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# Renaissance & Reformation

## Lapbook



Designed for all  
grades, depending  
on parent  
involvement and  
student research  
required

Designed by  
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of Knowledge Box Central



Renaissance & Reformation Lapbook  
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This book is dedicated to my amazing family. Thank you to my wonderful husband, Scott, who ate a lot of leftovers, listened to a lot of whining (from me!), and sent lots of positive energy my way. Thank you to my daughter, Shelby, who truly inspired me through her love for learning. Thank you to my parents, Judy and Billy Trout, who taught me to trust in my abilities and to never give up.

## 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.

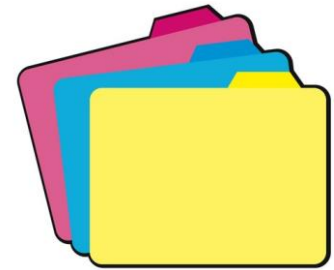
### \*\*\* Printing:

\*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.



\*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper or 110# cardstock.

For some booklets, we have suggested specific colors or cardstock. You may choose to use those suggested colors, or you may choose to print on any color that you like.



### \*\*\* Assembly:



\***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need between 2 and 4 file folders, depending on which product you have purchased. You may use manilla 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 the folder assembly, we use hot 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, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!

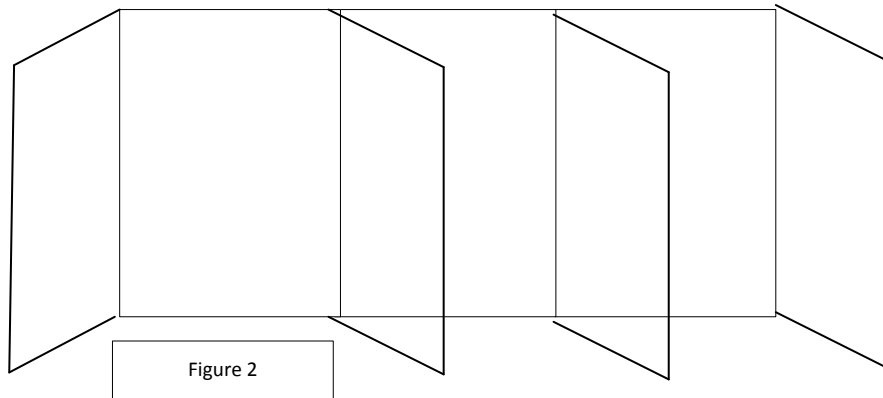


## **Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?**

Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

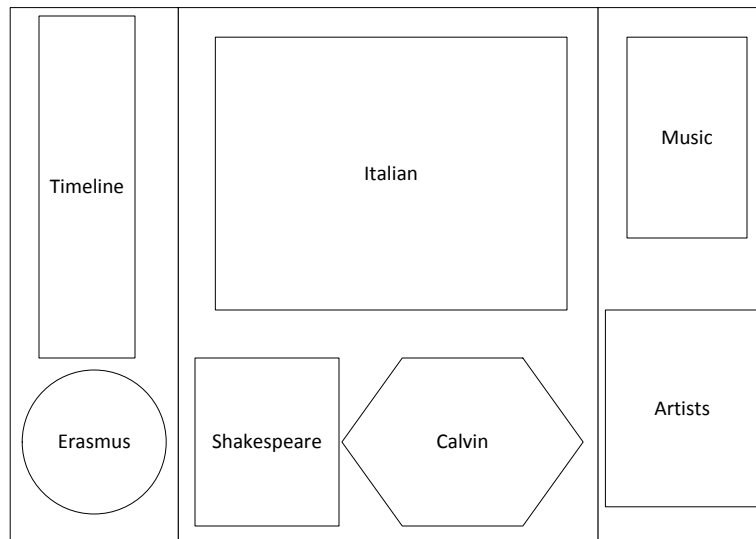
1. **Student Instruction Guide:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. This section will also tell the student exactly how to put the lapbook together, what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study, as well as telling the student which folder each booklet will be glued into. Depending on the student's age, he or she may need assistance with this process, especially if you choose to allow the student to use hot glue.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets. These have been printed on colors that will help to improve retention of the information presented, according to scientific research on color psychology.
3. **Teacher/Study Guide:** This section is a great resource for the parent/teacher. In this section, you will find the page number where each answer may be found in the book. You will also find suggestions of extra activities that you may want to use with your student.

