



Grades 2-7

American Revolution

Learning Lapbook with Study Guides

Study Guides written by Michelle Miller,

author of *TruthQuest History*™

Sample Page



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and
Receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll receive great discount codes, special offers, find out
what's new and what's to come!**

Sample Page

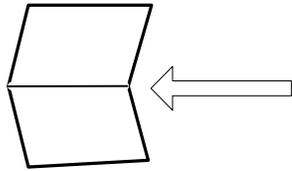
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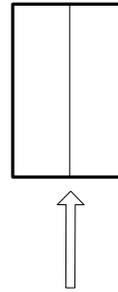
Special thank you to Michelle Miller,
author of TruthQuest History™,
for her writing of the study guides for this lapbook!
Check out TruthQuest History™ at
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Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

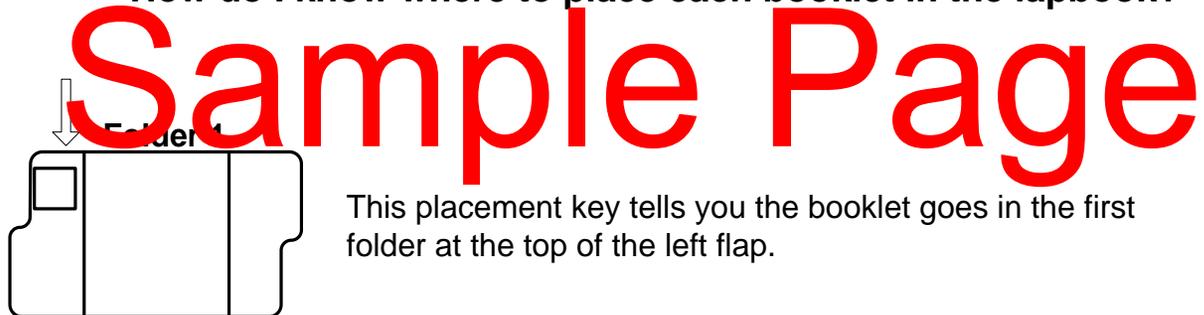


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as “cover label.”

How do I know where to place each booklet in the lapbook?



This placement key tells you the booklet goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

A booklet placement key is at the top of every booklet page. This key shows where that particular booklet will go in that folder.

Lapbook Assembly Choices

(see photos on how to fold and glue your folders together)

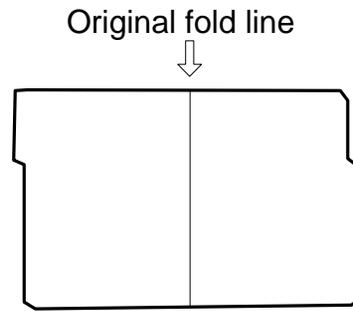
We recommend using Zip Dry Glue.

Choice #1 -Do not glue your folders together until you have completely finished all three folders. It is easier to work with one folder instead of two or three glued together.

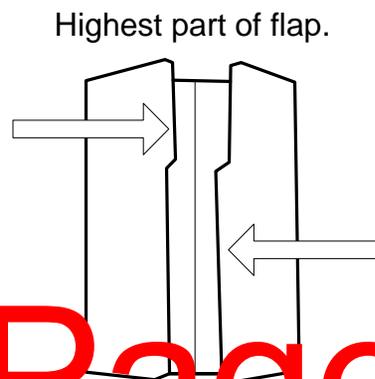
Choice #2 -Glue all of your folders together before beginning. Some children like to see the entire project as they work on it. It helps with keeping up with which folder you are supposed to be working in. The choices are completely up to you and your child!

Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.



For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



Sample Page

Glue your folders together by putting glue (or you may staple) on the inside of the flaps. Then press the newly glued flaps together with your hands until they get a good strong hold to each other. Follow this step to add as many folders as you need for your project. Most of our lapbooks have either 2 or 3 folders.

