

# President Thomas Jefferson Lapbook

~U.S. Presidents Lapbook Series~



**Includes Study Guide**

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

President Thomas Jefferson Lapbook  
Copyright © 2014 Knowledge Box Central  
www.KnowledgeBoxCentral.com

ISBN #

CD Format: 978-1-62472-165-6

Printed Format: 978-1-62472-166-3

Ebook Format: 978-1-62472-167-0

Assembled Format: 978-1-62472-168-7

Publisher: Knowledge Box Central  
<http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com>

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher, except as provided by USA copyright law.

The purchaser of the eBook or CD is licensed to copy this information for use with the immediate family members only. If you are interested in copying for a larger group, please contact the publisher.

Printed format is not to be copied and is consumable. It is designed for one student only.

All information and graphics within this product are originals or have been used with permission from its owners, and credit has been given when appropriate.

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.

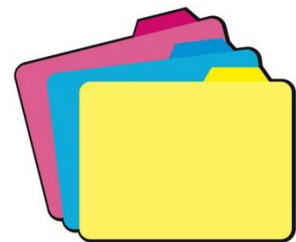
## \*\*\* Printing:

- \*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!**

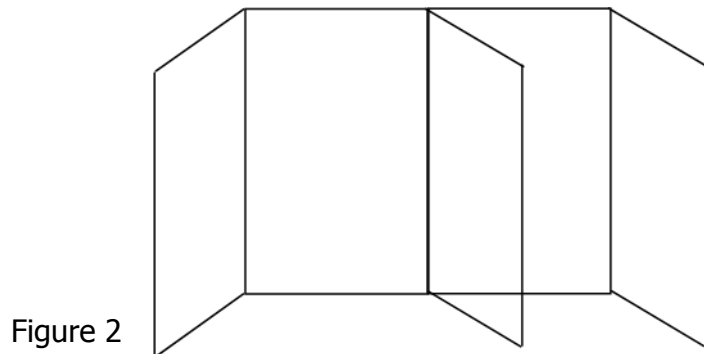
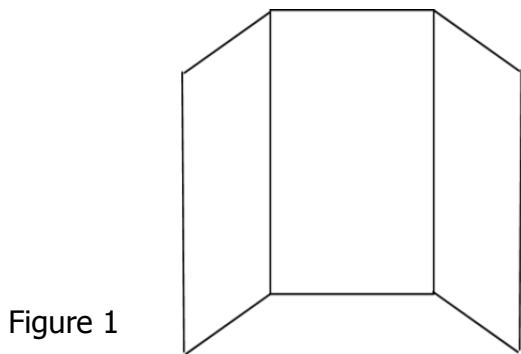
**We would love to display your lapbooks on our website and/or in our newsletter.**

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

# President Thomas Jefferson Lapbook

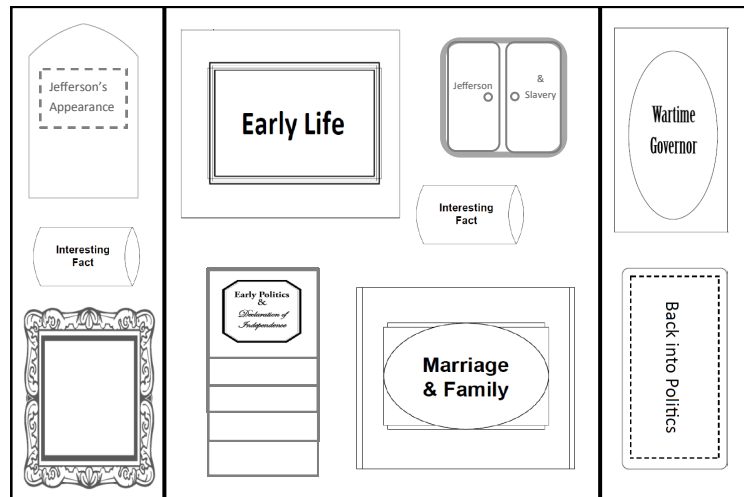
## Layout & Pictures

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:



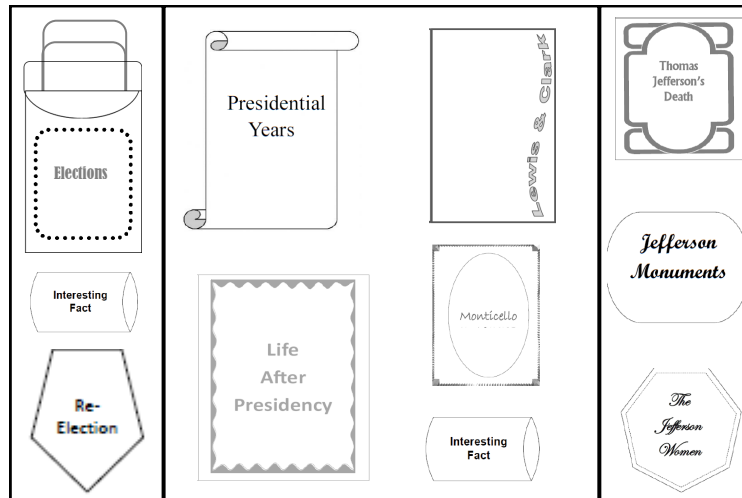
Continue ON.....