You will need 3 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).

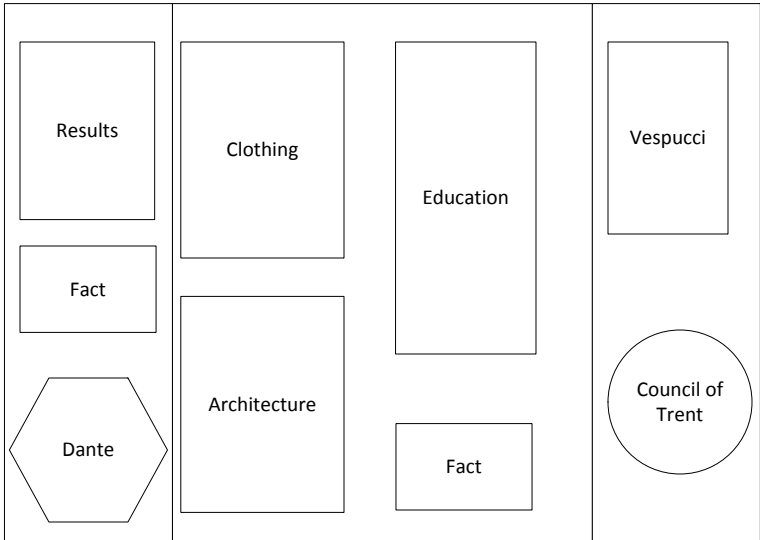


This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

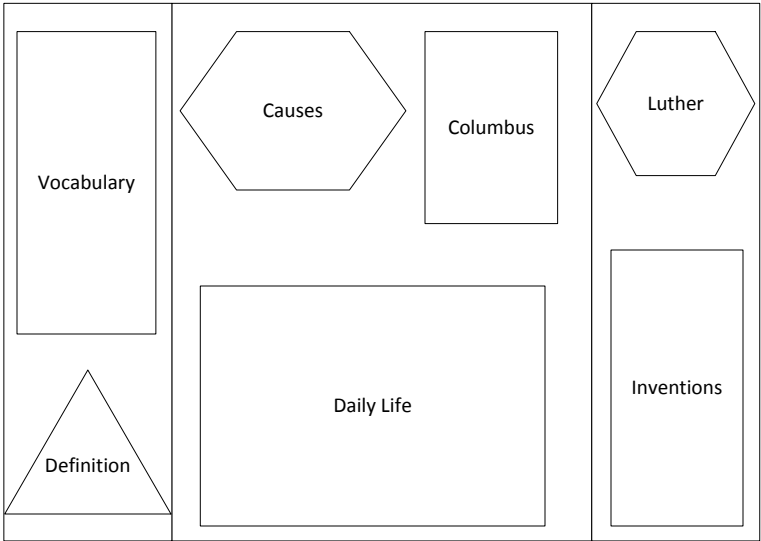
Inside of 1<sup>st</sup> Folder:



Inside of 2<sup>nd</sup> Folder:



Inside of 3<sup>rd</sup> Folder:

