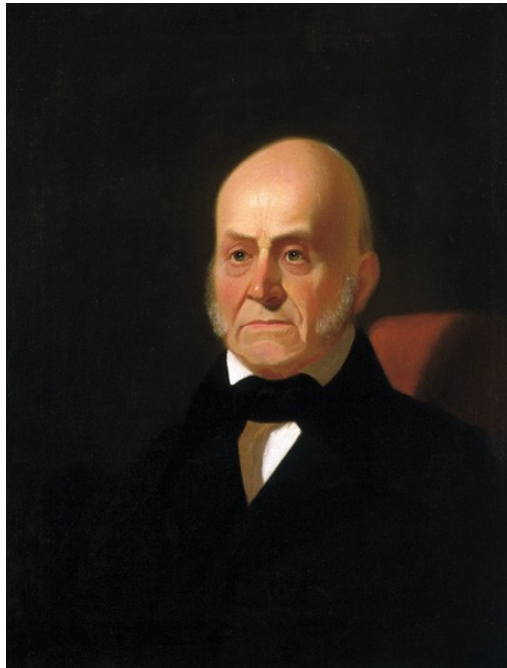


# President John Quincy Adams Lapbook

~U.S. Presidents Lapbook Series~



**Includes Study Guide**

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

President John Quincy 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.

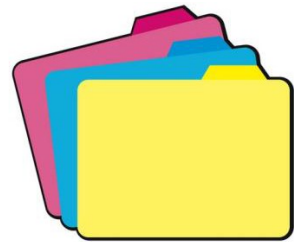
## \*\*\* Printing:

- \*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!**

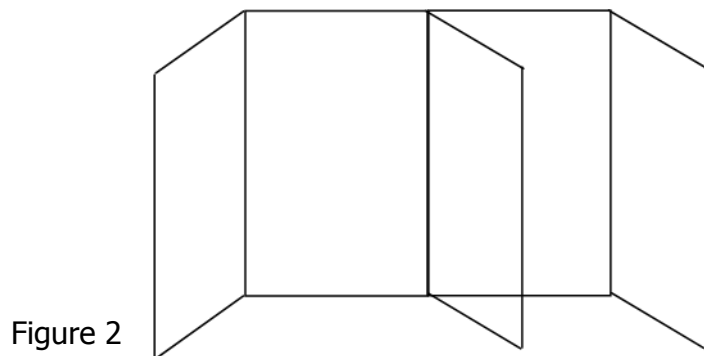
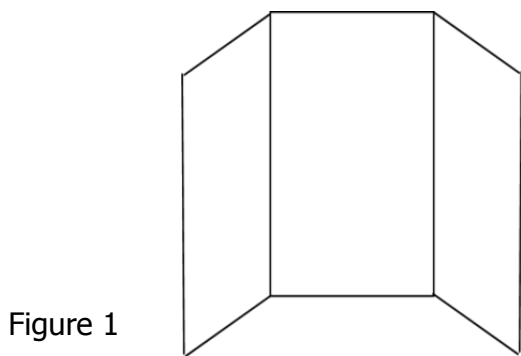
**We would love to display your lapbooks on our website and/or in our newsletter.**

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

# President John Quincy Adams Lapbook

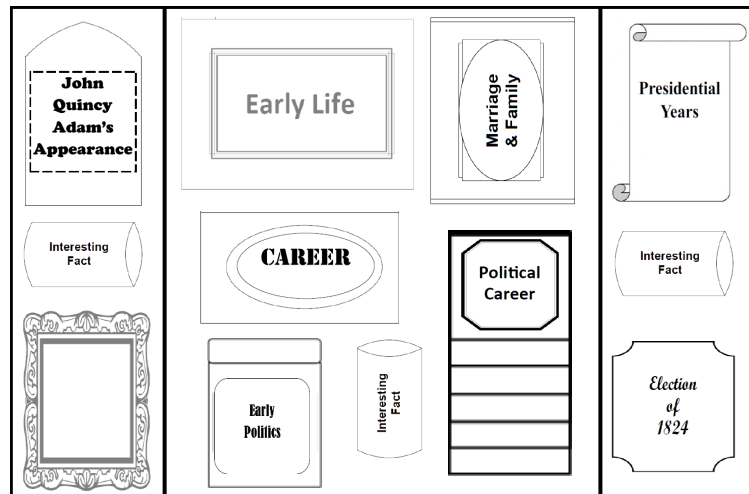
## Layout & Pictures

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 1st Folder:



