



Grades 2-7

Freedom Isn't Free

***Honoring the Men and Women of the
United States Military***

Learning Lapbook



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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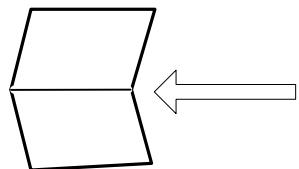
**While you are there, sign up for our email newsletter and receive a FREE lapbook!
You'll also receive great discount codes, special offers, find out what's new and what's to come!**

Join us on Facebook!

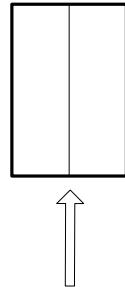
Clipart is from www.clipart.com

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

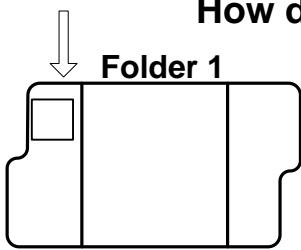


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

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 template in the folder?



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

Lapbook Assembly Choices

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

We recommend using Zip Dry Glue or Elmer's Extreme.

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

Choice #2 -Glue both 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!

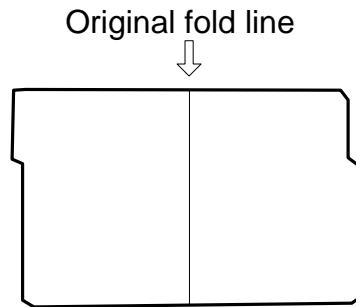
How Do I Use the Lapbook with the Class?

Listen to the class. You may take notes using the NICK notes form (found in the back) we provide. After class, construct your lapbook. Use the information from your NICK notes and from the Power Point slides to fill in the answers to the booklets.

You may also wish to have your lapbook put together before class. Doing this will familiarize you with the info that will be presented in class. Then fill in the answers to the booklets after class.

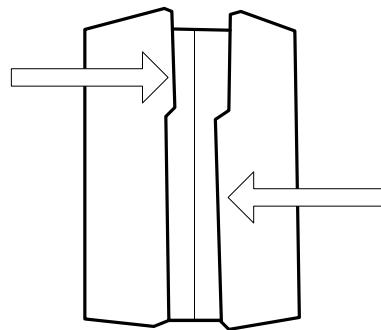
Folding a Lapbook Base

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.*

Highest part of flap.



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.

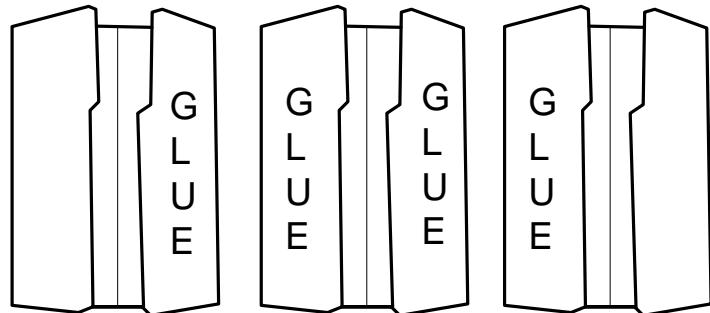
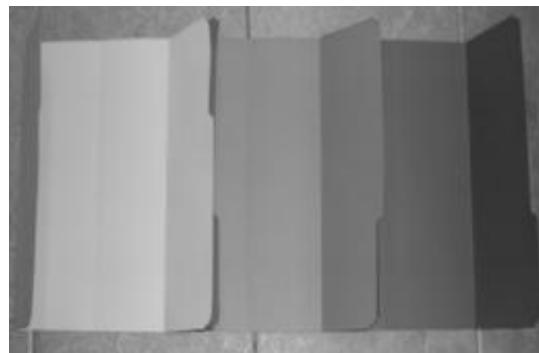
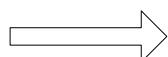
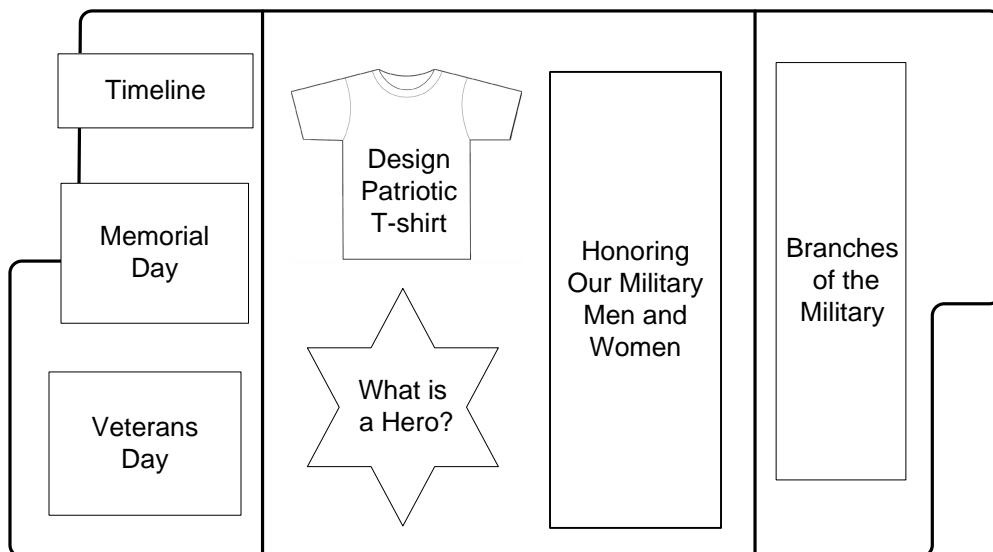