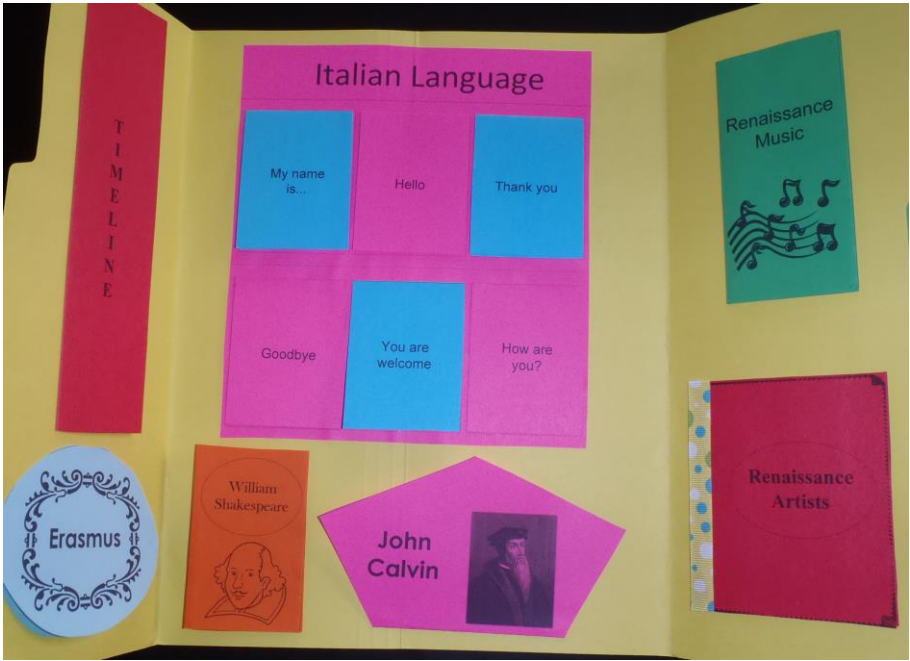


Below you will find pictures of a completed lapbook. This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!

Also, there is a page of close-up pictures of some of the booklets that may be a little more confusing to assemble. These pictures should help.