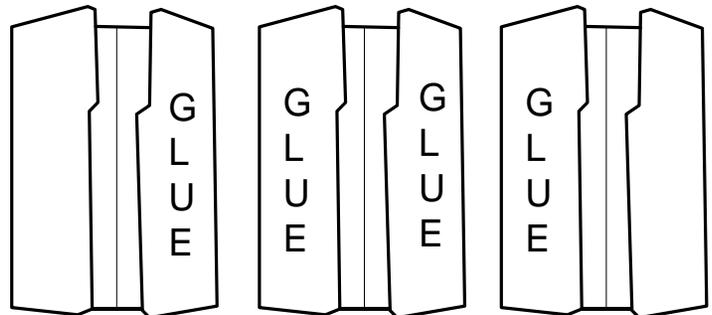
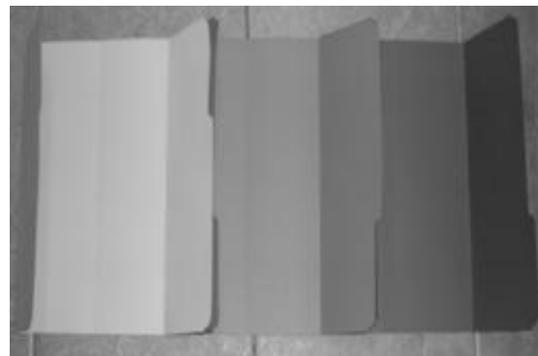
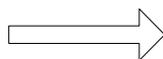


Photo of a completed lapbook base



Supplies and Storage

- *Lapbook Pages
- *3 Colored File Folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue
- *Stapler
- *Brads (not needed for every lapbook. If brads are not available, a stapler will do.)
- *Hole Puncher (again, not needed for every lapbook.)

To make the storage system (optional)

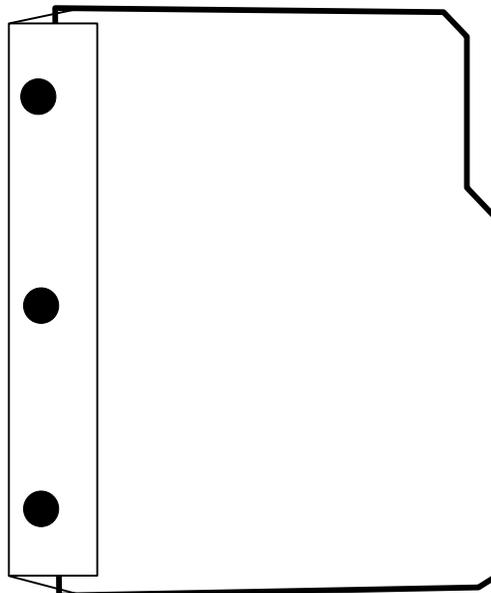
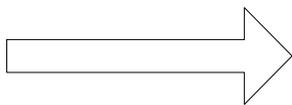
See details below about the use of a storage system.

- *Duct tape (any color)
- *One 3-ring binder
- *Hole Puncher

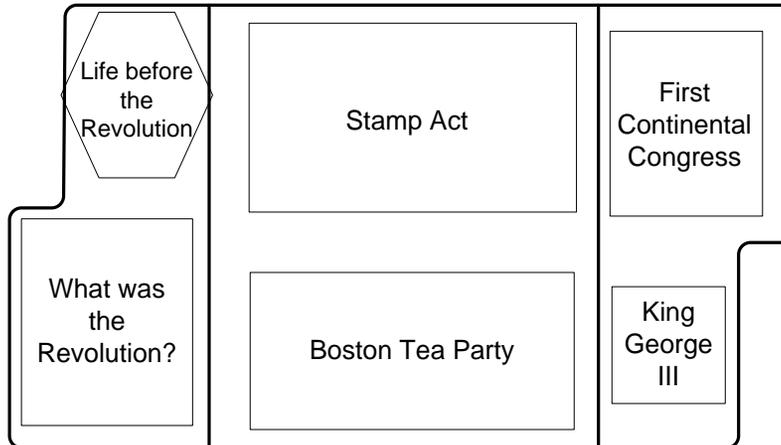
My child has made several lapbooks. Can I store all of the lapbooks together in one place?