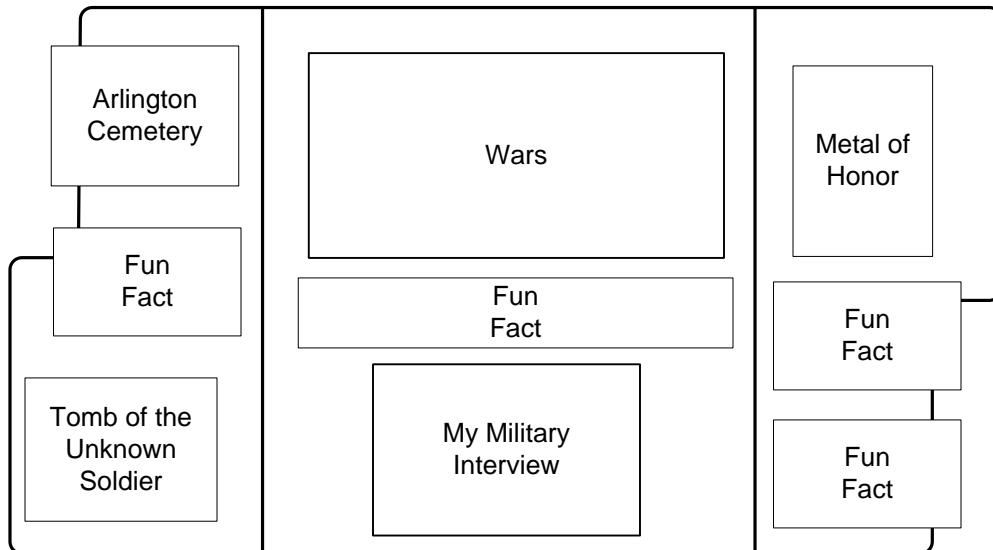
Photo of a completed lapbook base



Folder 1



Folder 2

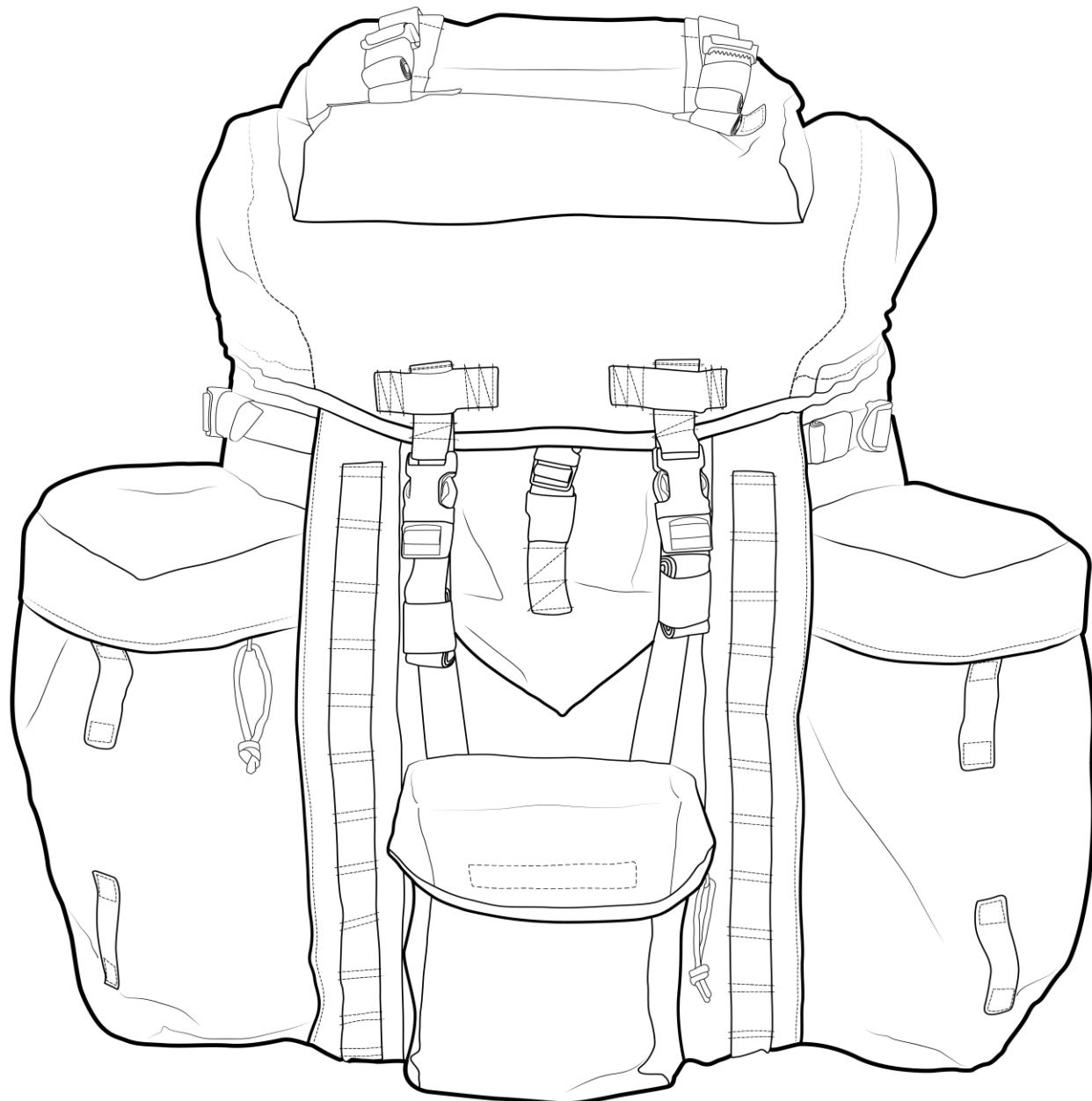


Keep in mind that children of the same age can have very different academic and motor skills.

Some children may have trouble writing in some of the smaller spaces of this lapbook. If this describes your child, we encourage you to let your child dictate the answers and you write for him. A lapbook is to be a fun project, not stressful.

