

Yellowstone National Park Lapbook



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Yellowstone National Park Lapbook
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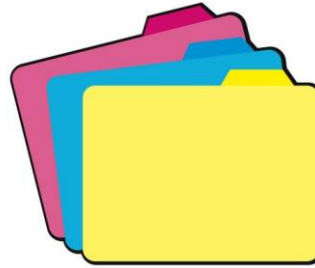
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Special thanks to Brenda Donner. She is the author of the Study Guide that is included in this product. The Study Guide is being used with her permission and is now owned by Knowledge Box Central.

How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies.



*** Assembly:

***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need between 1 and 4 file folders, depending on which product you have purchased. 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. Within this product, you will be given easy, step-by-step instructions for how to fold and assemble these folders. *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. For gluing the folders together, we suggest using hot glue, but **ONLY** with adult supervision. These things get **SUPER** hot, and can cause **SEVERE** burns within seconds.



***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. Sometimes, we even use scrapbooking supplies. 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. **Layout and Pictures:** This section gives instructions and diagrams that will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and where to glue each booklet into the base. 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. **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 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.

3. **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.

4. **Study Guide:** This section includes all of the information you need in order to teach this topic. There are also links to additional resources in case you want to take your study a little further.

Yellowstone National Park Lapbook

Layout & Pictures

You will need 2 folders of any color. For each folder, you will fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue the folders together along one flap (Figure 2).

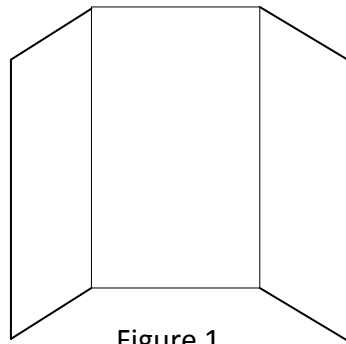


Figure 1

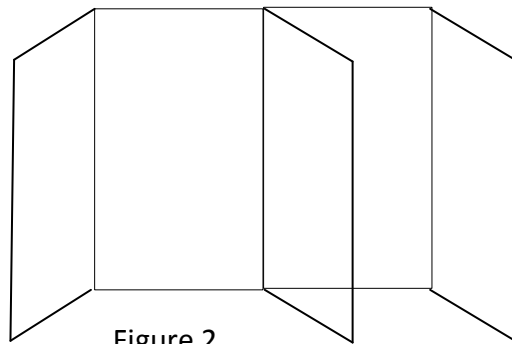
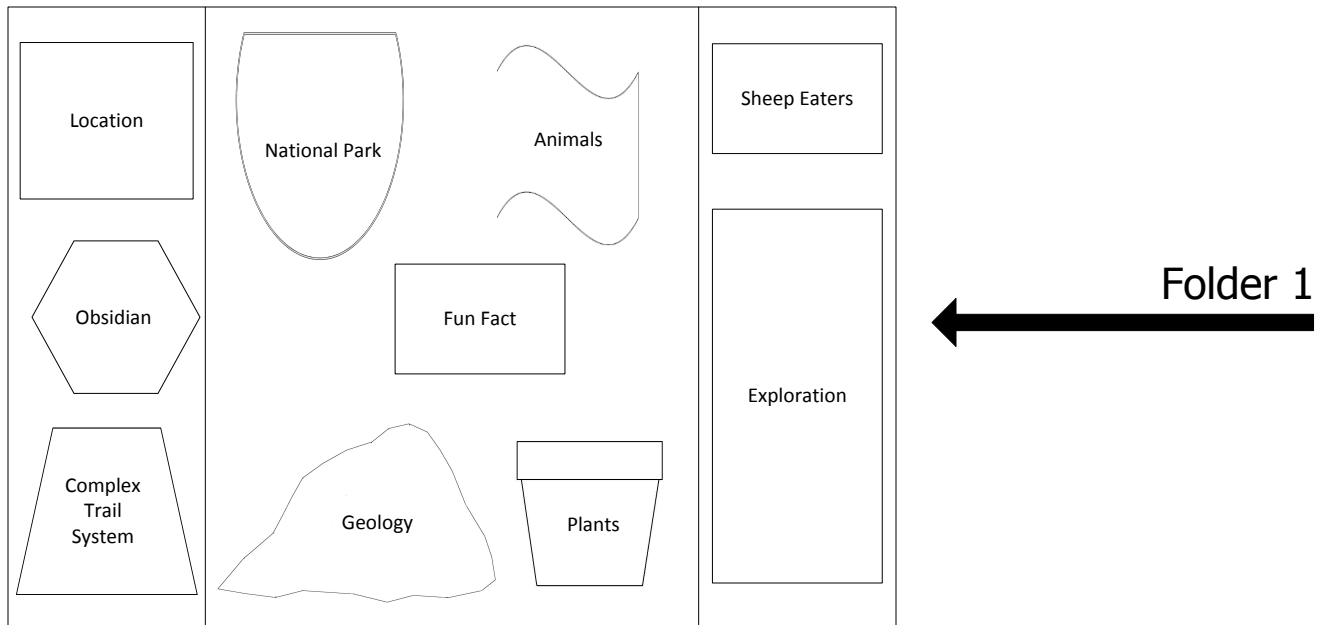