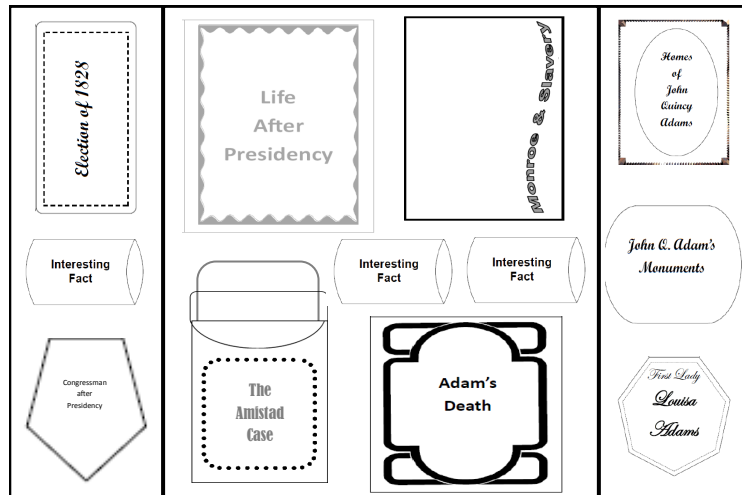
**Continue ON.....**



# President John Quincy Adams Lapbook

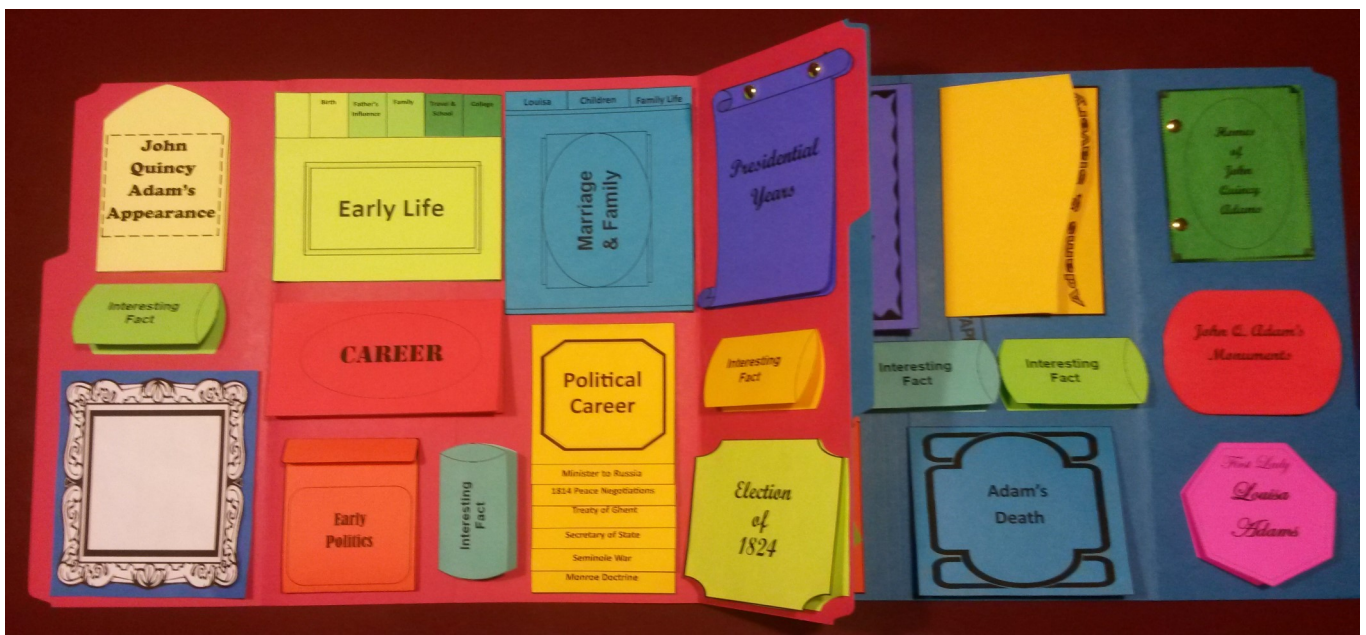
## Layout & Pictures

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

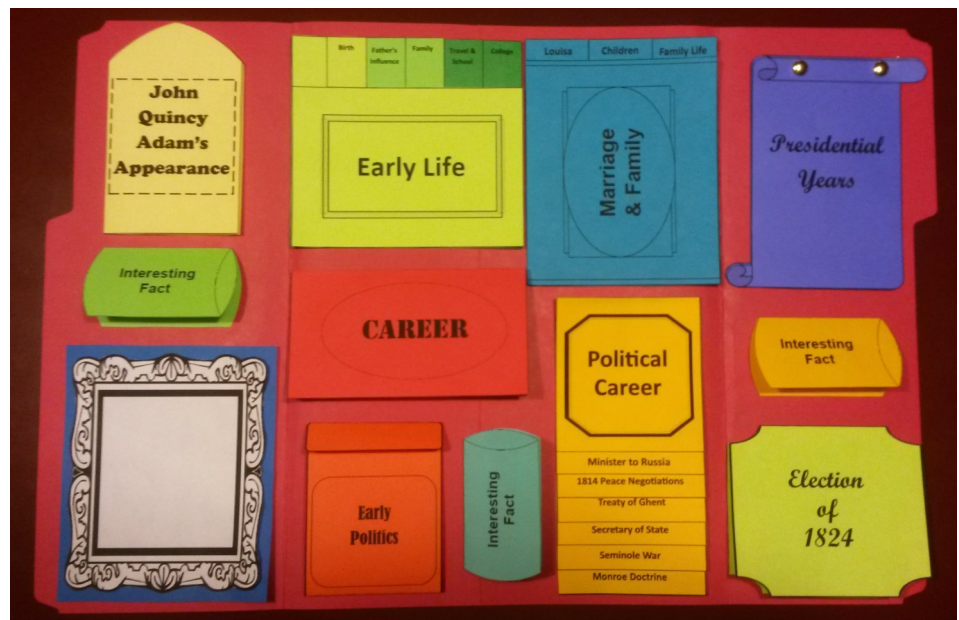


