

The Spanish-American War Lapbook



Designed by
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L-SAW



Spanish -American War Lapbook

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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:

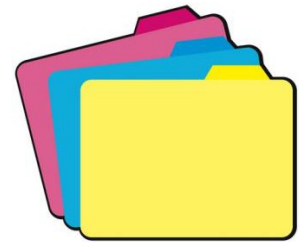
*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Wal-Mart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need 3 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, 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 Assembly and Completion Instructions:** 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. 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.
2. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes all of the templates 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 himself. Either way, you will find all of the information here.

Spanish American War Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Lapbook Base Assembly:

First, you will need to assemble the “Lapbook Base” for your project.

For this lapbook, you will need 3 file folders. Open the file folder, and lay it flat in front of you. Fold both sides of each folder toward the middle. The edges (or tabs) of the folded sides should touch the center original fold line on the folders. See **Figure 1**.

Figure 1

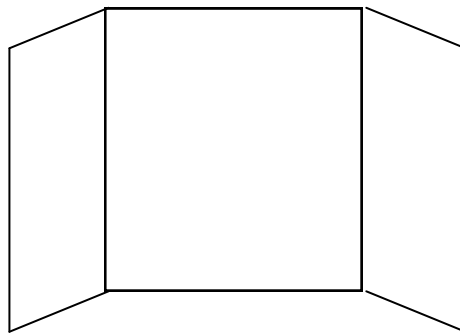
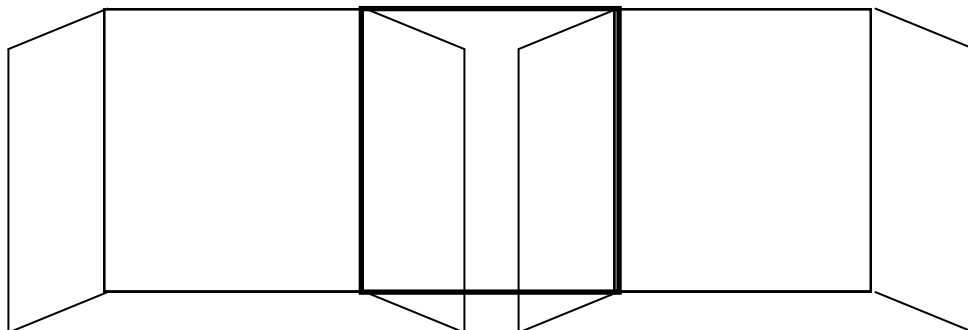


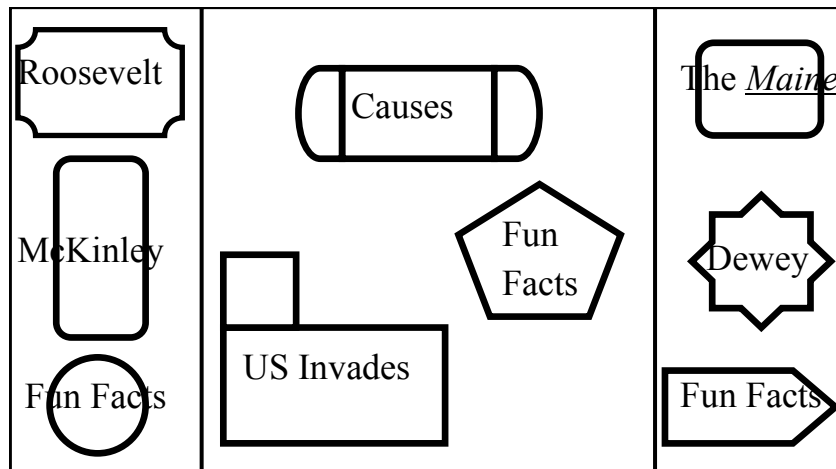
Figure 2 shows how all 3 folders should be assembled.