Figure 2

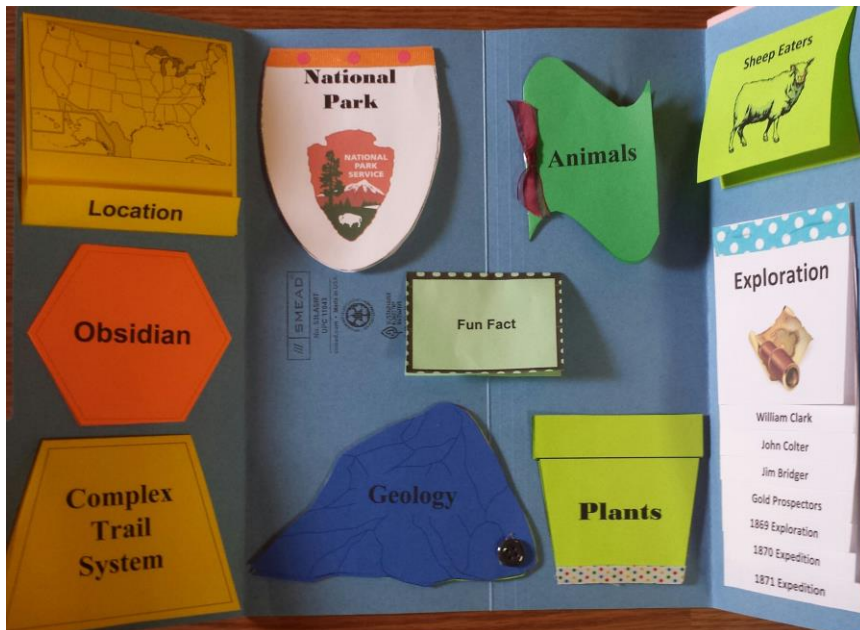
This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.



Climate	Fishing	Yellowstone Crossword	Grand Canyon of Yellowstone
Fun Fact	Fun Fact		Mammoth Hot Springs
Old Faithful	Yellowstone Lake		Norris Geyser Basin
	Fun Fact		

Folder 2 ←

Below and on the next page are pictures of the completed lapbook. This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!



← Folder 1



Folder 2

Yellowstone National Park Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet 1: Location

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold like a matchbook so that the title and image are on the front. Glue into folder #1 (see layout).

Completion Instructions: Where is Yellowstone National Park located? Write your answer inside this booklet. You may choose to mark it on the map as well.

Booklet 2: Obsidian

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. Glue into folder #1 (see layout).

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, tell about this special stone.

Booklet 3: Complex Trail System

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. Glue into folder #1 (see layout).

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, tell about the complex trail system used by tribes of the area. Also, tell what you learned about Bannock Trail.

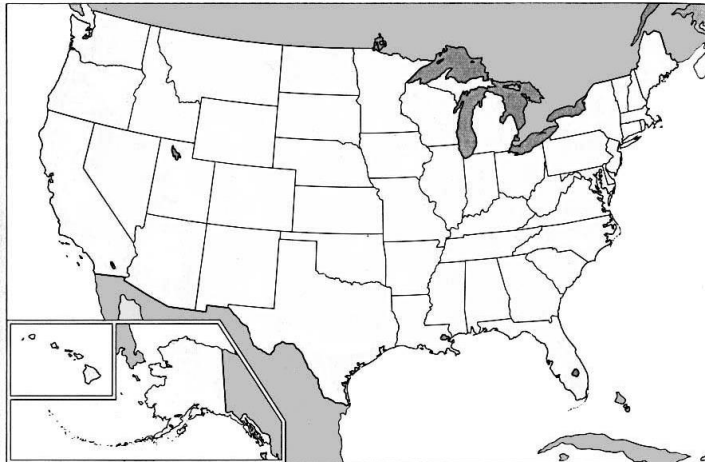
Booklet 4: Sheep Eaters

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. Glue into folder #1 (see layout).