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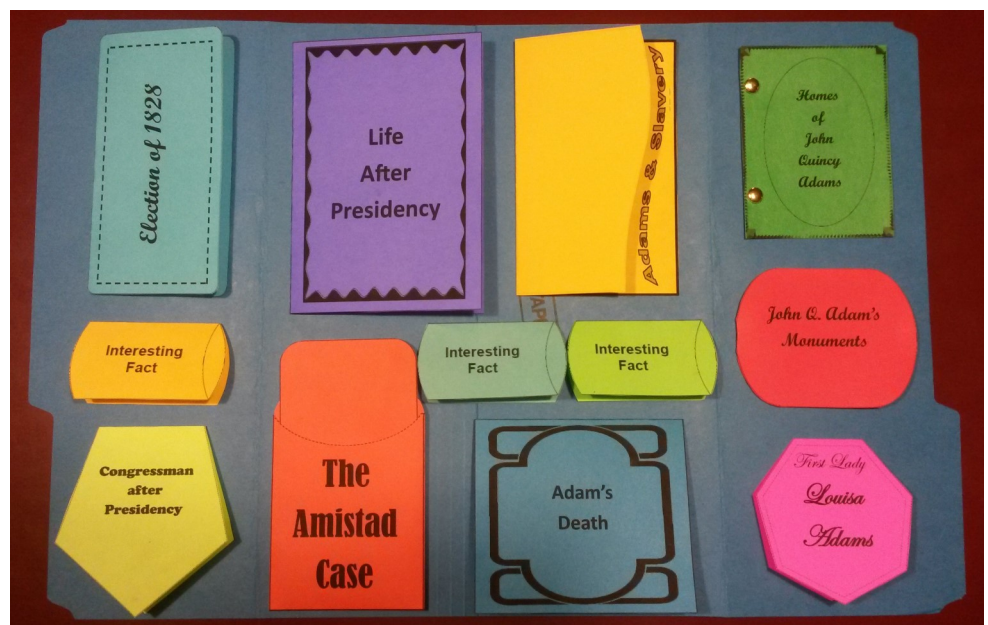




## Folder 1



## Folder 2



# President John Quincy Adams 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 John Quincy Adams' physical appearance.