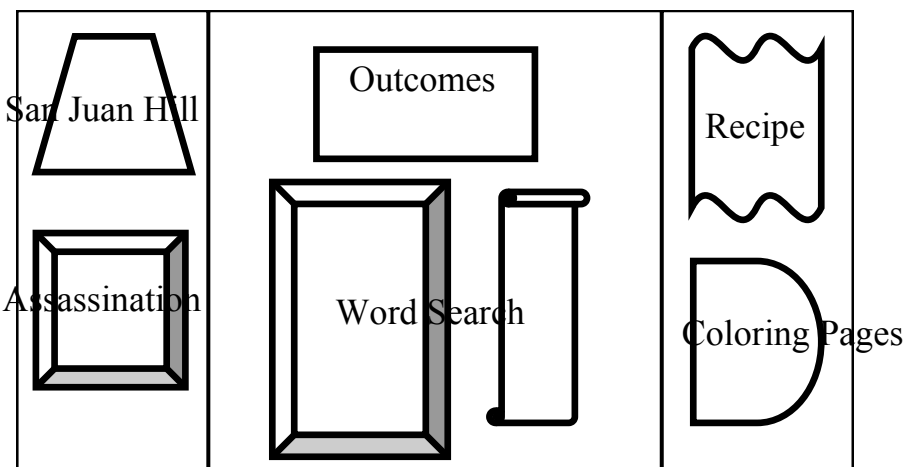
Lapbook Layout:

Below, you will see a layout for the lapbook. You may choose to glue the booklets into your Lapbook Base in any order that you like. However, you may have trouble fitting all of them in unless you follow the layout below. Some of the shapes aren't exactly the same on the layout as the booklets themselves.

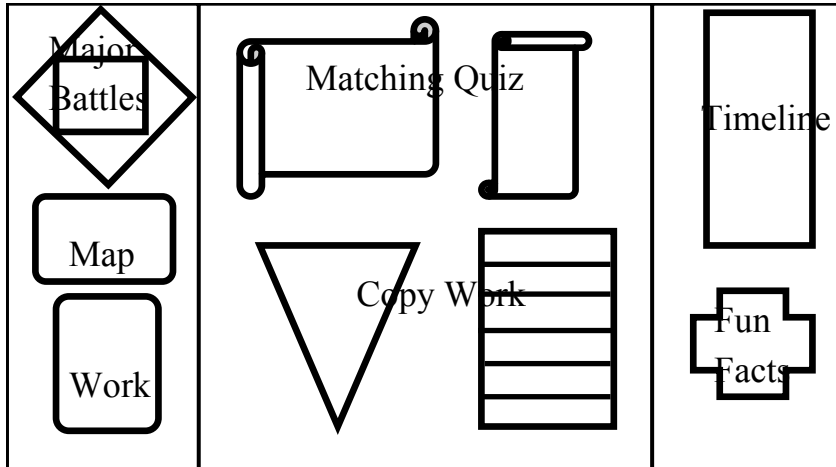
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3

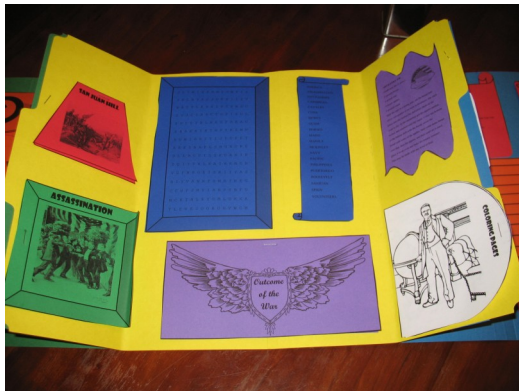


Below, you will find pictures of how the lapbook should look when you have completely assembled it.