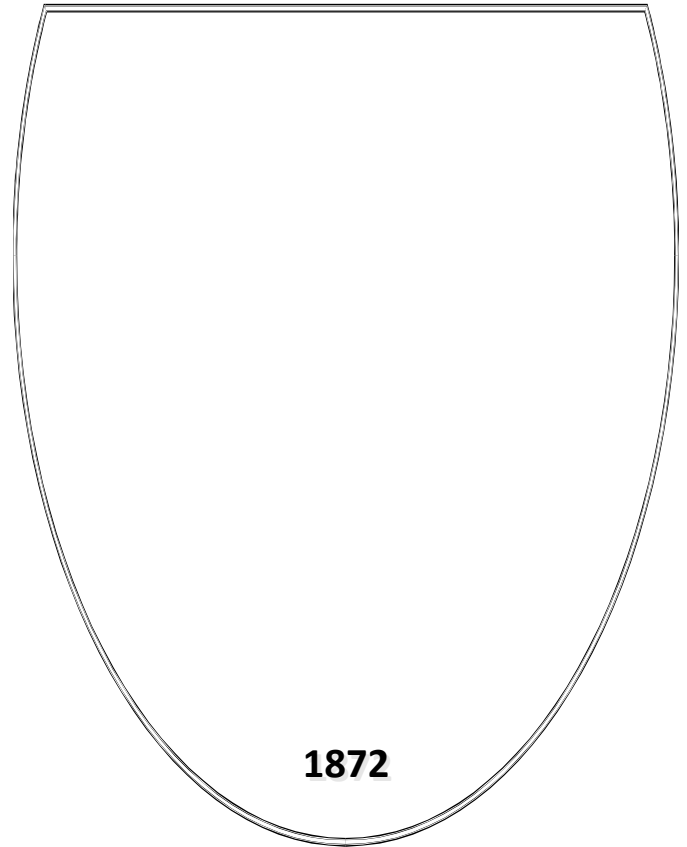
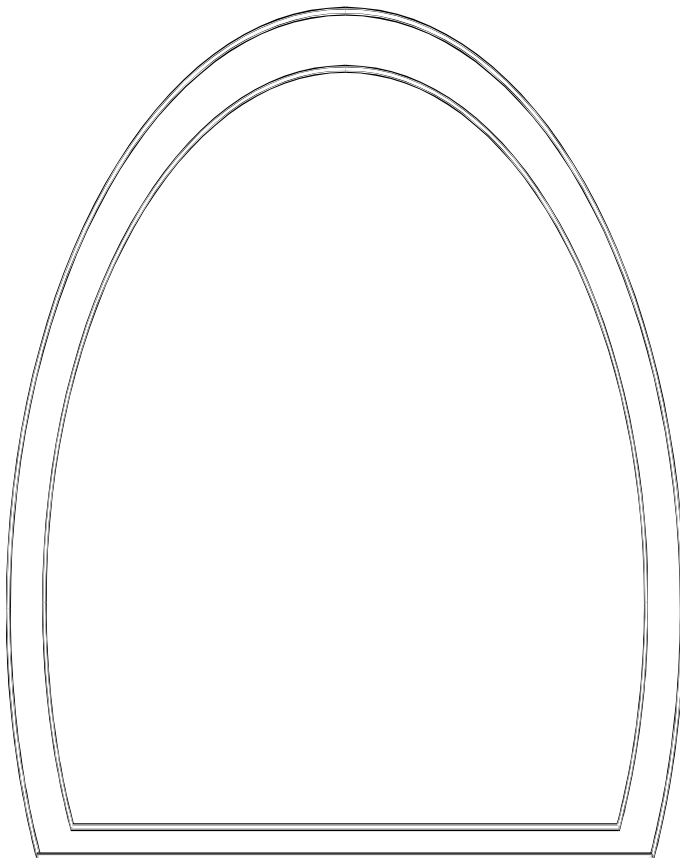
Completion Instructions: Who were the Sheep Eaters, and where did they live? Explain your answers here.