Yes! A three-ring binder serves as a great place to keep your lapbooks. This method of storage not only keeps your lapbooks from getting lost but also keeps them neat and readily available to share with Dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When you are through sharing your lapbooks, just place the three-ring binder back on your bookshelf! Below are step-by-step directions on how to prepare each lapbook to be placed in a three-ring binder.

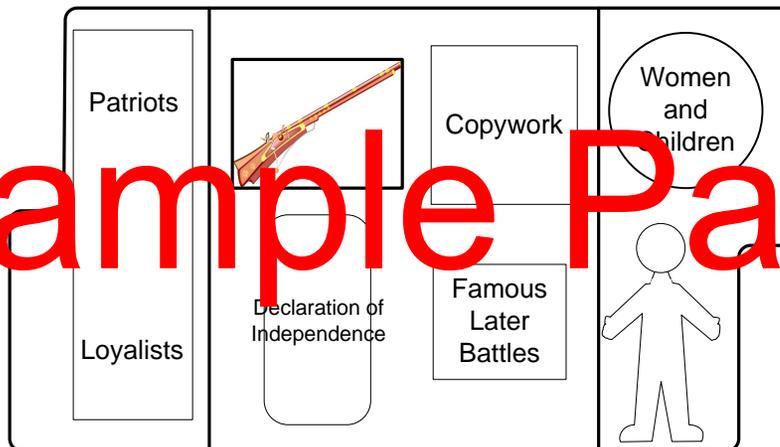
Close the lapbook. Measure a piece of duct tape that is as long as the lapbook. Place the edge of the duct tape on the top edge of the lapbook. Then fold the duct tape over so that it can be placed on the bottom edge. Make sure to leave enough duct tape sticking out from the edges to punch three holes. Be careful when punching the holes that you do not punch the holes in the folder. If you do, that's okay. Then place in three-ring binder. Depending on the size of your three-ring binder, you can store many lapbooks in it.



Folder 1

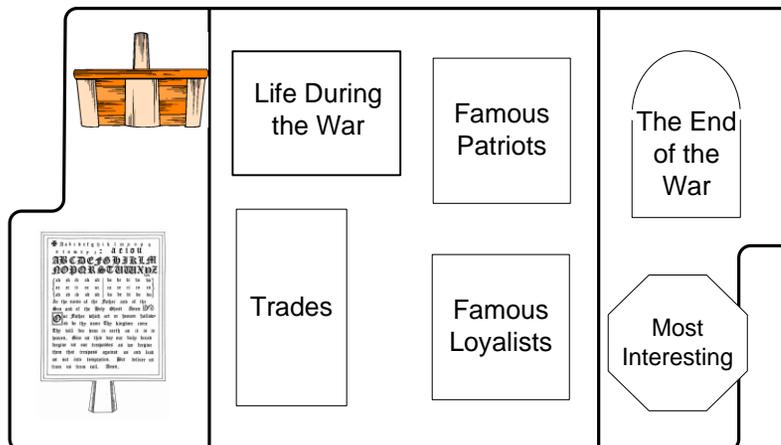


Folder 2



Sample Page

Folder 3



Cut off this piece and glue scene to front of closed lapbook.
Draw Paul Revere on his horse. Add details like a road, trees, people, etc.

American Revolution



Sample Page

What was life like before the American Revolution?

If you could look back in time, to the years before the American Revolution, you would see that life is quite similar in any age. Families loved each other, and worked hard together. The children contributed much to the family, whether they all lived on a farm or ran a little shop and lived above it. They went to church, and often had their lessons around the kitchen table. People wanted to build a homestead, a town, and a future!

To help them thrive, it was important that those ruling America be leading rightly, as God would have them do. Yes, the Bible says that government is to be a “servant of God” by rewarding those who do good and punishing those who do evil (Romans 13:3-4). Since God alone can decide what is good and evil, we see that government is to enforce *His* standards. Simple!

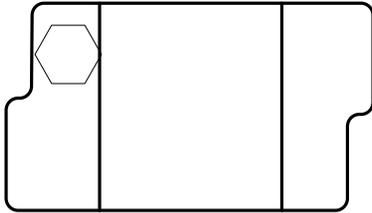
But if so simple, how was it going in America? Who was the boss? Who was governing? How were they doing? *Good question!* Let’s ask the Lord to help us see the answers as we dig in, so we can learn to be good leader-servants too!