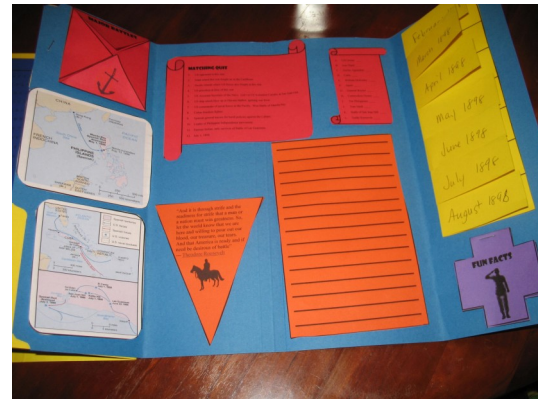
Folder 1



Folder 2



Folder 3



All Folders



Spanish-American War Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** Causes of the War

***Student Instructions:** What were the causes of the Spanish- American War? How long did it last? In what 2 oceans was it fought? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold sections 1 and 2 towards the center. Make sure title showing. Write answers on the center section.

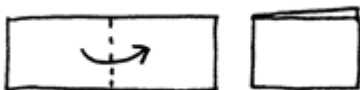
Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Teddy Roosevelt

***Student Instructions:** What was Teddy Roosevelt's role in this war? Where did he fight? Discuss your answers in this booklet.

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along outer black lines. Fold according to the following illustration. Make sure to fold so title is on front.

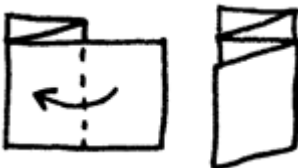
1. Fold the paper in half.



2. Take the top layer of paper, flip the edge back to meet the fold, and crease.



3. Turn the paper over, flip the edge of the paper back to meet the fold, and crease.



CAUSES OF THE WAR

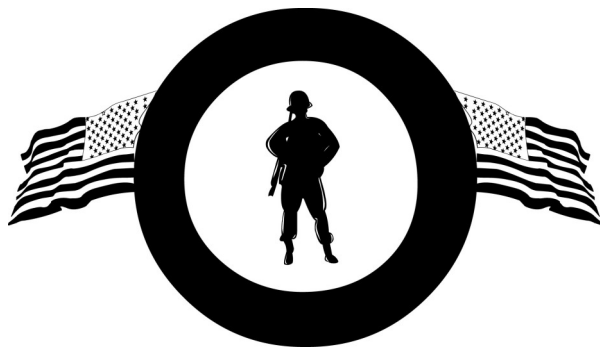
(section 1)

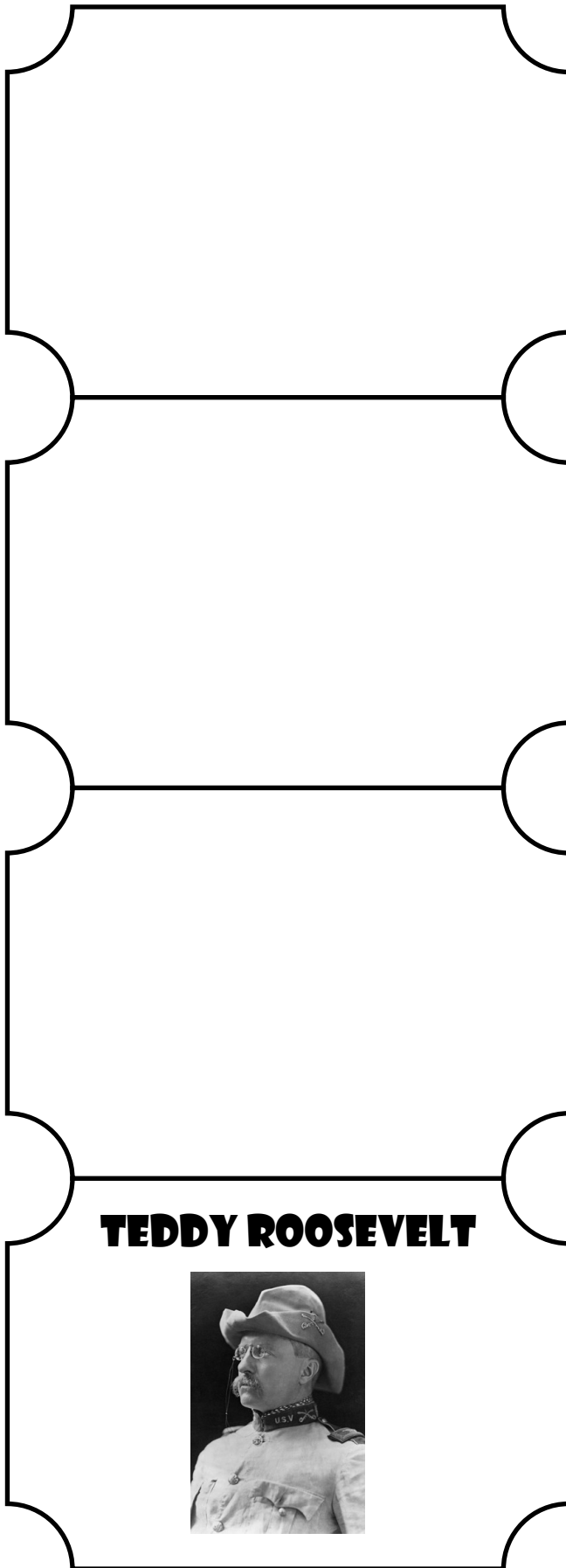
(fold here)