Color the soldier's pack. On the lines, write some things the soldier would pack.

Cut around the dotted line and glue to front of closed lapbook.

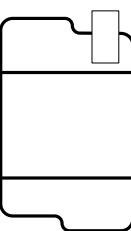


What are
some things a
soldier packs?

Folder 1

Cut out booklet as one piece. Fold the back bottom section up in back and then fold the flaps back and glue to make a pocket. Cut out the timeline strip. Fold and store in pocket.

Directions: On the timeline, write the dates some of the events that you read about during this study. Everything from this lapbook will not necessarily fit.



Outfitters

A Day Set Aside

Freedom is not free. It requires brave citizens to defend and even die for freedom. Over a million men and women have served in United States Armed Forces, which consists of the Navy, Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

There are two special days set aside to honor those who have served in the armed forces. One is Memorial Day and the other is Veteran's Day.

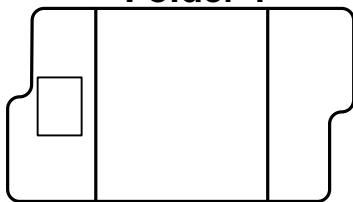
Memorial Day

Formerly known as Decoration Day, the final Friday in May has been declared as Memorial Day. It was originally set aside to remember those who fought in the Civil War. On this day we are to remember and honor the men and women who died while serving their country as a member of the United States military.

Veterans Day

In 1918, Congress declared November 11 of each year as Armistice Day, a legal holiday to remember those who had served in World War I. But in 1954, veterans' organizations lobbied for the holiday to be more inclusive - and Armistice Day was changed to Veterans Day to honor *all* veterans who served in the armed forces.

Folder 1



Read A Day Set Aside

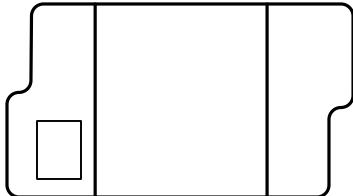
Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, tell about Memorial Day.

Memorial Day



Folder 1



Read A Day Set Aside

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the booklet, tell about Veterans Day.

Veterans Day

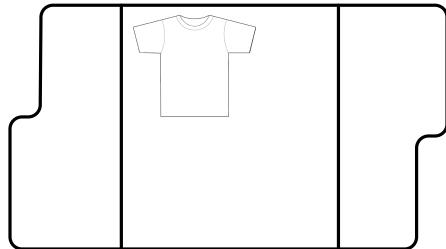


How Can I Show Honor?

There are many ways that you can honor someone who has served or is currently serving in the U.S. military.

- Learn about America's wars and why they were fought.
- Proudly display your American flag.
- Plant a tree in memory of those who died fighting for our country.
- Visit a local retirement home and chat with some elderly veterans who will share their stories.
- Simply smile and say thank you!
- Place a flag or flowers on a veteran's grave.
- Take time to help out a family member whose loved one has deployed. Mow the lawn, bring them dinner, or help with the children.
- Attend a parade in your city or town.
- If your parents or someone you know owns a business, ask them to offer a discount to veterans and current military men and women.
- Create a poster that thanks all that have served.
- Say a prayer for those who have been wounded or those having to spend time away from their family.
- Wear patriotic clothing, such as red, white, and blue.
- Send a care package to a someone serving overseas.

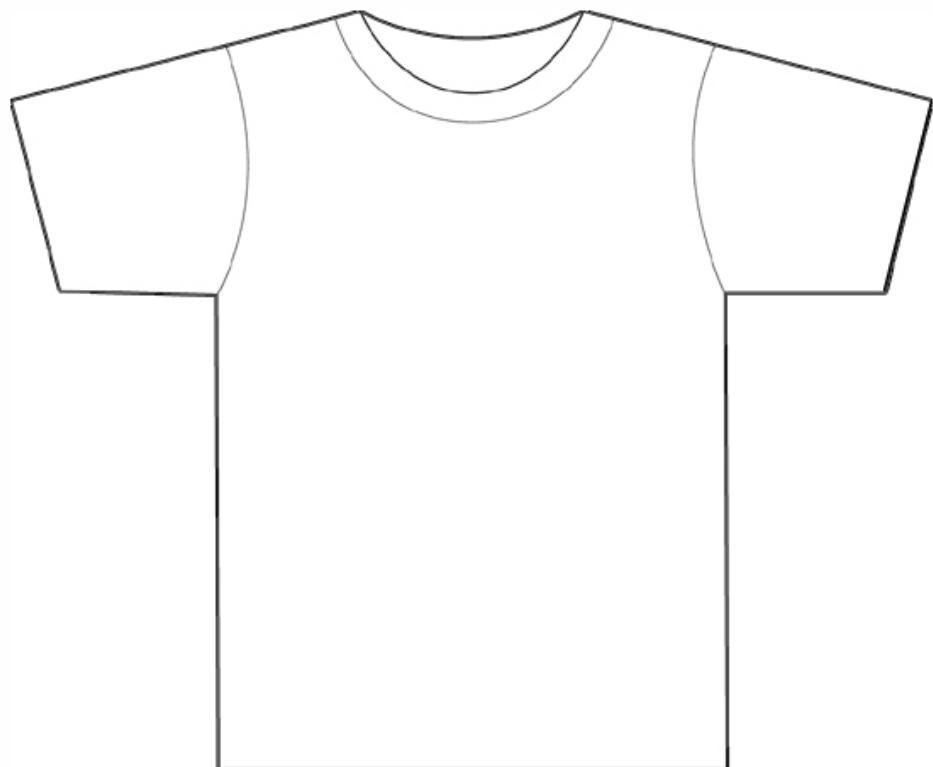
Folder 1



Read How Can I Show Honor?

Cut out as one piece. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Design your own patriotic t-shirt!



