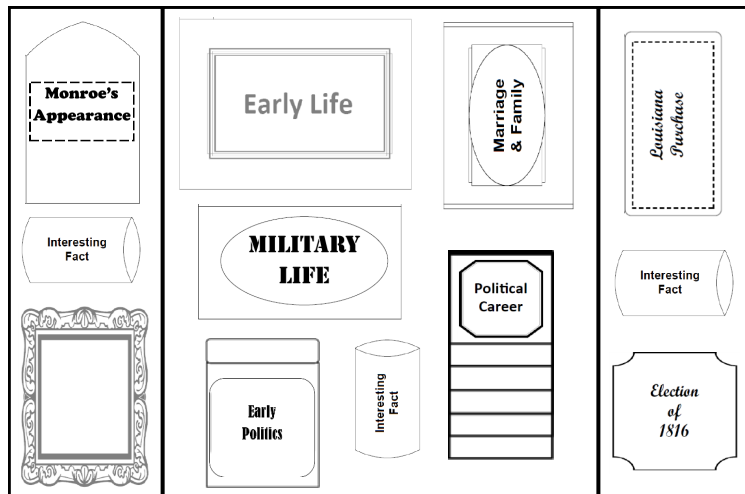


Figure 2

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:



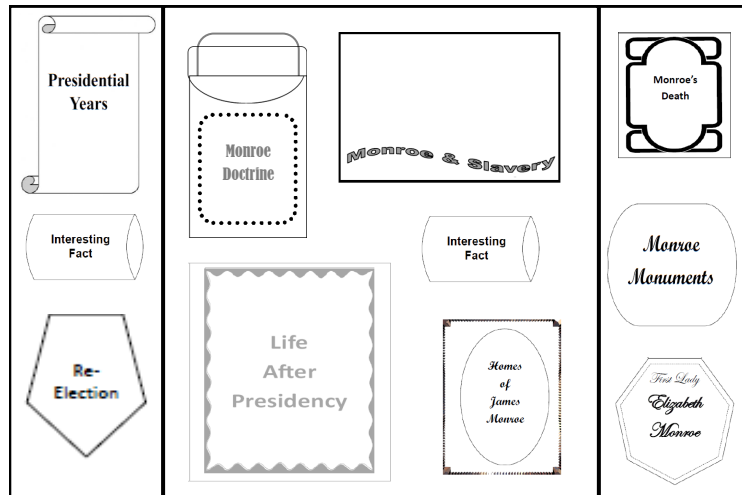
Continue ON.....