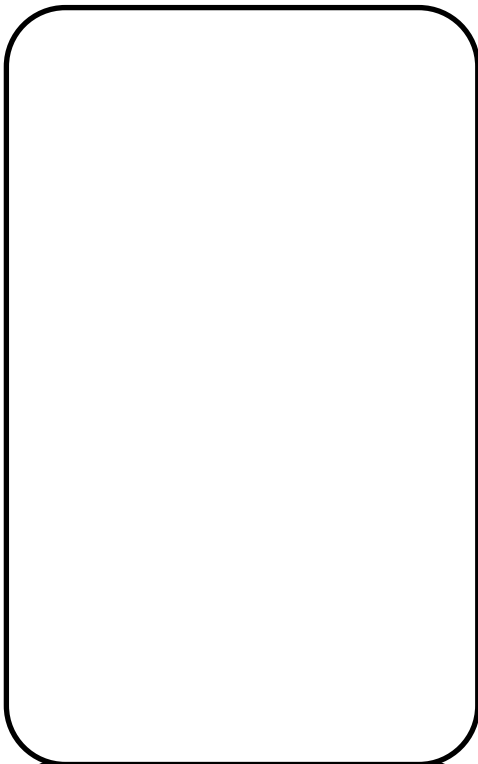
(center section)

(fold here)

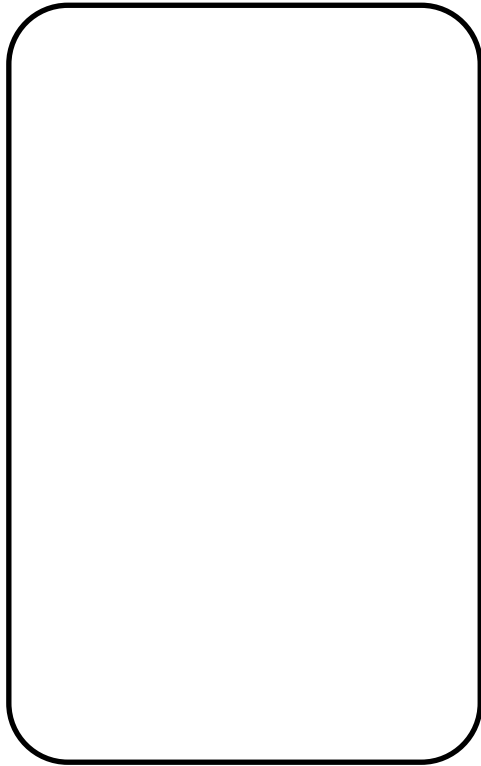
(section2)







WILLIAM MCKINLEY



The Spanish American War

The Spanish American War was a ten-week war fought between Spain and the United States which began on April 25, 1898. The war began with American intervention in Cuba's fight for independence and also led to American involvement in the Philippine Revolution.