Honoring Our Military Men and Women



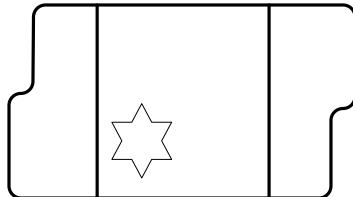
Folder 1

Read How Can I Show Honor?

Cut out booklet as one piece. Glue into the lapbook.

Directions: On the booklet, list the things that you plan to do to honor our military men and women.

Folder 1



There is no study guide for this booklet. Your thoughts for this will be very personalized. You are to think about what makes a member of the military a hero.
Cut out each booklet. Stack on top of each other and fasten with a brad. Glue into lapbook.
Directions: Inside of the booklet, write your thoughts.



An American Hero

BRANCHES OF THE MILITARY

ARMY

The Army is one of the oldest and largest military service. It was established June 1775.

The Army's main function is to protect and defend the United States (and its interests) by way of ground troops, armor (tanks), artillery, attack helicopters, tactical nuclear weapons, etc.

AIR FORCE

Known as the baby of the military, the Air Force was created in 1947. The primary mission of the Air Force is to defend the United States (and its interests) through exploitation of air and space. It operates fighter aircraft, tanker aircraft, light and heavy bomber aircraft, transport aircraft, and helicopters.

COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard was created in 1915. In times of peace, it deals with law enforcement, boating safety, sea rescue, and illegal immigration control. In times of war, the Coast teams up with the Navy. The Coast Guard operates ships, boats, aircraft and shore stations that conduct a variety of missions. It is the smallest branch of the military.

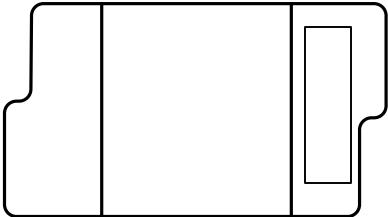
NAVY

The Navy was officially established by the Continental Congress in 1775. The Navy defends the right to travel and trade freely on the world's oceans and protects national interests overseas. It operates naval ships, aircraft carriers and destroyers

MARINES CORPS

The Marines Corps was established in November 1775. Their primary specialty is to assault, capture, and control "beach heads," which then provide a route to attack the enemy from almost any direction. They like to use their own air power, consisting primarily of fighter and fighter/bomber aircraft and attack helicopters. The Marines are often first on the ground in combat situations.

Folder 1



Read Branches of the Military.

Cut out each booklet on this page and the next. Stack on top of each and staple at the top. Glue into lapbook.

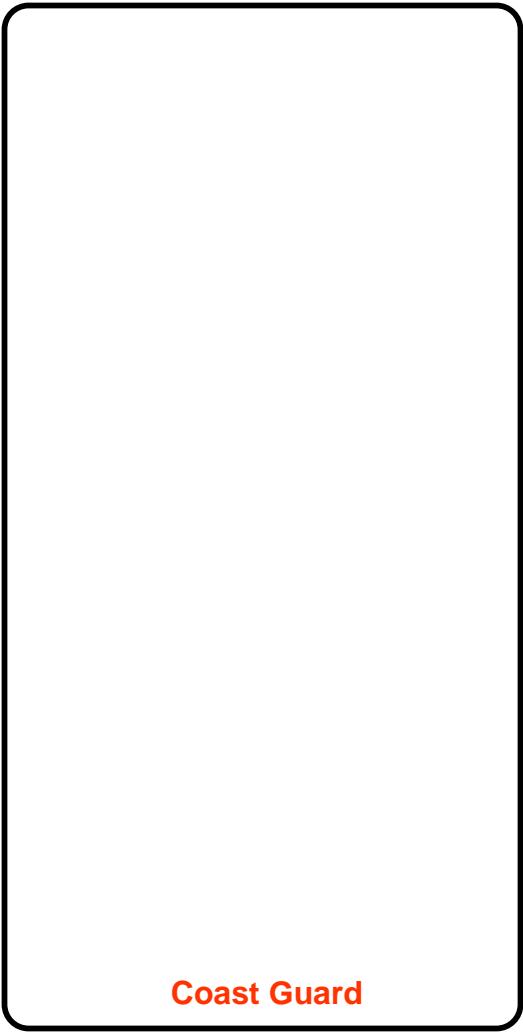
Directions: On the pages of the booklet, tell about the branch.