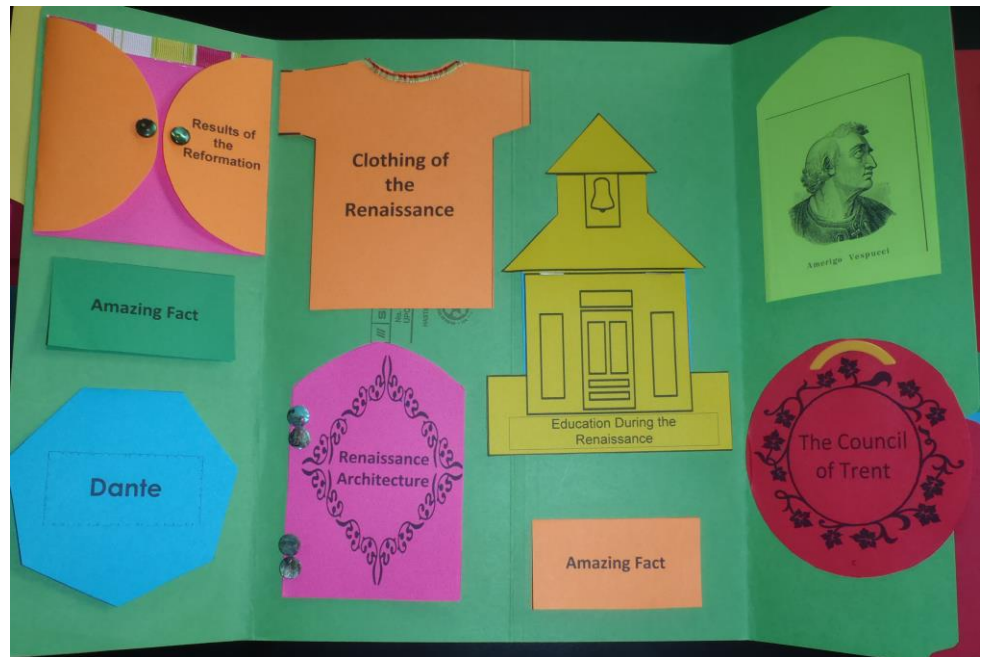


Folder #1

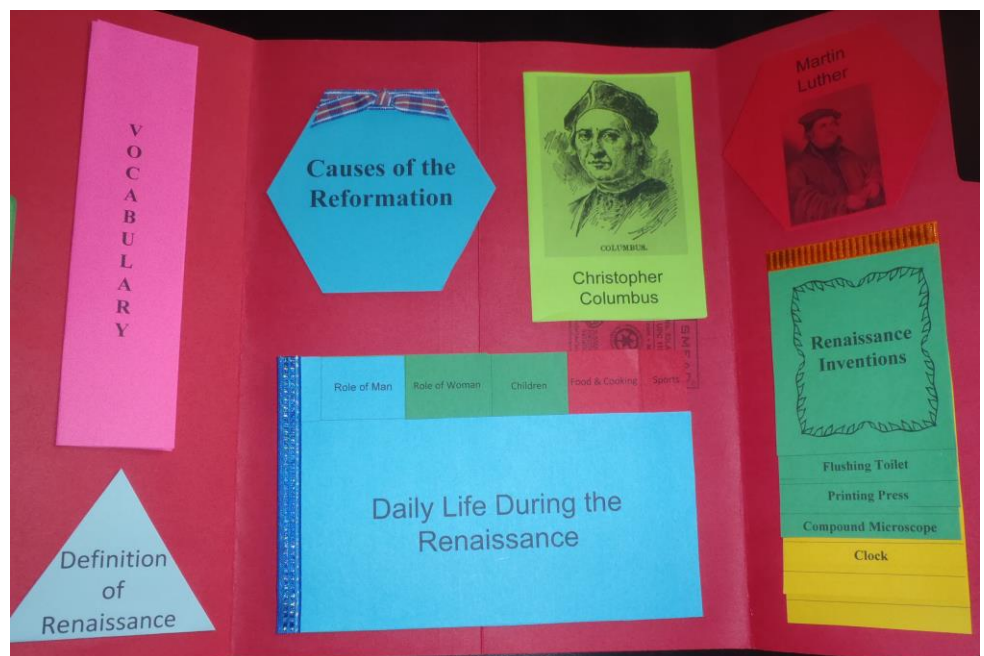




Folder #2



Folder #3





Booklet #1 - Inside



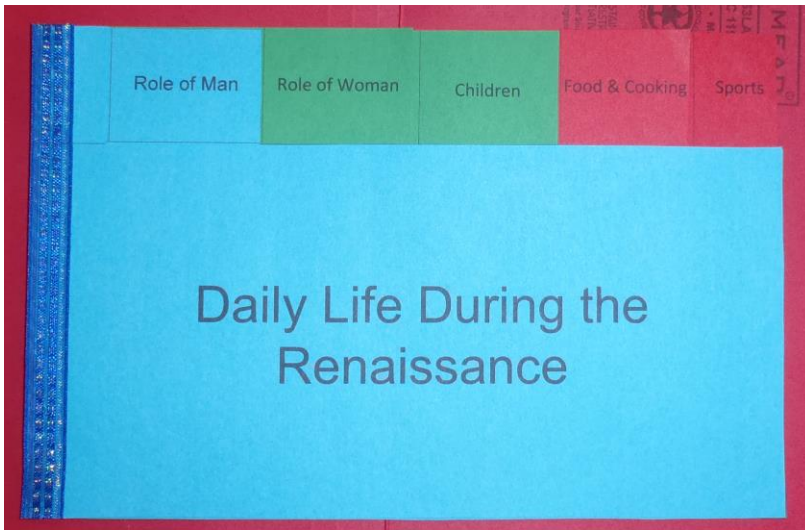
Booklet #1 - Outside



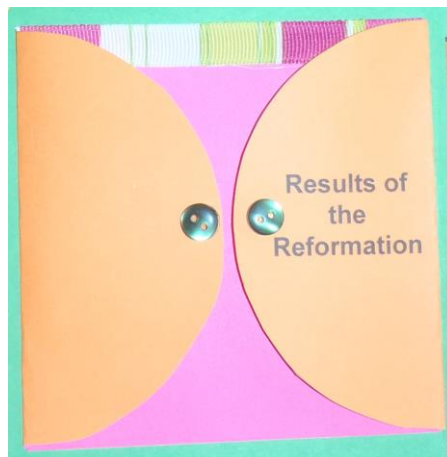
Booklet #9



Booklet #8



Booklet #15



# *Renaissance & Reformation Lapbook*

## **Student Instruction Guide**

### **Booklet #1**

**PICTURE on page 9**

**\*Booklet Title:** Timeline Booklet

**\*Student Instructions:** The Renaissance & Reformation period was a time when many important events took place. On the outside of each flap, write an important date, and write the event under the flap. In the Study Guide section, there are several links to timelines for this historical period.