Spain was the first European nation to sail westward and colonize land in the western hemisphere. By 1825 much of this empire was lost to them. All that remained were Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean and the Philippines and a few islands in the Pacific. Unlike other empires, which were largely for the trading benefits of the parent country, Spain felt differently about its contribution to the New World. Spain was more interested in spreading civilization and Christianity. To Spain, Cuba was an important part of the Spanish nation. They regarded it not as a colony but as a province of Spain and depended on it for prestige, trade and as a training ground for their army.

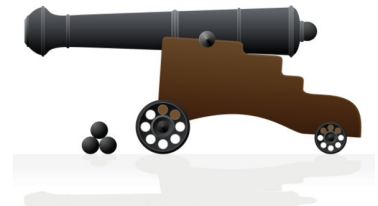
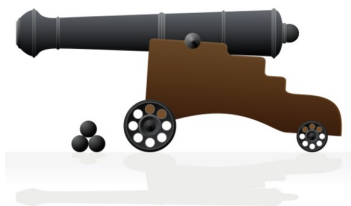
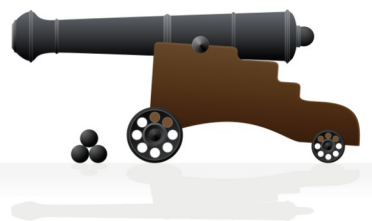
Causes of the War

Events in Cuba led American newspapers to write sensational news stories, exaggerating Spanish treatment of native populations. This was known as "yellow journalism." Because of this Protestant America viewed Catholic Spain as backward and immoral, enslaving the natives and stealing their gold.

In 1823 President James Monroe had put forth what was known as the Monroe Doctrine. This stated that the US would not tolerate the colonization efforts of European nations in the New World. Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt supported this doctrine and felt the US was right to interfere in Cuba.

Cuba began fighting for independence in 1868, continuing to fight for ten years. In 1895 Jose Marti launched a three-prong invasion of the island, hoping to free Cuba. When he was unable to achieve a quick victory, the revolutionaries settled in for a guerrilla war. Spain first sent General Martinez-Campos, then General Weyler to stop the rebellion. General Weyler did this with a policy of reconstruction, ordering residents of Cuban cities to move closer to military headquarters. This slowed the rebellion but fuelled anti-Spanish feelings in the US. President McKinley accused Weyler of extermination. The US had important economic concerns that were harmed by continuing unrest in Cuba. Shipping firms relied heavily on trade with Cuba.

McKinley looked for a way to end the revolt peacefully. He sent diplomats to Spain to negotiate. Both sides wanted stability, not war. With more moderate politicians in power in Spain, negotiations went smoothly and Cuban autonomy was set to begin on January 1, 1898.





The Sinking of the *USS Maine*

Eleven days after this date, a small riot occurred in Havana, thought to be started by Spanish officers. McKinley sent the *USS Maine* to Havana to ensure safety of Americans there. On February 15, 1898 the *Maine* blew up and sank in Havana Harbor, killing 266 sailors. Americans demanded a swift response. Congress approved \$50 million for defense of the country. The Spanish felt they had little choice but to go to war. They severed all diplomatic ties with the US and declared war on April 21. Congress in return, declared war on Spain.

The US Navy had already moved into position in both the Caribbean and the Pacific but the Army was less well-prepared. They called for 50,000 new volunteers, but received over 220,000.



War in the Philippines

The Philippine Islands had also been under Spanish rule for 300 years. What began as a small overseas colony had grown into a modern, developed land with large cities. Those living there began to demand reforms of their Spanish overlords, leading to the Philippine Revolution. This revolution had been truced since 1897, with revolutionary leaders being exiled outside the country. The first battle between the US and Spain in the Philippines was at Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Commodore George Dewey sailed into the bay and defeated the Spanish Squadron there in only a few hours. Only nine men were wounded on the American side.