Branches of Military

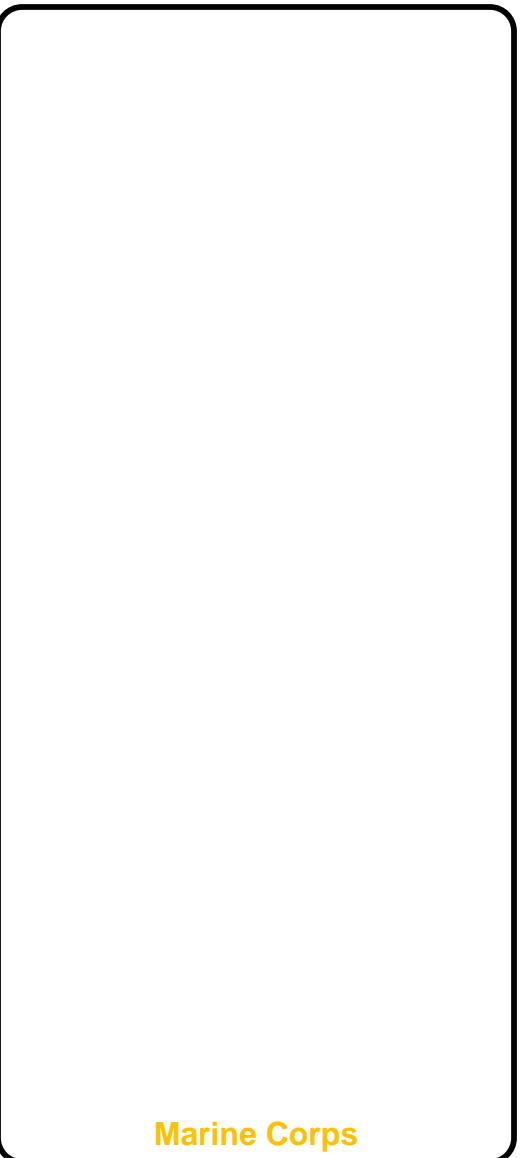


Army

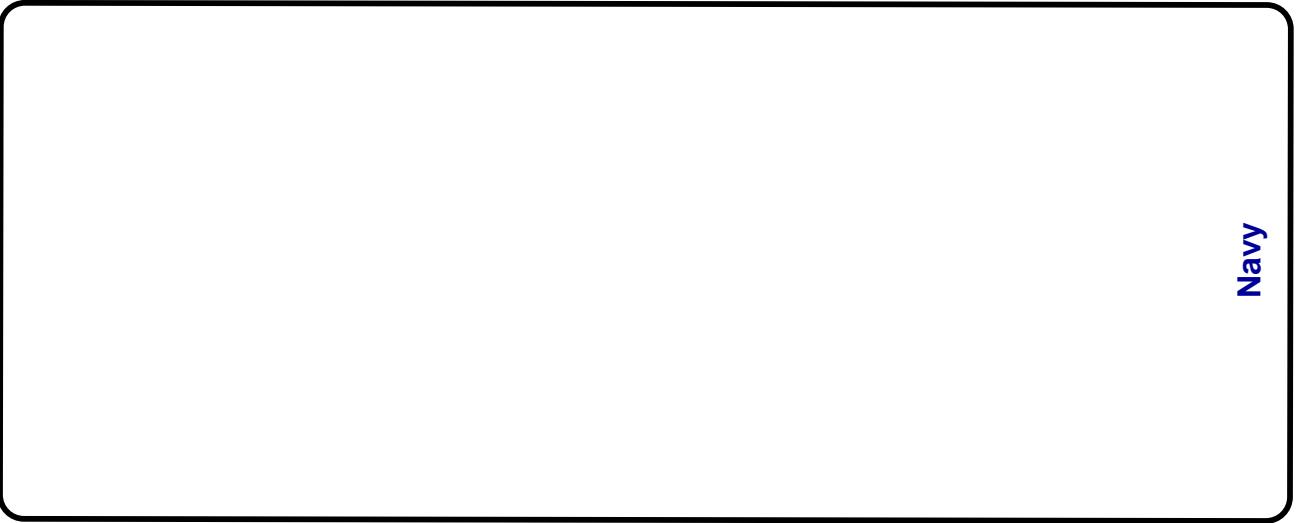
Air Force



Coast Guard



Marine Corps



Navy

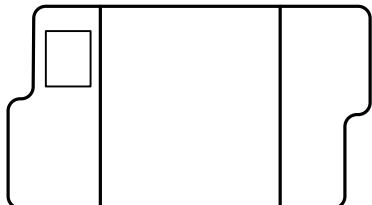
Arlington National Cemetery

Located in Arlington, Virginia, Arlington National Cemetery honors those men and women who served in the Armed Forces. Currently, there are over 260,000 people buried in there and approximately 5,400 burials are conducted each year.

Arlington National Cemetery contains veterans from all the nation's wars, from the American Revolution through the Persian Gulf War, as well as presidents, chief justices, and astronauts. It is one of two national cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army (the other being Soldiers' and Airmen's Home in Washington, DC).

Approximately four million people visit Arlington National Cemetery each year. Some of the more popular sites in Arlington National Cemetery include the Tomb of the Unknowns and the grave of former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. With his grave marked with an eternal flame, John F. Kennedy is one of only two presidents to be interred into Arlington National Cemetery. The other president, William Howard Taft, is also one of only two former Chief Justices interred in Arlington National Cemetery (the other Chief Justice is Earl Warren).

Folder 2



Read Arlington National Cemetery.

Cut out as one piece. Fold backwards on the red center line. Turn over and cut on the dotted line. Turn back over so that title is facing you. Now fold booklet backwards on the black line so that only title is showing. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Write what you have learned about the Arlington National Cemetery.



Arlington National Cemetery

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

Located in Arlington National Cemetery, in Arlington, Va., the Tomb of the Unknowns stands on top of a hill facing east toward Washington, DC. Also known as the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, it was constructed to mark the grave of an unidentified American soldier from World War I. It was opened for public visitation on April 9, 1932.

The Tomb is made of white Yule marble and is rectangular in shape with columns set into the surface. In total, it weighs approximately 124 tons and is over 8 feet tall. The side that faces Washington, DC contains three Greek figures that are engraved into the marble and represent Peace, Victory, and Valor. The back on the Tomb has the following inscribed:

**HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER
KNOWN BUT TO GOD**

On April 6, 1948, the Tomb Guard of the U.S. Army's 3rd Infantry Regiment (also known as The Old Guard) began guarding the Tomb 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The method used to guard the Tomb is very specific. While on duty, the sentinel crosses a 63-foot rubber surfaced walkway in exactly 21 steps. He then faces the Tomb for 21 seconds, turns again, and pauses an additional 21 seconds before retracing his steps. The number 21 is symbolic of the highest salute according to dignitaries in military and state ceremonies. To prevent intruders, the sentinel always points his weapon away from the Tomb. Only under exceptional circumstances may the guard speak or break his silence. The guard will issue a warning if anyone attempts to enter the restricted area around the Tomb, but first will halt and bring his rifle to port arms.