**\*Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center vertical line so that the title is on the outside. Now fold along the other 2 vertical lines, keeping the title on the outside. Cut along the short horizontal lines to create flaps.

### **Booklet #2**

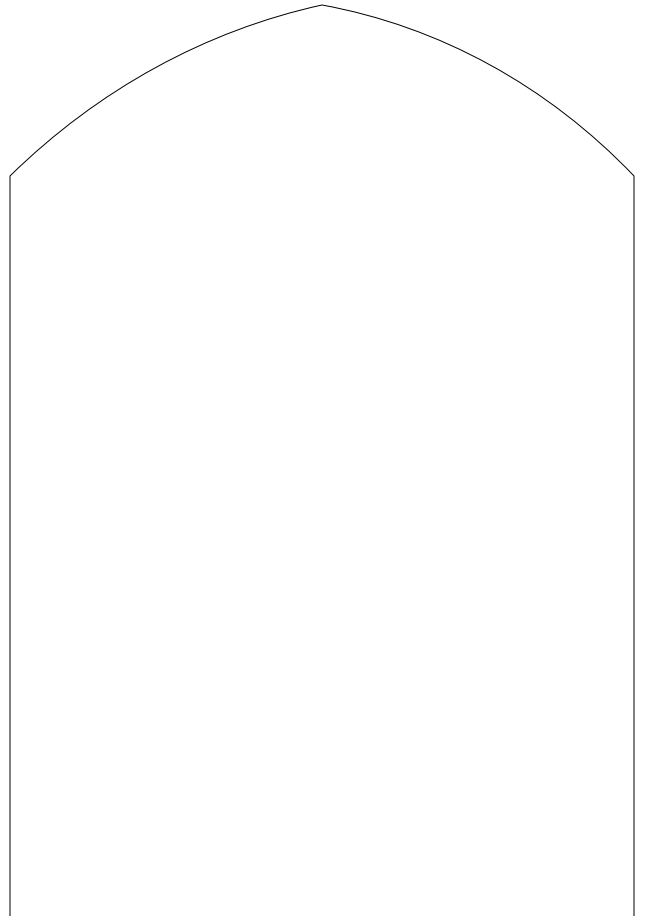
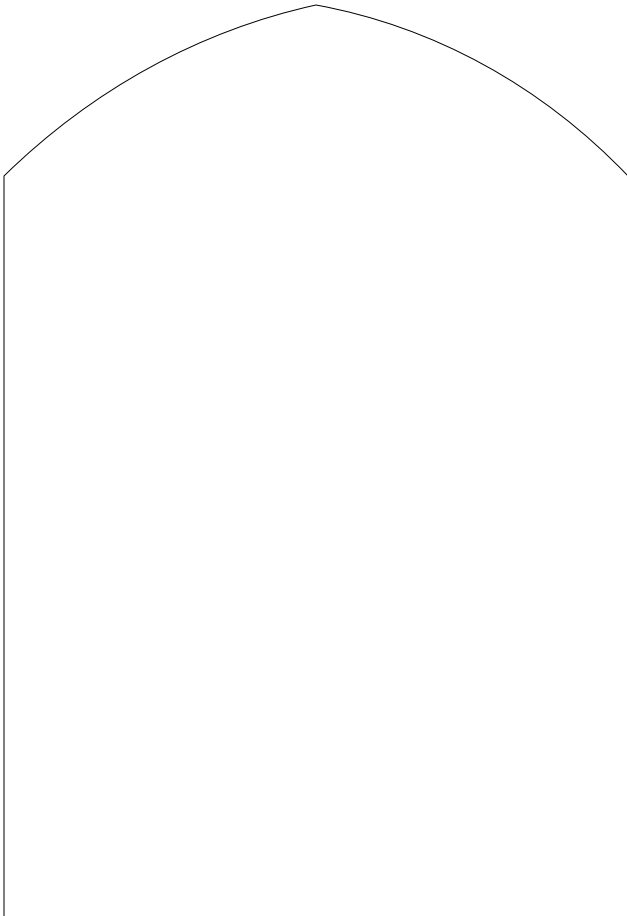
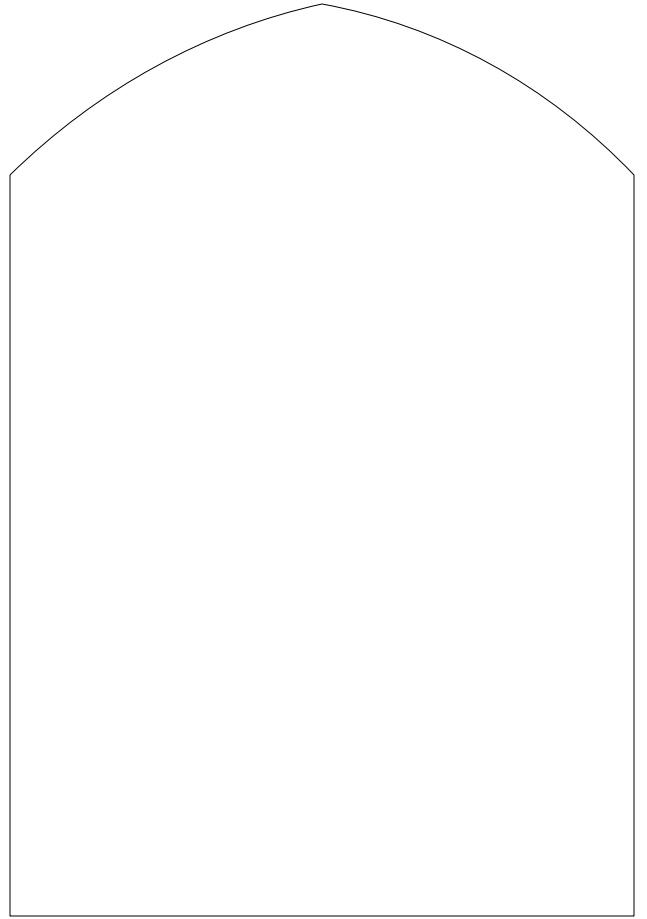
**\*Booklet Title:** Renaissance Definition Booklet