### Booklet 2: Famous Portrait

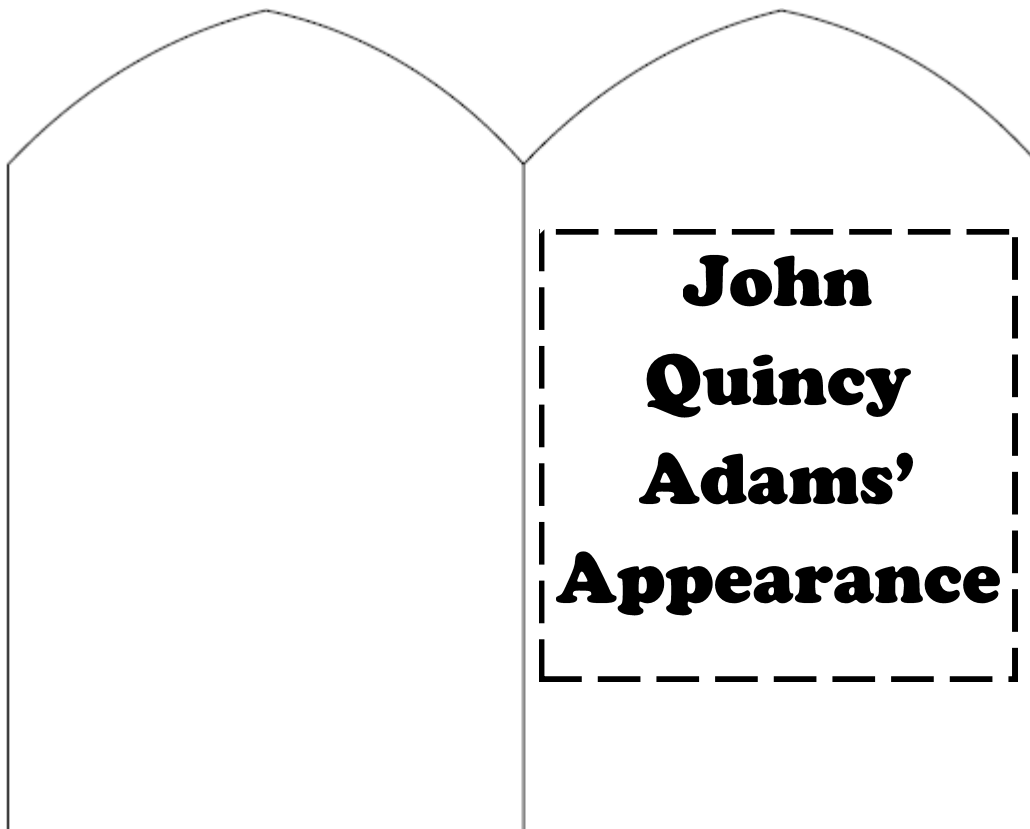
**Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the picture frame. Glue to another piece of paper of a different color, and then cut around the edges to create a thin border. Booklet will be glued into folder #1 (See Layout).

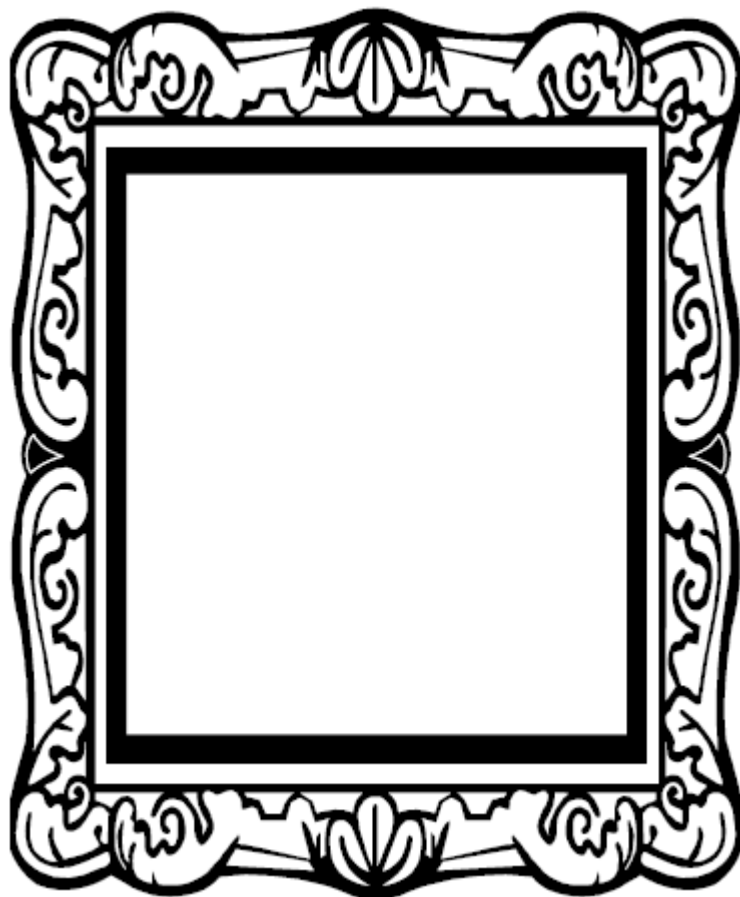
**Completion Instructions:** Inside this frame, draw a picture of John Quincy Adams according to the descriptions given and the portraits provided in the Study Guide. You may choose to print, cut out, and glue a picture of him here instead.