# President James Monroe Lapbook

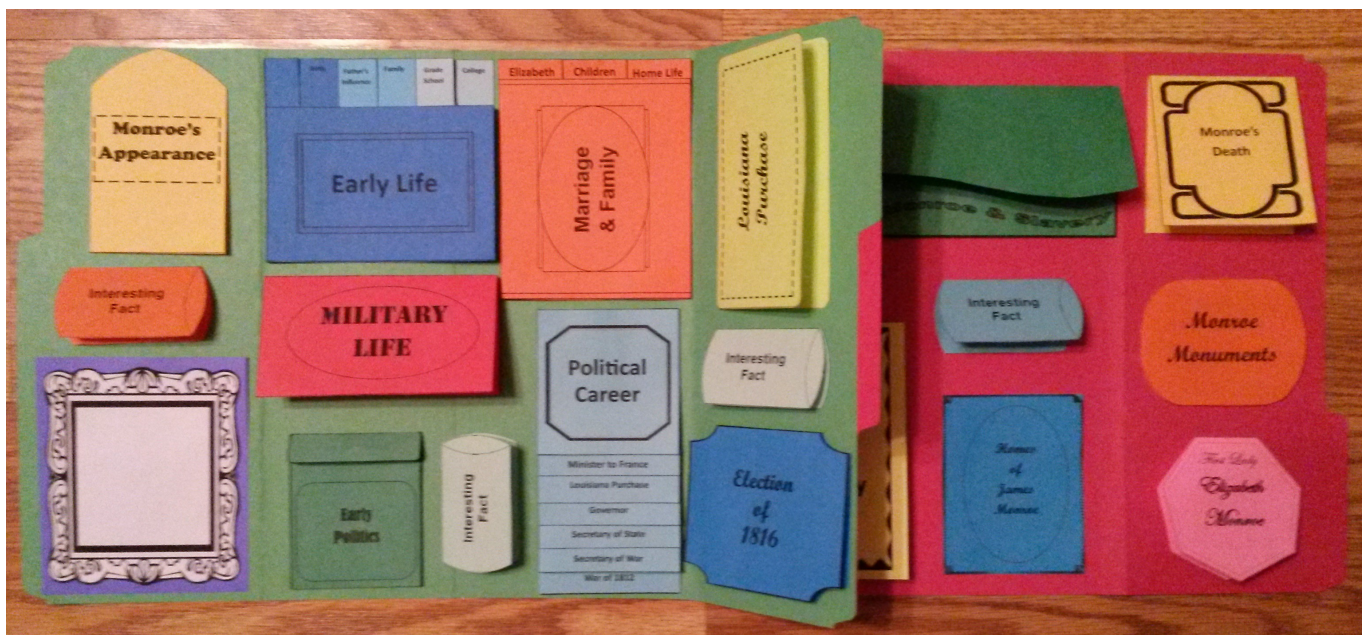
## Layout & Pictures

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

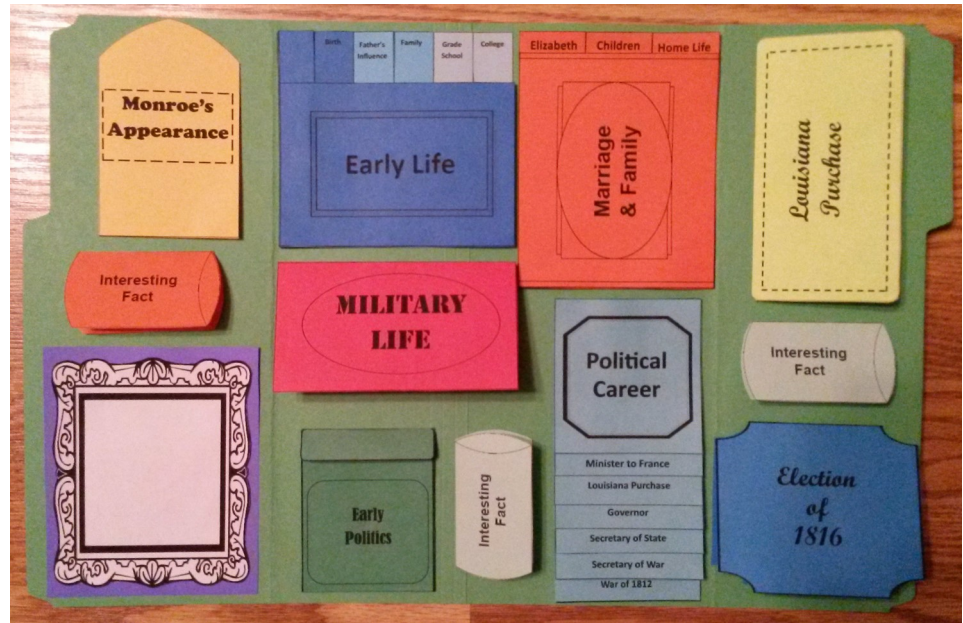


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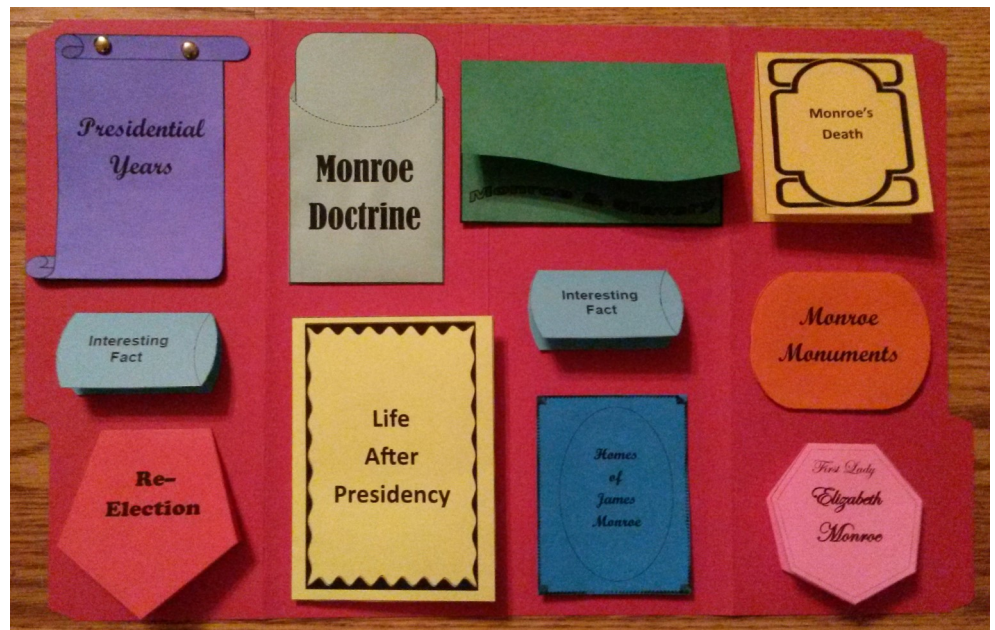




# Folder 1



# Folder 2



# President James Monroe Lapbook

## Student Instruction Guide

### Booklet 1: Appearance

**Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold the booklet along the center line so that the title is on the front. Booklet will be glued into folder #1 (See Layout).

**Completion Instructions:** Inside this booklet, tell about James Monroe's physical appearance.

### Booklet 2: Famous Portrait

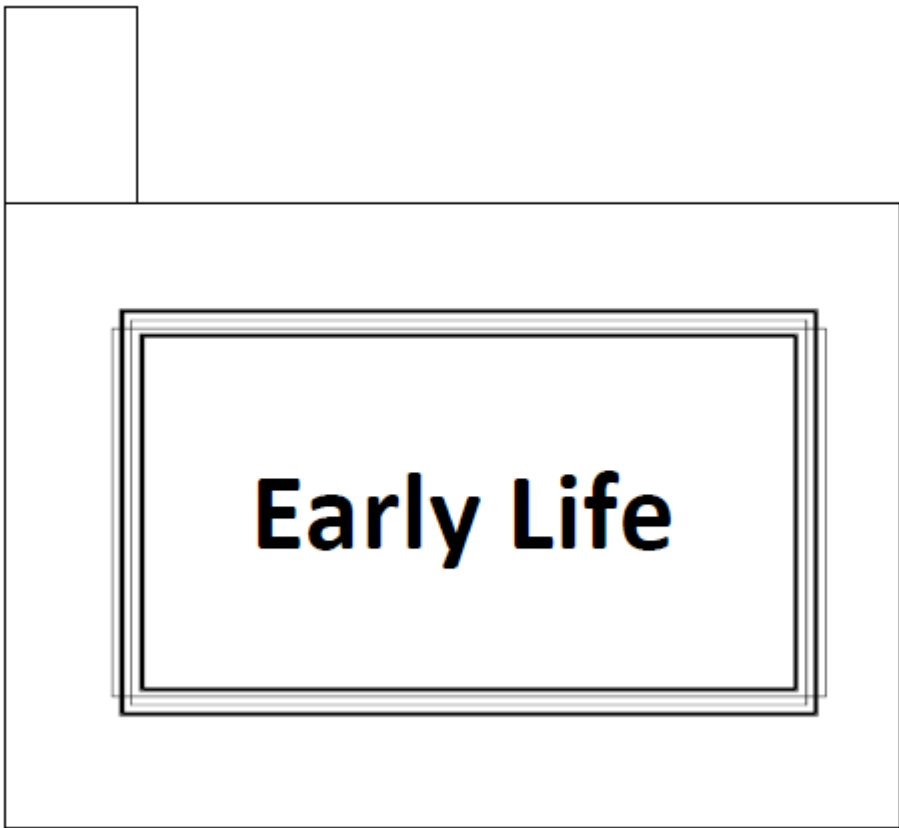
**Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the picture frame. Glue to another piece of paper of a different color, and then cut around the edges to create a thin border. Booklet will be glued into folder #1 (See Layout).

**Completion Instructions:** Inside this frame, draw a picture of James Monroe, according to 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 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 Monroe's early years. Use these pages to write about each. You may choose to draw or glue pictures inside this booklet as well.