As you may know, many different countries back in Europe (the “Old World”) sent explorers westward across the ocean after Christopher Columbus, who was looking for a “back door” to China, India, and the “Spice Islands.” Instead he bumped into an entirely unknown (at the time) mass of land in 1492. You’re standing on it! Once word of his discovery spread, the race was on! Other European nations (always at war with each other, and panicked that a rival might have an advantage) sent explorers to this New World as quickly as they could! It was no easy task. In fact, the risks were enormous in the 1500s. But gradually, many European nations had explored and claimed land here in the Americas for themselves.

The vast land was so little understood that they hardly knew what to do with it, beyond sending a few daring adventurers to seek gold and furs. But eventually, a handful of brave souls dared to establish little settlements, such as the Englishmen headed to Jamestown (1607). The Spanish had a fort in St. Augustine, Florida. Some persecuted French believers sought refuge in what is now North Carolina. Then more English families came—the wonderful Pilgrims and Puritans—who founded Plymouth (with the miraculous help of Squanto) and nearby Boston (which would become a leader in the American Revolution!) Then the Swedes sent settlers, and the Dutch! Pretty soon, the eastern coastline (seaboard) of America was a patchwork of different *colonies* (settlements under the control of founding power) run by several European kings and queens, each speaking their own languages.

But those European rulers kept fighting with each other back in the Old World and here in the New World too. There was always a winner and a loser. What did the winner often get in the peace treaty? The loser’s lands in the New World! By the time the American Revolution was on the horizon in the 1750s, England (Britain) controlled the colonies in what is now America, France had almost all of what is now Canada, and Spain had Florida and the American Southwest. The stage was set in the colonies....