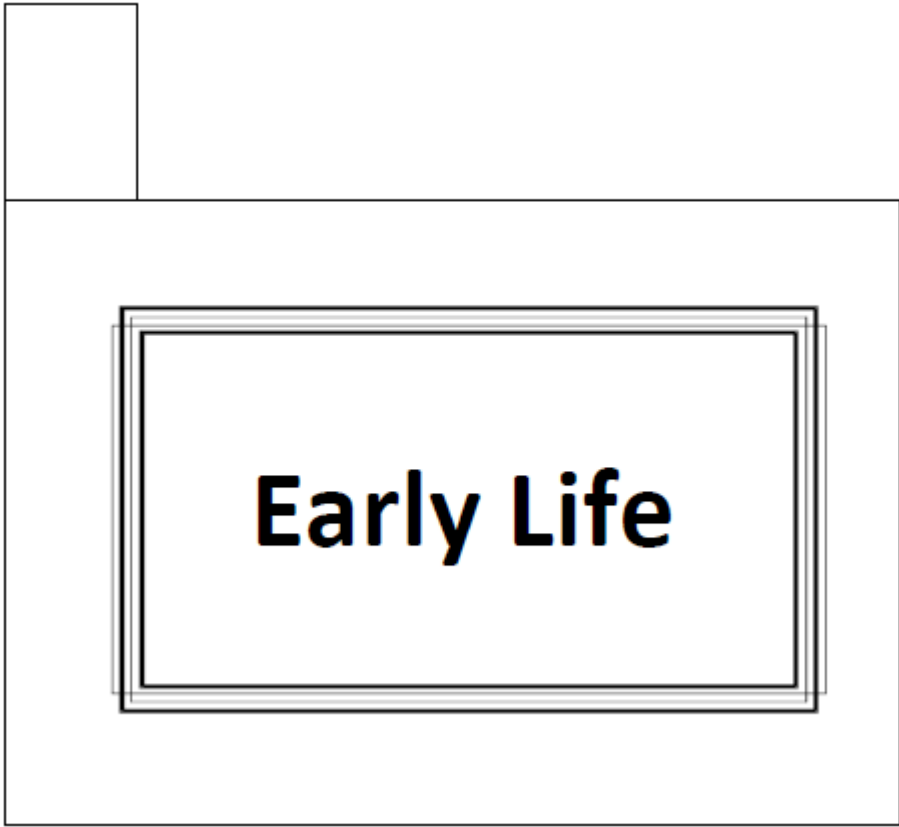
### Booklet 3: Early Life

**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 Adams' 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>
--	--------------



		<b>Father's Influence</b>

			<b>Family</b>

				<b>Travel &amp; School</b>

					<b>College</b>



## President John Quincy Adams Lapbook Study Guide

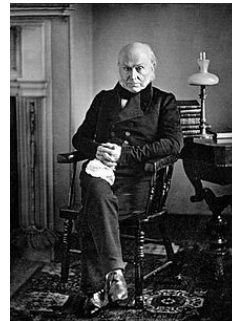
### Adams' Appearance

John Quincy Adams was 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighed about 175 pounds. He had penetrating black eyes and sported side whiskers (now called sideburns). He had brown hair, but by the time he became president he was almost completely bald. He dressed plainly and without great care.