Since the first interment (burial) of the Unknown Soldier from World War I, there have been three graves added for unknowns from World War II, Korea, and the Vietnam War. These unknowns were interred with their graves laid to the west of the World War I unknown. Due to the results of a DNA test in 1998, the Vietnam Unknown was identified as Air Force 1st Lt. Michael J. Blassie. His remains were removed (disinterred) from the grave site and it has been decided that the grave of the Vietnam Unknown will remain empty.

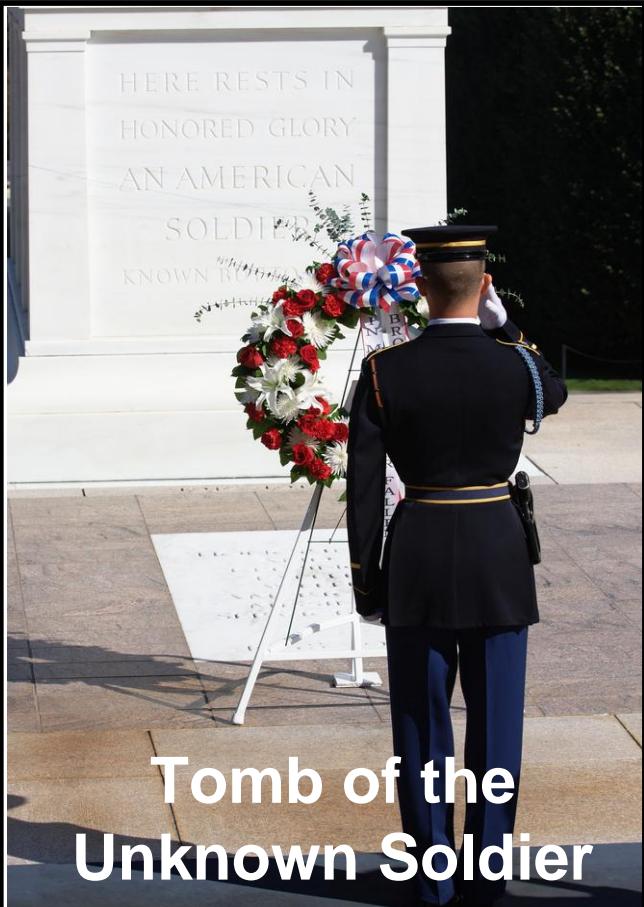
To learn more, check out Arlington National Cemetery's Web site. Information on the Tomb Guard may be found at the Society of the Honor Guard's Web site.

Source: <http://bensguide.gpo.gov/3-5/symbols/tomb.html> with permission

Folder 2

Fold your paper in half. Cut around the shape. DO NOT CUT ON THE FOLD. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Inside of the card, tell about The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



World War I

World War I involved several countries in Europe that were split into two sides. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey were sided together and called the Central Powers. Britain, Italy, France, Belgium, and Russia sided together and were called the Allies.

Because things were often very tense between the two sides, a war could start easily. And it did! On June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was visiting Bosnia, a small country just south of Austria-Hungary. He was assassinated by a Serbian student! One month later, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Germany came to the aid of Austria-Hungary, and Russia aided Serbia. Now the two sides were at war.

For four years, the two sides faced each other along a line called the Western Front. Deep trenches were dug for protection but those same trenches hindered each side from advancing very far against each other. Soldiers stayed in trenches for weeks at a time. Many men lost their lives coming out of the trenches to fight.

Eventually, Turkey and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers. Italy, Greece, and Portugal joined to help the Allies.

In 1917, America joined the war on the Allies' side when German u-boats sunk American ships going to Great Britain.

Germany launched one last attack on the Western front but failed. Germany surrendered. On June 28, 1919, Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles, a peace treaty with the Allies—but under protest. World War I had officially come to an end.

What day did the war begin?

What day did the war end?



World War II

World War II, also known as the Second World War, was fought from 1939-1945. Many countries took sides in this devastating war, either joining the Axis powers or the Allies. The Axis countries were Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The Allies countries were Britain, the USSR, the United States, New Zealand, Brazil, France, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Greece, Yugoslavia, Denmark, China, So. Africa, and Norway.

In 1933, Adolf Hitler was elected as the new leader of the German people. He called his political party the National Socialists or Nazis. Because of its defeat in World War I, Germany was forced to give up land and prohibited to have an army. Hitler promised to make his country great once more. With armed German soldiers, Hitler plotted to invade other countries and forcibly taking their land.

The war began in earnest on Friday, September 1, 1939, with the invasion of Poland. Over a million German soldiers and tanks stormed overland into Poland, while Stuka dive bombers flew overhead as support. Britain and France responded by declaring war on Germany but did little to help Poland. A year later, Germany invaded Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France. Germany had no problems taking over these countries. Germany then launched an unsuccessful air attack on Britain.

In Asia, Japan was expanding its empire. They attacked China and captured Taiwan. On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. They ordered the attack in order to stop the United States from defending its islands and other countries in the Pacific Ocean. America and Britain declared war on Japan. As a result, Germany—helping out its Japanese ally—declared war on America. Now America was at war with both Japan and Germany!

Germany then turned its eyes toward an invasion of the USSR, a very big country. This would prove to be one of Germany's major downfalls. By 1944, the USSR had completely rid their country of the German forces and had forced them to retreat all the way back to Germany. In 1945, the Germans surrendered to the Soviets.

On August 6, 1945, President Harry Truman gave the order to drop an Atom bomb on Hiroshima, a city in Japan. Three days later, another "A- bomb", as the Atom bomb was called, was dropped on the city of Nagasaki, also in Japan. The Japanese surrendered on August 15. With the surrender of both Germany and Japan, World War II finally came to an end.