	<b>Birth</b>
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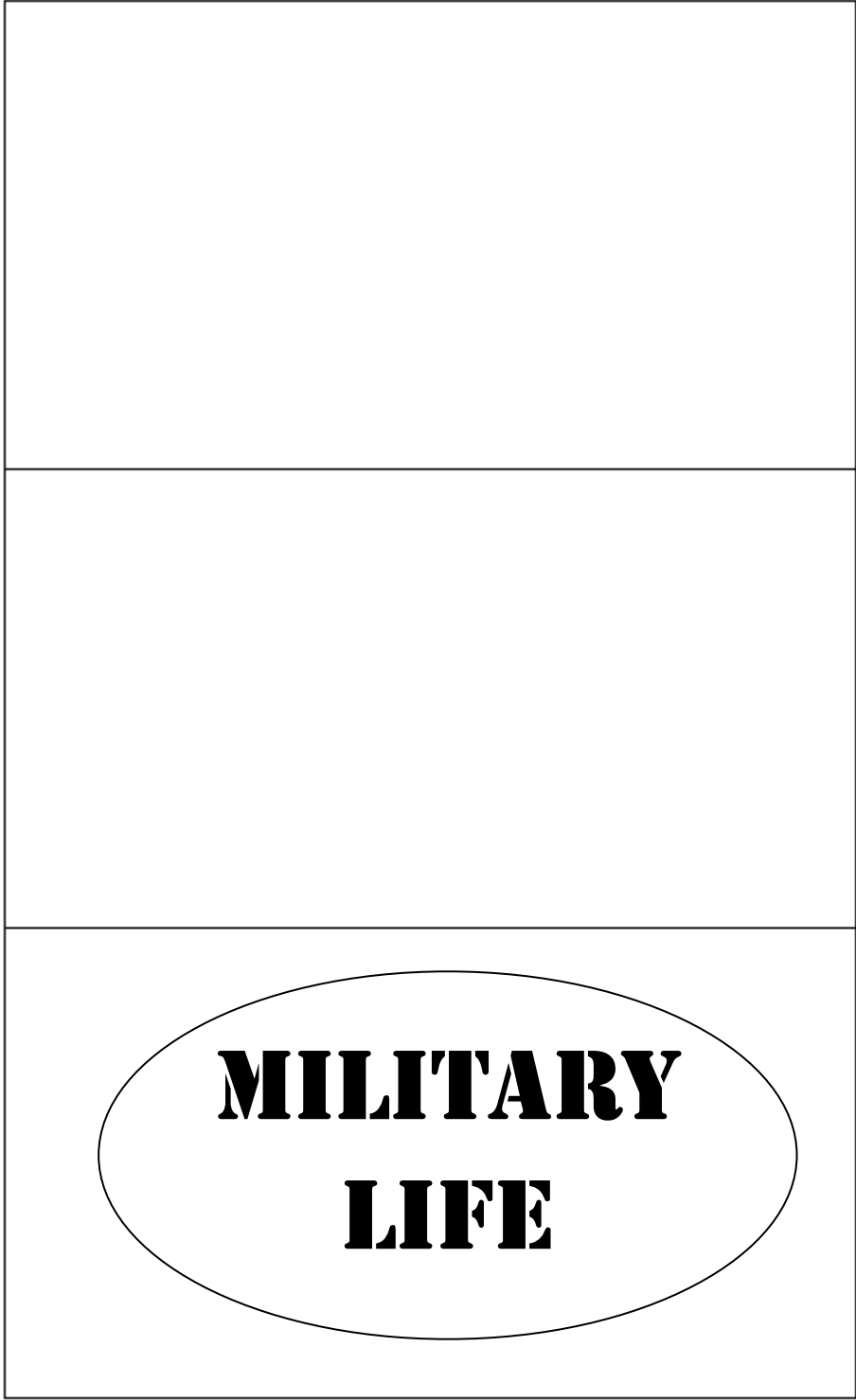