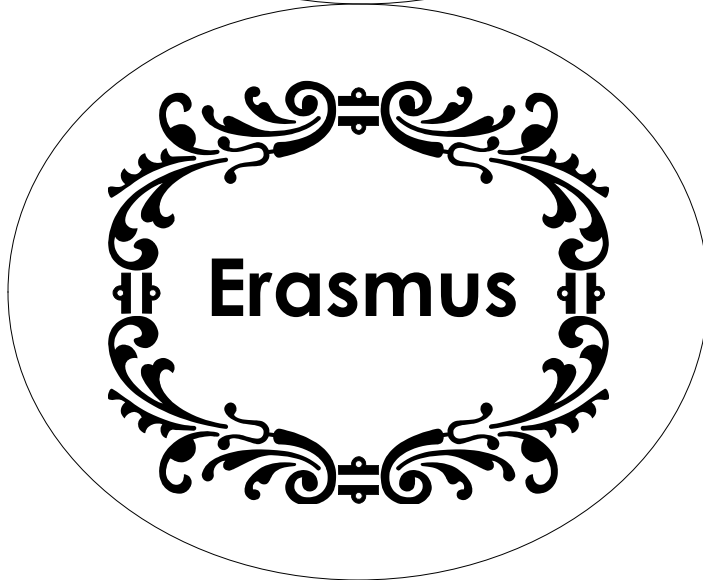
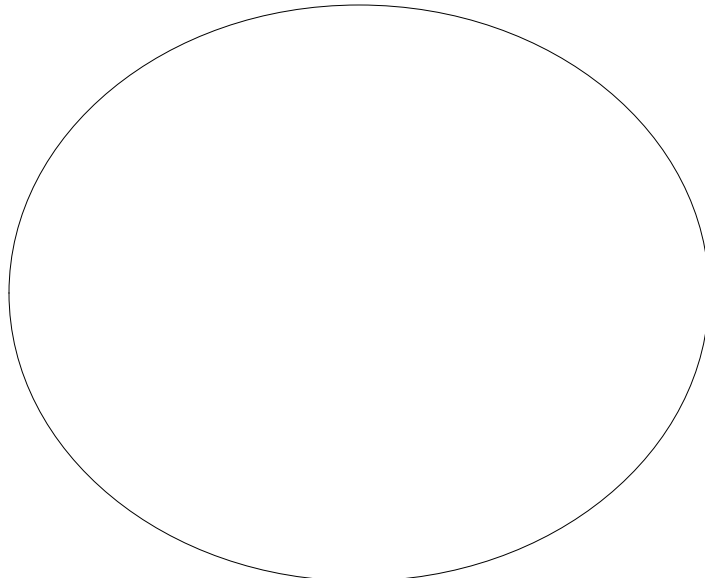
**\*Student Instructions:** Inside this booklet, write the definition of the word “renaissance.”