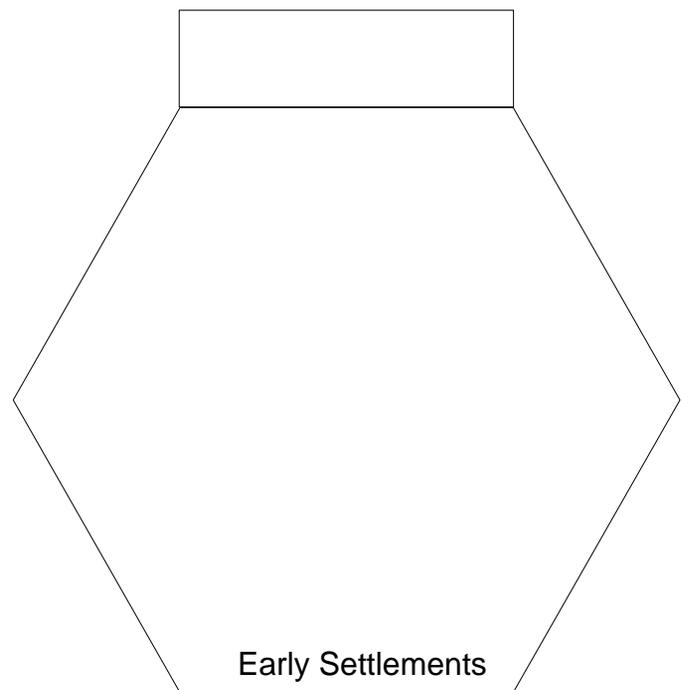
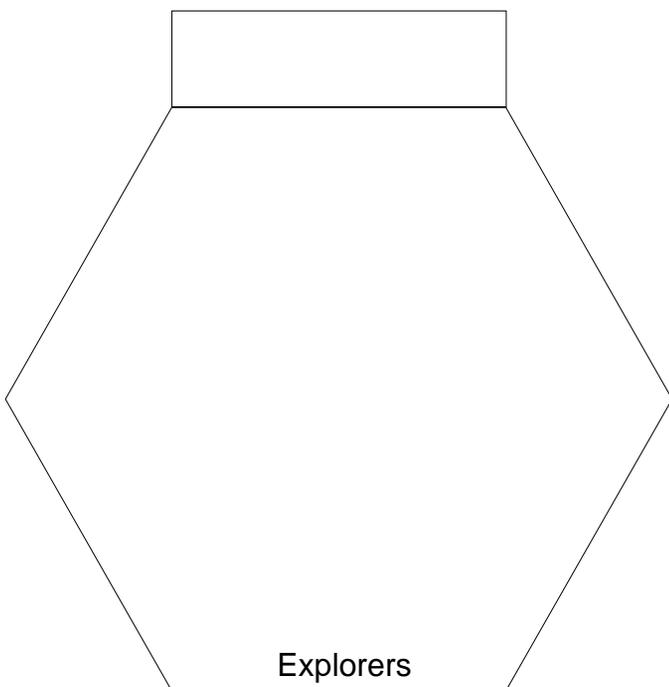
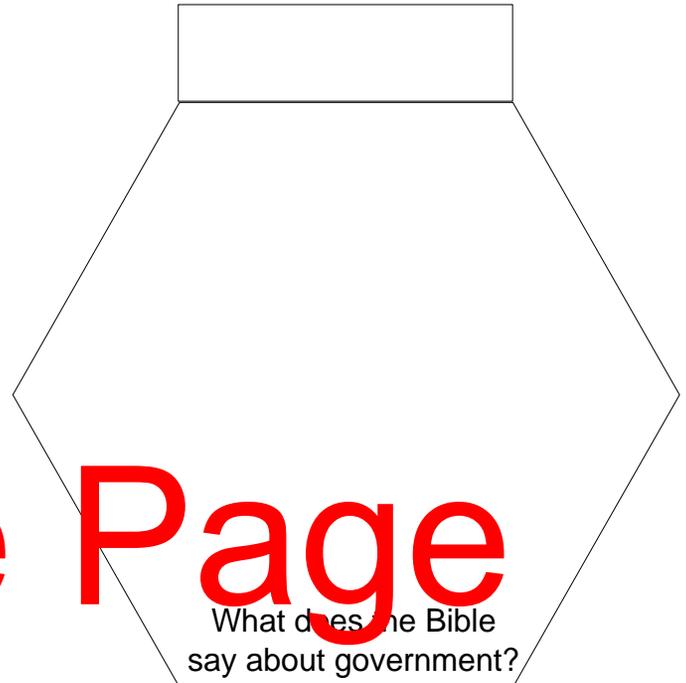
Folder 1



Read What was life like before the Revolution?

Cut out each of the pieces from this page. Stack with title page on top and staple at the top in the rectangle area. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: On each booklet, write what you have learned.



What was the Revolution?

We just said that by the time of the 1750s and 1760s, the American colonies were all under England's control. There were thirteen of them, and while they bickered with each other, they were each well-established. They weren't rough frontier outposts any more, and most of the native Indian tribes had been pressed westward to more remote areas.

Indeed, the American colonies were starting to look a lot like the "Mother Country," England/Britain. There were great harbors, especially in Boston. It was busy with majestic ships from around the world. Prosperous farms had long been hewn out of the wilderness. Hardworking craftsmen had solid homes. The most successful owned very fine homes on the handsome city boulevards, and sent their young men to elite English and American colleges. The Thirteen Colonies had come a long way. They could hold their heads high, even if the English snubbed them as backwoods rubes.

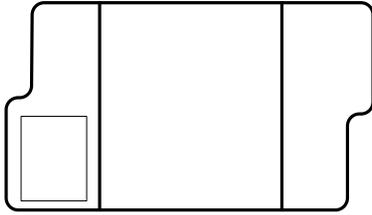
Sometimes, the American colonists held their heads a bit *too* high, and started thinking that they had built their farms, towns, and cities, their universities and fine churches, all by themselves. It is always easy to forget God when life seems "easy" and we don't think we "need" Him as much. Thankfully, the Lord sent George Whitefield and John Wesley to give the colonists a good talking-to! Many in this "Great Awakening" turned their hearts more sincerely to the Lord... and just in time too, for a huge event was on the horizon that would require every bit of the Lord's purity and strength in their hearts!