Korean War

When World War II finally came to an end, Korea was divided into two countries. It was separated into two forces; communist and non-communist. The dividing line was the 38th parallel. This line became the boundary between Soviet or North Korea and the U.S. or South Korea. The two rival governments were established in 1948. The South was run by the Republic of Korea and the North by the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

The two countries lived somewhat peacefully for two years. But on June 25, 1950, North Korean forces invaded South Korea. The attack was quickly opposed by the United Nations. They asked for an imminent withdrawal of North Korean troops from the South. The United Nations asked for aid from all the UN members to help South Korea. On June 27, 1950, U.S. President Truman agreed to send American forces to aid in the fight. The troops were headed up by Gen. Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander.

The early part of the war was dominated by the North Korean army. They pushed the South Korean army and a small U.S. army to the Pusan area. On September 15th the United Nation's armies arrived at Incheon. With their arrived, General MacArthur was able to push the North Korean forces back.

By October 19th they had captured Pyongyang, the capital of North Korean. By the end of November they had moved the North Korean forces to the border of communist China. At this point, the communist Chinese joined with the North Koreans to launch a counterattack. The UN troops were forced back and in January 1951, the Communists again advanced into the South, recapturing Seoul, the South Korean capital. The fighting stalled again at the 38th parallel.

Back in America, while the war waged on, Dwight Eisenhower was running for President. In his campaign, he promised to end the Korean War. After his election, an agreement was signed to end the war. The war officially ended on July 27, 1953. At the end of the war, the U.S. had lost over 54,000 men, with another 103,000 wounded.

The Vietnam War

Beginning in 1957 and ending in 1975, the Vietnam War was America's longest war and her first military failure on foreign soil. Vietnam is a country in Southeast Asia with a population of 78 million people. The U.S. became involved in the Vietnam War from 1964 through 1975 to fight communism, a political system where the government has complete control over one's freedom. Fearing the spread of communism, U.S. leaders provided supplies and troops to South Vietnam, the non-communist half of the nation that was fighting the communist North Vietnam.

By 1969, there were more than 500,000 American troops in South Vietnam. While Americans supported the fight against communism, they questioned whether it was worth the loss of so many lives. Protests over America's involvement in the war were launched across the nation.

In 1969, President Richard Nixon began pulling troops out of Vietnam until the last of the defeated U.S. troops came home in 1973. Vietnam continued the fighting despite a cease-fire agreement. South Vietnam eventually surrendered to North Vietnam on April 30, 1975, bringing an end to the war. This was a crashing blow to America's military defense.

Over three million Vietnamese and more than 58,000 Americans were killed. Today, the Communist Party rules all of Vietnam, and 2,029 American soldiers are still missing. The war left many Americans criticizing their nation for getting involved in the war in the first place.

Can you draw Vietnam?



War in Afghanistan

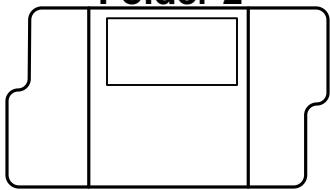
September 11, 2001, an Islamic terrorist network based in Afghanistan, called al-Qaeda, launched a series of four attacks against the United States. The attacks occurred in New York City and Washington, DC. Almost 3000 innocent lives were lost. NATO, an alliance of 28 member countries, whose purpose it is to protect the freedom of its members, along with other allied forces began the work to dismantle the al-Qaeda network and remove power from the Taliban government, which controlled over 90% of Afghanistan. The United States demanded that the Taliban give up Osama bin Laden, founder of the al-Qaeda network. They also demanded the Taliban discontinue supporting the al-Qaeda network. The Taliban refused, so on October 7, 2001, the United States, along with the United Kingdom, Germany, and other western allies launched Operation Enduring Freedom.

The Taliban was driven from power, however most al-Qaeda and Taliban members escaped to a neighboring country called Pakistan. In 2003, Mullah Omar reorganized the Taliban movement and successfully reasserted its influence against a weak Afghanistan, especially in rural southern and eastern areas. NATO forces continued to battle the Taliban insurgents (*an insurgent is one who fights against the civil authority or leadership*) in Afghanistan as the war expanded into neighboring Pakistan.

In 2004, the Pakistani Army began clashing with al-Qaeda and Taliban insurgents. To help curb the uprising of these insurgent groups, the U.S. military launched drone attacks in Pakistan in order to kill al-Qaeda and Taliban leaders. On May 2. 2011, U.S. Navy SEALs killed Osama bin Laden in Abbottabad, Pakistan.

Finally, it was time to begin removing NATO soldiers from Afghanistan. As of 2013, tens of thousands of people were killed in the war, mostly militants and ordinary civilians.





Folder 2

Cut out the booklets on this page and the next two. Stack on top of each other and staple down the left side. Glue into lapbook.

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



World War I

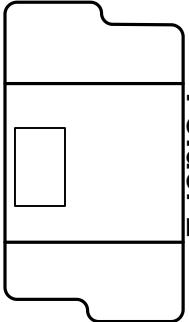
World War II

Korean War

Vietnam War

War in
Afghanistan

Folder 2



Cut out booklet as one piece. Fold the back bottom section up in back and then fold the flaps back and glue to make a pocket. Cut out the interview form on the next page.

Directions: Use the form to interview a former or current military person. Then, fold the paper to fit in the pocket.