Location

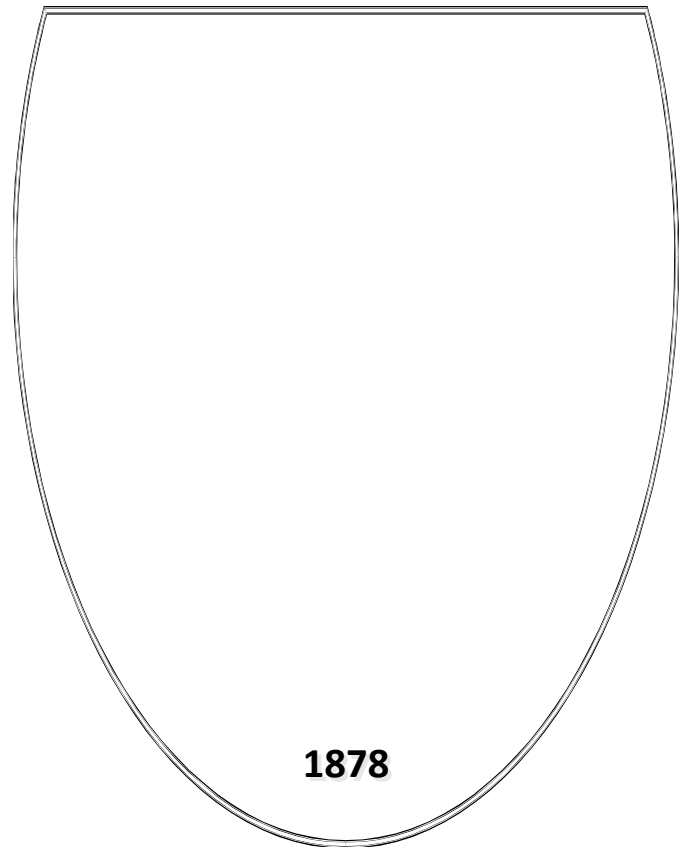




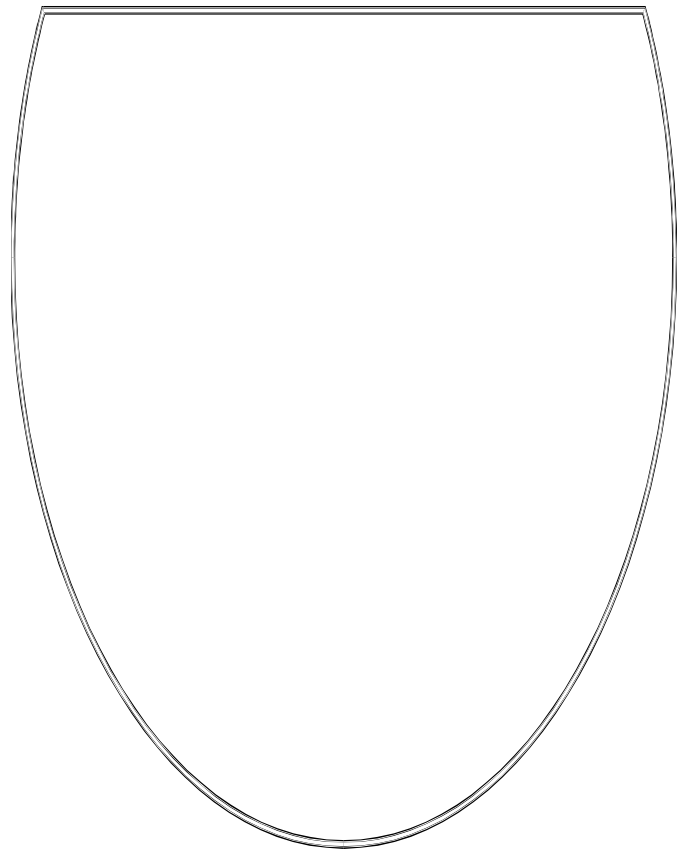