Yes, the man ruling England at the time, King George III, was a very willful man, who later became mentally ill. Like the English rulers before him, he didn't usually think he needed to "follow the rules," but rather thought he was "above the law." He wished to do as he pleased, so ignored important, long-established political rights which had long been understood for all Englishmen. In fact, England recognized more importance for its individual people than did France or Spain (these latter two had different religious values, which always determine political values). And the American colonists felt as English as if they'd been born in London, and thus deserved the same protections from the whims of a bossy king. For example, it had long held that there could be no "taxation without representation." This meant that the taxed citizens must be allowed to elect a body of representatives that had also a say in the government. But King George was quite irritated by colonial resistance, so began disbanding the representative bodies in the colonies, saying that the Americans didn't have the same protections as those living in England (who elected a Parliament which helped pass taxes and laws).

The Parliament and many colonial leaders tried to talk through the challenges and reach a reasonable solution, for all wanted to stay united! But that is not what happened. There were many stages in the progression...but it would eventually come to war: *the American Revolution!*

Please remember one thing: it was not a revolution *against* being governed (the American patriots were not rebels). Rather, it was a revolution *toward* better government! What a difference!

Folder 1



Read What was the Revolution?

Cut out the pieces from this page and the next two pages. Do not cut off the tabs. Stack with the tabs in order and the cover page on top. Staple down the left side and glue into lapbook.

Directions: On each booklet, write what you have learned.



Name the 13 colonies

Life in the colonies

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Sample Page

Whitefield and Wesley

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

What did King
George want in
America?

Sample Page

Stamp Act

It is sometimes the little things that make a big difference! Have you ever heard that said? Well, here is a good example!

Or, maybe we should say it a differently! Sometimes the things that *look* little really are big! You see, the English government decided to issue a new tax in the colonies. It required them to pay for an official stamp on important documents, newspapers, and magazines. Furthermore, many could only be printed on paper produced back in England. This “Stamp Act” was passed in 1765.

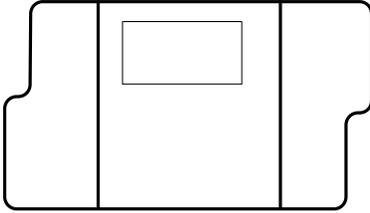
Sure, they weren't excited about these costs, but the issue was greater than that; we hinted at it in the last section. This tax was imposed (levied) without the colonial legislatures having any vote. This was a violation of the long-standing principle that to be taxed, one must be represented, remember? This had begun way, way, way back in English history (AD 1215) when the aristocrats pinned down Prince John (of “Robin Hood” fame) while his brother, Richard the Lionheart, the true king, was away fighting in the Crusades. They worked together to get John—who had outraged everyone with his extreme abuses—to sign the most important political document of English history: the Great Charter. You may know it better by its Latin name, *Magna Carta*.

Well, this Stamp Act was seen as a violation of every English principle, way back to that *Magna Carta* which made each English heart beat with pride, for it was a first step in important freedoms that few other countries experienced.

So, the stamps were small, but the offense was large! It was like the “straw that broke the camel's back,” and the American colonists could see that the English king really didn't care about the legal principles. This was scary! A ruler who does whatever he wishes can hurt anyone and everyone! He doesn't pay attention to God's laws either, which are best for everyone, *always*—and that is the scariest thing of all!

Well, the colonies began to put aside their squabbles and work together in a new way. They set up “Committees of Correspondence” which wrote letters to their friends, neighbors, and newspaper editors, alerting everyone to George's tyranny. A group called the “Sons of Liberty” formed and stirred up some real action, and the stamp agents were afraid to do their jobs! I mention these to you now because you are seeing Americans begin to band together and resist wrongful government. This was a very important stride!

Folder 1



Read The Stamp Act.

Cut book out as one piece. Cut on dotted lines to make tabs. Fold tabs over to the left creasing on the solid line. You want to see the heading. Glue booklet into lapbook.

Directions: Under each tab, write what you have learned.

Sample Page

When was the
Stamp Act
passed?

What does
“levied”
mean?

*What was
the Magna
Carta?*

What were
the Sons of
Liberty?