# President Thomas Jefferson Lapbook

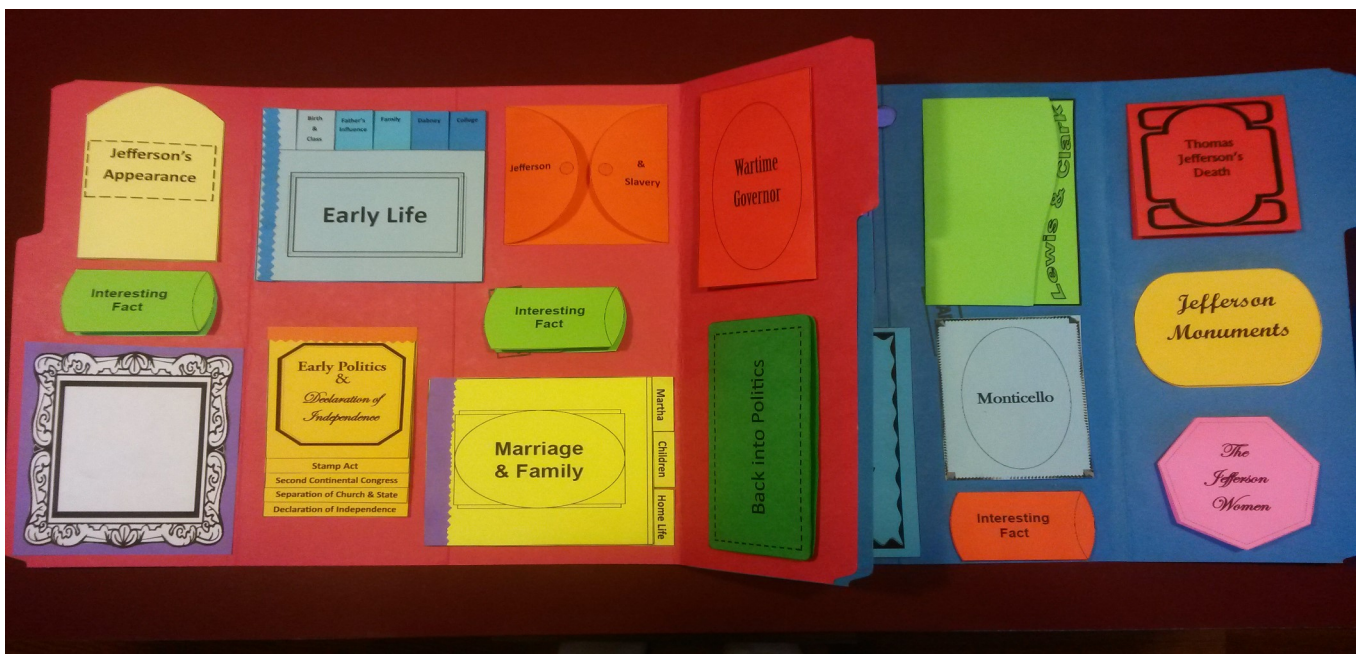
## Layout & Pictures

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

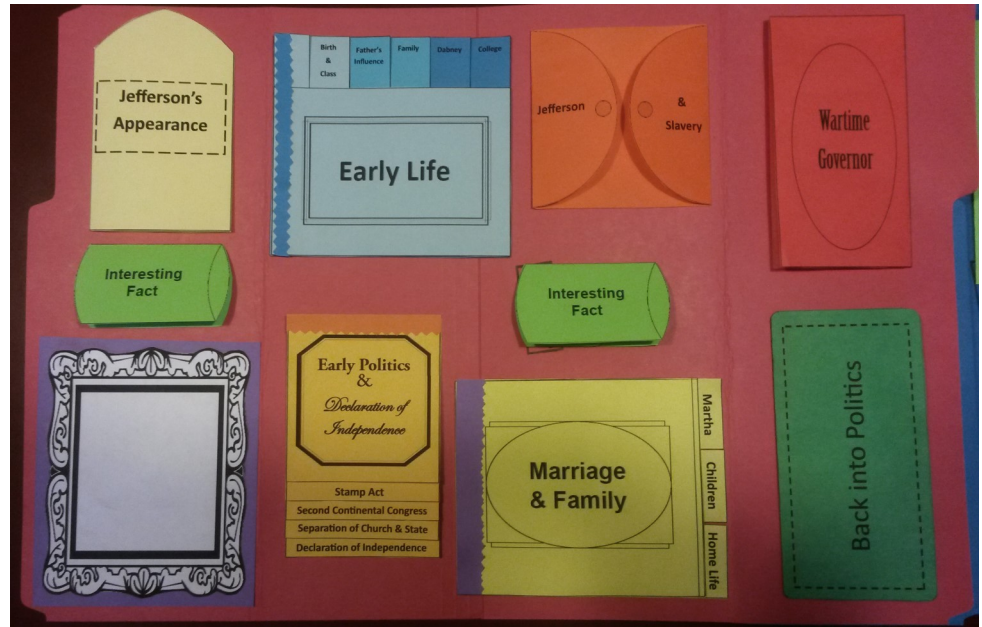


Continued

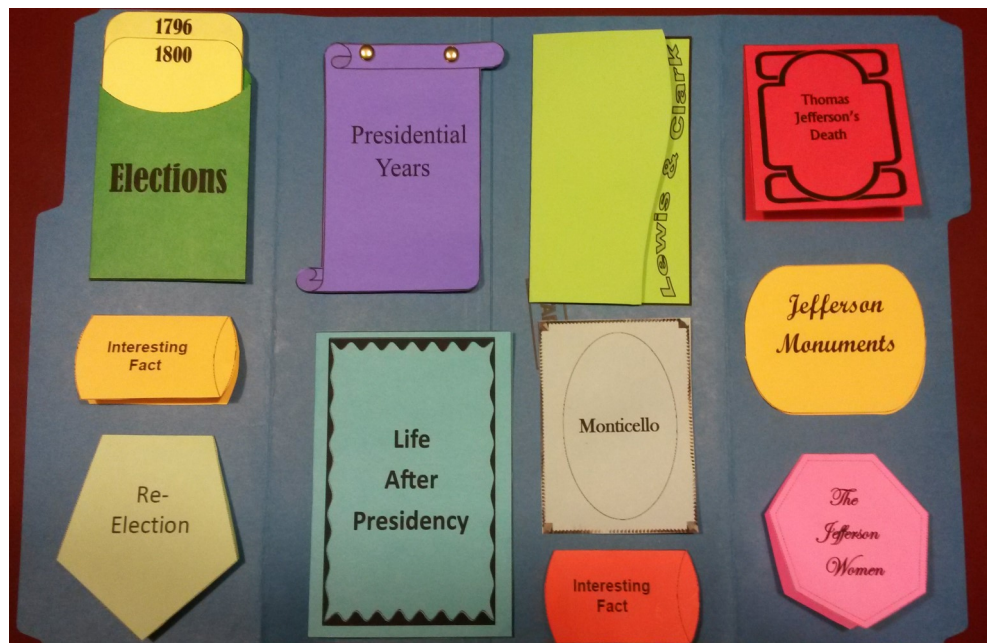




# Folder 1



# Folder 2



# President Thomas Jefferson 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:** Why is it hard for us to know some of the physical characteristics of Thomas Jefferson? Write your answer inside this booklet, and list the characteristics that we do know.