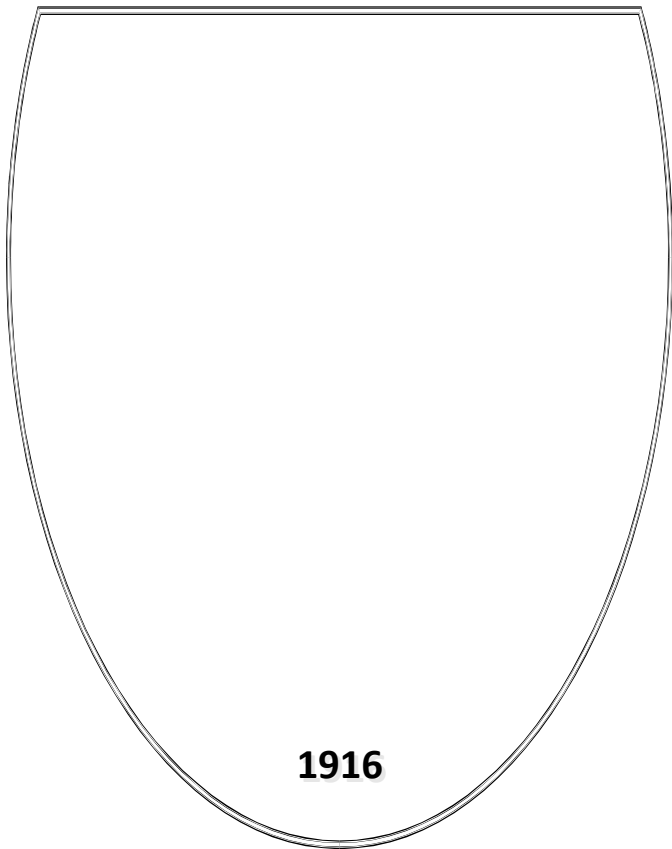
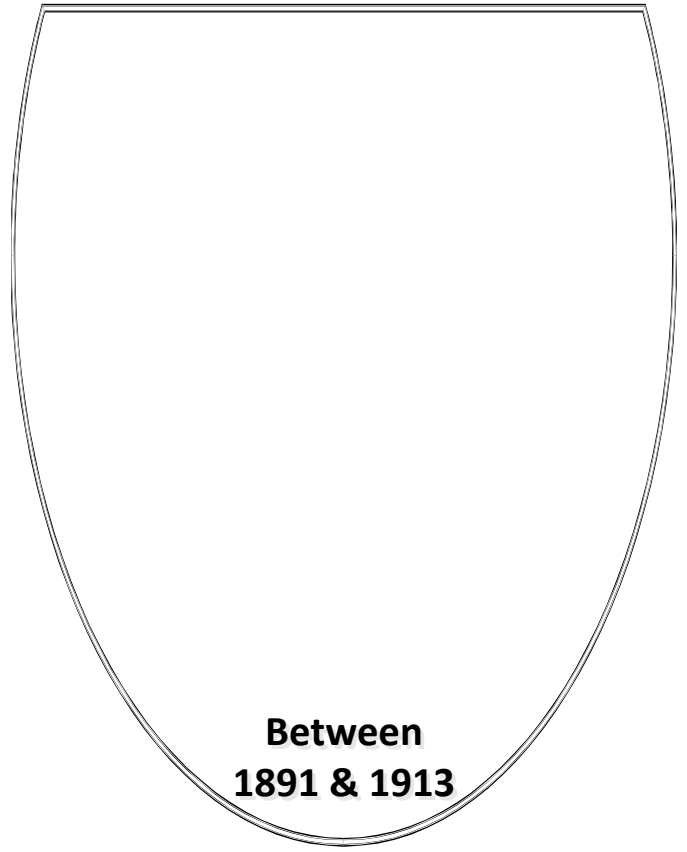
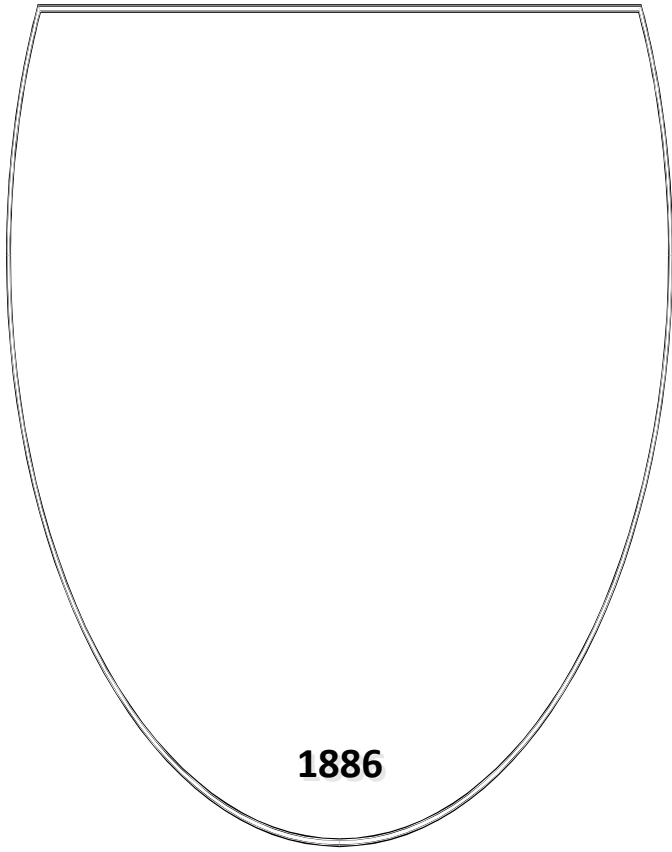