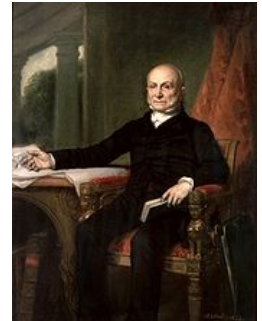
### Famous Portrait

John Quincy Adams sat for the earliest confirmed photograph still in existence of a U.S. president, in 1843. The original daguerreotype, by photographer Philip Haas, is in the collection of the National Portrait Gallery of the Smithsonian. A daguerreotype was the first photographic process, presented in Paris in 1839.

The official White House portrait (right) is by George Peter Alexander Healy, painted posthumous (after his death) in 1858, using the daguerreotype (photo) as his guide.



Philip Haas Daguerreotype



Portrait by G.P.A. Healy

### Early Life

John Quincy Adams was born to Abigail and John Adams on July 11, 1767, the couple's first son. He had an older sister, Abigail nicknamed Nabby, and two younger brothers, Charles and Thomas Boylston. John Quincy, also called Johnny while growing up, was born on the farm where his family lived, on the same land where his father grew up, in the building next door to where his father was born! He began his studies with his intelligent mother, and then he was tutored by one of his father's law clerks instead of going to the town school. He read plays and poetry of Shakespeare, as well as studying Greek and Latin.



Johnny grew up during a very busy time in history. His father, a lawyer, became involved in the dispute between the colonists in America and the king in England. Though his father hoped there would not be a fight between the colonists and England, the king began taxing colonists for items that the colonists thought unfair. Then patriots disguised as Indians dumped tea into Boston's harbor!

After this event, which became known as the Boston Tea Party, the angry British government closed the harbor to ships. The town was short of supplies, and patriots fled the city which was controlled by British troops. Some people who left the city sought safety in nearby Braintree; Abigail Adams offered shelter to friends, relatives, and even strangers during this uncertain time. John Adams became a spokesperson for the patriots who wanted the colonies to break away from England and start their own new nation. He even closed his law office to enter politics. He spent much time away from home while helping the Continental Congress in Philadelphia to organize an army to fight the British.

This left Johnny's mother, Abigail, at home with the kids care for and the farm to run. During the American Revolutionary War, at the age of 9, Johnny became a post rider on the Braintree-to-Boston road, which meant he delivered messages from the armies during the war between these two towns. At one point he stood with his mother and heard cannons from the Battle of Bunker Hill! When General George Washington's troops returned peace to Massachusetts, Johnny was able to continue his education.

Two years later, John Adams was sent to Paris to represent America, and 10-year-old Johnny went with his father. The six-week voyage across the Atlantic Ocean aboard the frigate Boston was both dangerous and exciting for the young patriot. A British warship chased them for awhile, and the ship was struck by lightning, killing four of its sailors! The Boston even captured a British merchant ship before it finally reached the coast of France. Once in Europe, Johnny studied hard. His father remarked that Johnny "learned more French in a day than I could learn in a week with all my books." Johnny first studied in Paris and then spent two years learning Latin, Greek, and other subjects at Leiden University in the Netherlands. He enjoyed ice-skating on the frozen Dutch canals and riding horseback during warmer weather.

At age 14, Johnny became the secretary to Francis Dana, the first U.S. ambassador to Russia. He wrote to his mother that he was surprised to find only "slaves and princes" in St. Petersburg. There was no one his own age, and few American friends, so Johnny kept busy working and studying the year he spent in Russia. He departed the Russian capital on October 30, 1782, traveling by sled and carriage with an Italian friend. The trip encountered terrible weather, but Johnny enjoyed the sights of Sweden, Denmark, and northern Germany. He rejoined his father in Holland on April 20, 1783, nearly six months later! He studied in Holland and France for the next two years while his father worked as a diplomat and Johnny served as his secretary.

The Adams family reunited in the summer of 1784, the first time his mother and sister had seen him and his father in over five years! His mother only recognized him by his brown eyes, which were just like hers, because he had matured so much in the time they were apart. He returned home to America the next spring to finish his studies at Harvard College, the university where his father earned his degree. Johnny's European wardrobe impressed his country relatives; he had sixty-five pairs of stockings, four pairs of shoes, and many articles of clothing. His worldly manners and opinions divided his cousins and classmates. Some admired him, while others found him to be too stiff and snobbish. Since he grew up around all adults, he was often hard on himself and critical of those around him.