		<b>Father's Influence</b>

			<b>Family</b>

				<b>Grade School</b>

					<b>College</b>





## President James Monroe Lapbook

### Study Guide

#### Monroe's Appearance

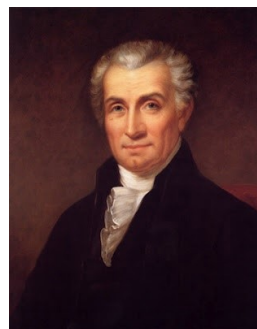
James Monroe was slightly over 6 feet tall and sturdily built with broad shoulders and a large frame. He had a high forehead, and from early adulthood deep bays indented in his hairline. His hair was dark and wavy and had grayed almost completely by the time he became president. His face was angular and distinctive for its oversized nose. Monroe's eyes were wide-set and blue-gray in color. He had a dimpled chin. He was always well groomed but did not care about keeping up with fashion changes in clothing.

#### Famous Portrait

John Vanderlyn's portrait of Monroe, painted in 1816, the year before Monroe became president, Monroe and Vanderlyn had sailed abroad together and remained lifelong friends.

James Monroe was the last president whose portrait was painted by Gilbert Stuart. This portrait was painted in 1817. Rembrandt Peale painted another portrait of Monroe in 1822.

The physical characteristics of Monroe are similar in each portrait, according to each artist's views and painting styles.



Portrait by Rembrandt Peale



Portrait by Gilbert Sullivan

#### Early Life

The oldest son of Spence Monroe and Elizabeth Jones Monroe, James was born on April 28, 1758, in Westmoreland County, colony of Virginia. His father, who was active in colony politics, raised tobacco and other crops on his 500-acre farm along the Potomac River. James grew up in a large, comfortable yet simple home. His father owned enough land to have the right to vote and serve on juries, though he was not even close to as wealthy as his neighbors, some of whom owned 6,000 acres or lived in huge mansions.

There were many things James learned from his father during his childhood. As the oldest son, he would someday inherit the land, so his father taught him the skills needed to manage the farm, as well as how to be a gentleman. Politics were likely another topic that, as a boy, he would have learned about from his father; in 1766, Spence Monroe was one of the men who organized a written protest of British taxes.

Little is known about James' mother, though James once described her as "a very amiable and respectable woman." He also called her a good parent. Since he would not attend regular school until age 11, it's likely that she taught him to read, write, and perform basic arithmetic. A tutor may have given him further lessons prior to his formal schooling years.

In his grade school, which was considered one of the best in the colony, James' favorite subjects were Latin and mathematics. There were only 25 students in the school. One classmate of his was John Marshall, a friend who would grow up to become chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. The boys loved to race each other. On his walks to and from school, James carried a hunting rifle in case the opportunity arose to shoot a rabbit or squirrel along the way.

Then, suddenly, both James' parents died, a few months apart, when he was only 16. His older sister was already married, so James and his brothers went to live with Judge Joseph Jones, their uncle. Uncle Joseph helped raise his nephews and provided for their continued education. Soon after, James finished his schooling and enrolled in the College of William and Mary, where he would live away from home for the first time, in Williamsburg, the main city in the colony, a place very different from any place he had lived before.

## **Military**

James joined the student military company for those who wanted to do something about the fight between England's King George III and the American colonies. Attending school during the day and volunteering in the militia at night kept James busy. He was the youngest of 24 patriots involved in a raid on the British governor of Virginia's mansion in Williamsburg. The governor, fearing for his safety, had left the home under the guard of his servants. The colonial militia members forced their way into the home, which housed over 200 muskets and 300 swords as an exhibit to demonstrate the power of the British military. The raiding party also took gunpowder and other items to defend themselves against the British army. Deciding to take part in such a raid was a turning point in James' life; it meant he was now a traitor to the British rule over the colonies, which could lead to death!

After the raid, James decided to leave college to fight in the American Revolutionary War. He took part in the battles of Harlem Heights and White Plains, N.Y. He even was with General George Washington for the crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas Day, 1776, and the Battle of Trenton! In the battle, James was seriously wounded in the shoulder, one of the few Americans to suffer injury in the surprise victory. For his bravery, James was promoted to captain by General Washington. His assignment was to recruit Virginians to join the Continental Army, a discouraging job since most who were able were already fighting or not interested in military life. He continued to serve, as an aide among other jobs, through the end of the war in 1781.