### Booklet 2: Famous Portrait

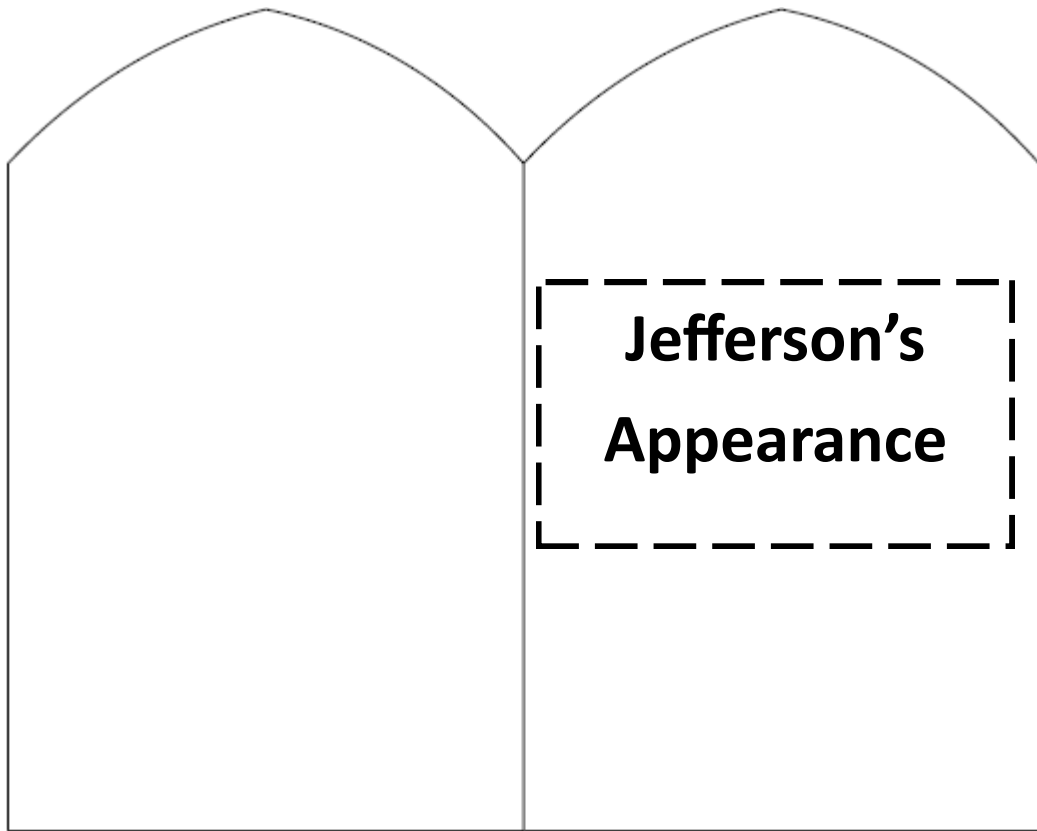
**Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the picture frame. Glue to another piece of paper of a different color, and then cut around the edges to create a thin border. Booklet will be glued into folder #1 (See Layout).

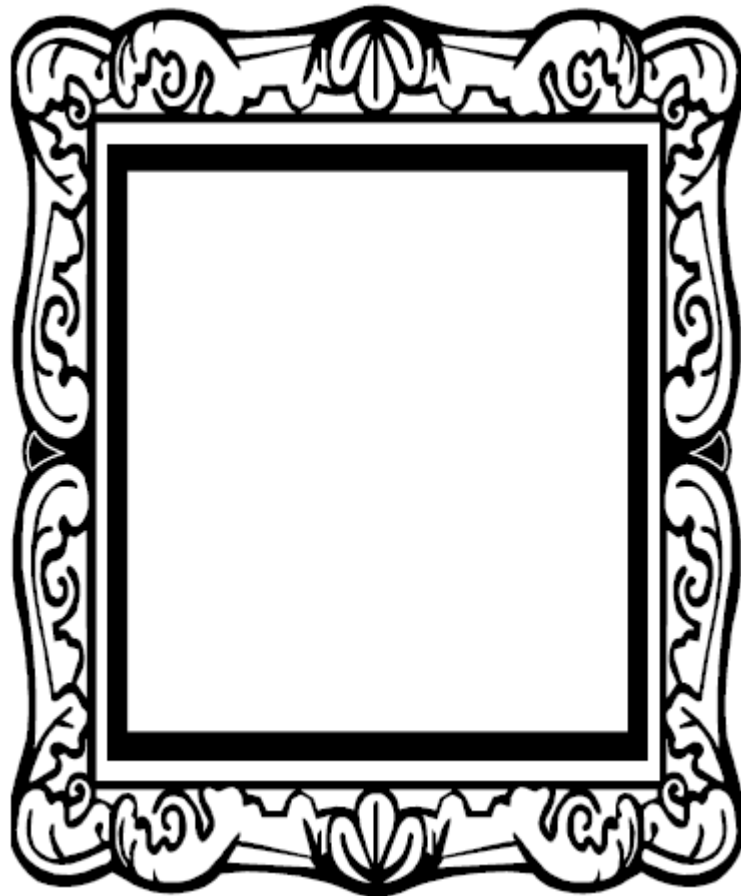
**Completion Instructions:** Inside this frame, draw a picture of Thomas Jefferson, according to some of the descriptions given and the portraits provided in the Study Guide. You may choose to print, cut out, and glue a picture of him here instead.