1872

National Park



1878





Yellowstone National Park

Lapbook Study Guide

There is a place in the western United States, known as Yellowstone National Park. Located in the northwestern corner of Wyoming, near the borders with Idaho and Montana, this area is unique in landforms, thermal features, known as geysers, as well as flora and fauna. This park spans over 3,468.4 square miles, is made up of canyons, thermal features, lakes, rivers and is all centered on the Yellowstone Caldera, the largest super volcano on the continent.

Yellowstone National Park is a place of rugged beauty. The geysers, lakes, ponds, wildlife all combine to make a natural wonderland. Whether covered in snow in the depths of winter, or bathed in the warm summer sunshine, a place has drawn people to it for thousands of years. It has such an amazing collection of landscape features that it was selected to be the first national park ever founded, anywhere in the world. The United States government set the land aside to be preserved and protected from human settlements.

People

People have been in and around Yellowstone for about 11,000 years. We have no records of their lives, except for artifacts found in the area. From the stone tools and projectiles found there, we know that these tribes were nomadic hunters, who followed the herds of large animals, such as elk, bison, big horn sheep, black bear, and coyote. This was the major food source for these tribes.

The Indians who inhabited this region over the centuries not only hunted for food, but also foraged for vegetation. A special stone, known as obsidian, found in the area and used for making spear tips and arrowheads, as well as other weapons and tools. It was also used for trading and has been found west of the Rocky Mountains and as far east as Ohio.

The complex trail system, used by the tribes of the area, led to and from the Yellowstone country. They used these trails to access the best areas of hunting, finding plants and minerals. One such trail, known as “Bannock Trail”, is still visible. These trails, the introduction of horses in the 17th century, and guns benefitted the American Indians in many ways. They all made hunting game easier.

One particular tribe of Shoshone, known as Sheep Eaters, lived in the mountainous terrain and chose not to use horses. They used dogs to help with their hunting and made very elaborate bows and arrows. They made bows from the horns of bighorn sheep and used porcupine quills, which were prized among the Plains Indians.

In 1806, William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, passed to the north of Yellowstone, but not through the area of the geysers and hot springs. The Indians told Clark of the great lake, known as Yellowstone Lake, but he never saw it for himself. John Colter was a member of Lewis and Clark Expedition. He later joined the Missouri Fur Trading Company, and he is thought to be the first Euro-American to see the lake and the geysers.

After Colter, came the hunters and trappers, looking for beaver pelts, which were in high demand in the eastern U.S. from 1822-1840. One of the best-known trappers was Jim Bridger, who was known for his tall tales about “Hell bubbling up” and of rivers “that ran so fast they got hot on the bottom”. As you can imagine, people did not believe much of his stories, but they were not lies, as much as exaggeration. There were warm rivers, hot water, and mud that boils and bubbles, and a huge petrified forest, but these were fairy tales to most people who read Bridger’s stories. By 1840, the beaver population was almost extinct, and the trappers left the area for other regions.

Around 1860, gold prospectors took the place of the trappers. One such prospector was Walter DeLacy, who provided the first map of the Yellowstone area in 1865. Most of the prospectors never found the riches that they were looking for, but they did provide stories and compelled others to visit the area.

In 1869, three men from Montana spent 36 days exploring the