**\*Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #3** (See Layout)

**\*\*Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.


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## **Renaissance and Reformation**

During the Middle Ages many of the advancements made by the Greeks and Romans were forgotten due to a decline in living conditions in Western Europe. Instead of living comfortable lives with good jobs and a good education, the people lived in constant turmoil, poverty and hunger. These were the Dark Ages.

The Renaissance began in Italy, relearning the old Greek and Roman ways. By the late 1400's the Renaissance was well under way. As other Western Europeans visited Italy, they became interested in their way of life, their culture, art, literature and customs.

One of the last countries to join the Renaissance was England. After the War of the Roses, an English civil war, Henry VII and his son Henry VIII brought Italian humanists to the English court to teach the English Italian ways.

The Renaissance was a cultural and scholarly movement bent upon the rediscovery of ancient texts and the application of this rediscovered knowledge. Usually this period is considered to have ended around 1600 AD.



### **Daily Life**

Renaissance life was rather simple, even for the rich. Houses were large and roomy, often to accommodate armed retainers, but there were no corridors. You had to move through others rooms to get where you wanted to go. A patriarchal system also existed. Married sons brought their wives to their father's home to live. They raised their families there. This again meant they needed larger houses.

Divorce was not permitted. Wives were expected to be thrifty and good servants demanded good wages. Men and women paid much attention to their clothing, wearing fine cloth of silver and

gold brocade, velvets and fine silks. Men often wore black to look somber and serious. Women were expected to attend to domestic duties and leave other matters of life to the men.

One important fact of daily life was the securing and storing of wine, oil and other provisions for future use. Cleanliness and orderliness was of utmost importance. Three important ceremonies defined Renaissance life. These were baptism, marriage and burial. Marriage was always celebrated with a feast. Since young girls were usually excluded from society often marriage feasts were the first occasion where they might meet a young man. Most funerals occurred at nightfall. The coffin was carried on the shoulders of men, wearing black masks.

The practice of studying the works of the ancient Greeks and Romans became known as humanism. Eventually these humanist teachers began to replace priests as the main source of education. They opened schools where they taught the children of the wealthy. They valued the works and traditions of ancient Greece and Rome. However, they also encouraged people to write in their own languages. This enabled people to read books in their own language and to spread new ideas throughout Europe more quickly. As the Renaissance spread, the standard of living improved. More people could then afford to have their children read and write and receive a formal education.

Humanists felt it was more important to write about human nature and man's attempt to master the natural world than to develop religious piety.

## **Food**

The type of food people ate during the Renaissance depended on whether they were poor or wealthy. Most peasants ate soup or much for food at almost every meal. They often had black bread. Soup was made from scraps of food and vegetables or eggs. Peasants did not have a lot of meat to eat.

The wealthy ate much better. They enjoyed huge feasts with fancy foods. They ate soups and broths with exotic spices. They ate roasts of beef, stag or pig. At weddings and other feasts they ate swans, peacocks or cranes. They also ate mutton, chicken, pheasant, venison, rabbit, turkey and ham. Dessert was often fruit, served with nuts and cheese.

People drank wine or beer with meals. The water was too unclean to drink, especially in large cities. Most people used their hands and a knife to eat. Forks had been invented but they only had two prongs and were mostly used for skewering meat.