### 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 correctly and title is on the 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 Jefferson'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 & Class

		<b>Father's Influence</b>

			<b>Family</b>

				<b>Dabney</b>

					<b>College</b>



## President Thomas Jefferson Lapbook

### Study Guide

#### Appearance

Establishing what Jefferson looked like is complicated by observations of his colleagues that his appearance changed as he aged and that throughout his adulthood he looked young for his age. Also adding to the confusion were various sources and contemporaries who gave different descriptions of his eyes as either blue, light gray, or hazel-blue. They were variously described by family, friends, employees, and others as blue, gray, 'light,' hazel, and combinations thereof.

Jefferson's hairstyle and hair color varied among his portraits. Although his natural hair color was consistently described as red or sandy red, it was often dressed and powdered with white.

Jefferson's build was consistently described as tall, thin, and (in middle age) erect. His grandson (Thomas Jefferson Randolph) said Jefferson was six feet two-and-a-half inches tall. His demeanor was consistently described as dignified.

#### Famous Portrait

Determining what Thomas Jefferson looked like is problematic. Several portraits, sculptures and engravings have been commissioned from several artists. The most famous is Gilbert Stuart's painting of Jefferson. The family's favorite portrait was the "medallion" profile from 1805, which Jefferson had said was the portrait "deemed the best which has been taken of me." One interesting story goes that Nicolas Benjamin Delapierre painted a portrait titled "Portrait of a Seated Gentleman" in 1785. It is a mystery as to who the actual subject of this painting was, but it is believed by some to be the earliest portrait of Thomas Jefferson. (Portrait on cover is by Rembrandt Peale, 1800).

Jefferson's profile has appeared on the nickel since 1938, and the two dollar bill features a Gilbert Stuart portrait of Jefferson.



Gilbert Stuart Portrait of Jefferson  
1805



Gilbert Stuart Jefferson Profile  
Medallion 1805

40



Delapierre Portrait of a Seated Gentleman  
1785



## Early Life

The oldest of ten children, Thomas Jefferson was born to Peter and Jane Randolph Jefferson on April 13, 1743, at Shadwell, the family plantation in the colony of Virginia. Two of his siblings died as babies, which left two sons and six daughters in the Jefferson family. When Peter married Jane, the Jeffersons became part of the privileged class of colonists in Virginia, meaning they were wealthy and powerful. His earliest memory was being carried on a pillow by one of his father's slaves at age 2.

As a boy, Thomas learned a love of nature from his father, who worked as a surveyor and was a lieutenant colonel in the Virginia militia. At his father's suggestion, Thomas carried notebooks with him to write down whatever he found interesting; Thomas was very detailed and filled many notebooks. They enjoyed riding horses together through the wilderness of the Blue Ridge Mountains, which were near their home.

At age 6, he began reading all of his father's books, learned Latin, and began playing the violin. His early education took place near home, where he learned to read and write before studying the ancient languages of Greek and Latin with a local minister. As he grew, Thomas loved the old languages as well as the poetry and history written in them. His education was similar to the other wealthy children of his time. It was expected that these boys would grow into men who supervised plantations and took part in governing their local community. Many of them considered themselves better than the poor and working classes, though Thomas did not feel that way as a teenager. He felt that judging based on money was useless, and that people should be considered based on their character and talents.

His father died when Thomas was just 14. A year later he was sent to a one-room schoolhouse to get the classical education that his father wanted for him. It was at the school that he met his closest friend Dabney Carr.

One story about his adventures in exploration as a child included his Dabney. The boys had been traveling through a forest which had not yet been disturbed by colonists. At the top of a hill, they viewed tops of mountains covered with forests, stretching as far as the eye could see. Dabney told his friend that he wanted to be buried on the hilltop when he died. Thomas, who thought it was a special hilltop, told his friend that he would build his house there someday, and they called it "Tom's Mountain." Both of the boys' plans were fulfilled. In 1770, in his late 20s, Thomas would begin building the house he called Monticello right on the hilltop. Then, three years later, Dabney—who was his brother-in-law now having married Thomas' sister Martha—died. Thomas remembered their conversation and buried him on the hilltop in a small cemetery he started there.

Just before he turned 17, Jefferson began college in Williamsburg at the College of William and Mary. At first he wasted much of his time on the entertainments of the day. After a little while, he set his mind to learn as much as he could, and it was said he spent 15 of the 24 hours in a day studying! He also spent hours outside of classes with one of his professors talking about science and philosophy. Two years later, Jefferson completed his time at college. He spent the next five years studying law with George Wythe, one of the most successful lawyers in the colonies. While working for Wythe in Williamsburg, Jefferson sat in court with him, copied documents, completed research, and ran errands. The men became close friends during their time together. "He was my second father," Jefferson later wrote of Wythe, "my faithful and beloved mentor."