Hammer fold



Interview Military

Flap

Flap

Name: _____

DOB: _____

State of Birth: _____

Military Branch: _____

Job or Position: _____

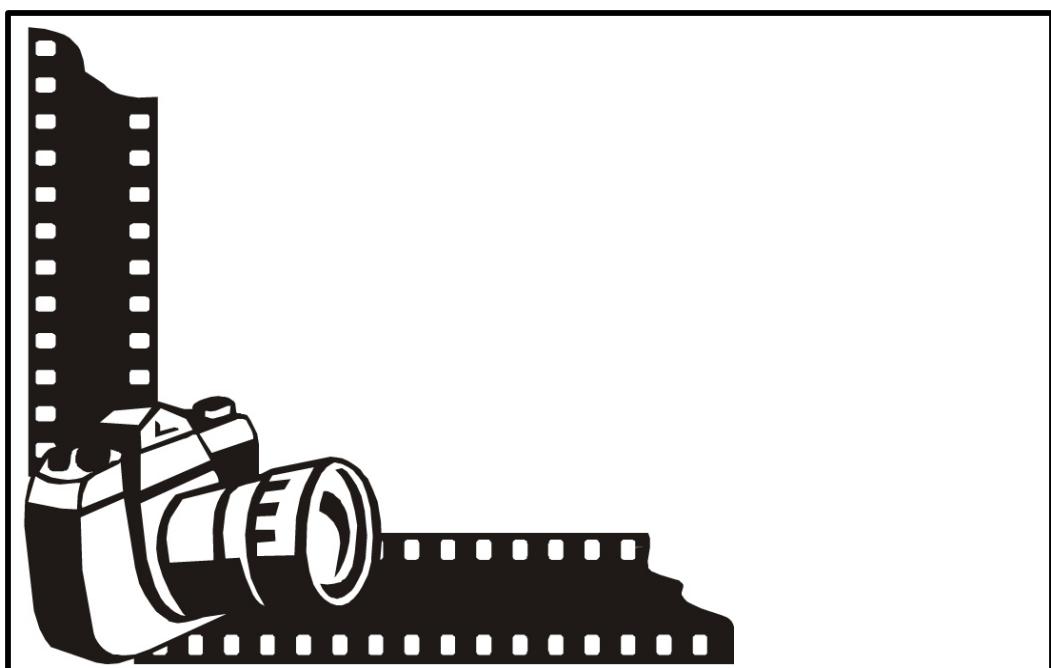
Number of Years Served: _____

War(s) Fought In: _____

Countries Been To: _____

Greatest Memory: _____

Interview Photo!



Congressional Medal of Honor

Soldiers who show valor and bravery beyond the call of duty may be the recipient of The Medal of Honor. It can be awarded to a soldier in the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force. There is a Navy version of the Medal of Honor for those in the Marine Corps and Coast Guard. The Medal of Honor is the highest military honor awarded by the United States government. March 25 has been set aside as "National Medal of Honor Day." Recipients are given the medal during a formal ceremony at the White House. The medal is bestowed by the President in the name of Congress. There have been over 3,000 Medals of Honors awarded to U.S. soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and coast guardsmen since the decoration's creation in 1861. The award can also be given to someone that has died. In this case, the award is presented to the next of kin.



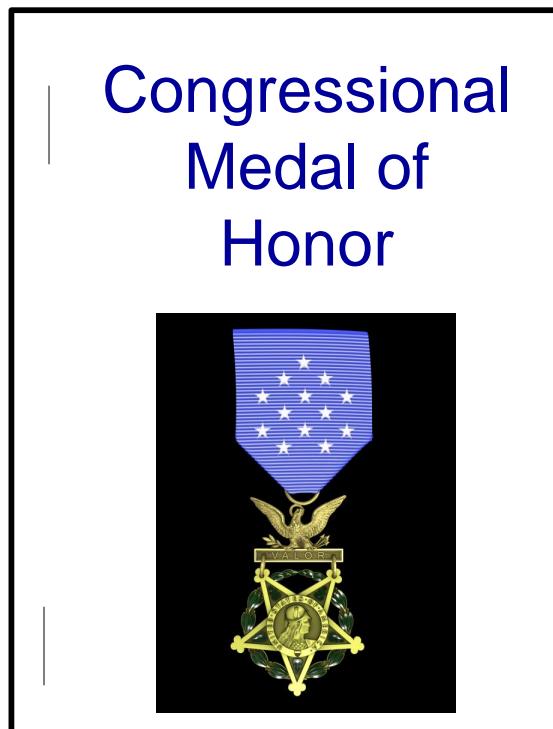
Folder 2



Cut out the 3 pieces. Stack them together so that the tabs are in order and cover page is on top. Staple together down the left hand side. Glue into lapbook.

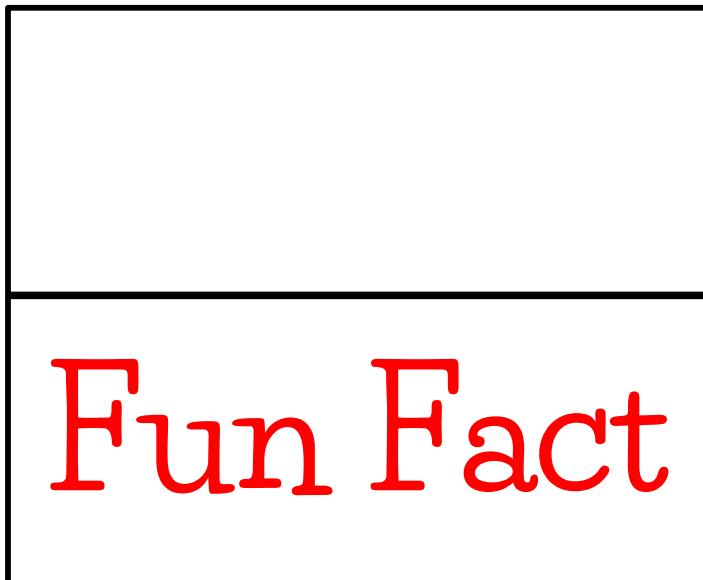
Directions: On each card, write what you have learned.

Other Facts



Recipients

Here are four booklets of different sizes. Cut out and fold on the center line. Inside each booklet, write something new or amazing you have learned while doing this study. We have given you suggestions in the placement key where to put them, but you may put them anywhere you have an empty space. You do NOT have to use all of the booklets.



Additional Reading Material

The Wall (Reading Rainbow Books)

by Eve Bunting and Ronald Himler

Veterans Day (Holidays and Festivals)

by Rebecca Rissman

The Poppy Lady:

Moina Belle Michael and Her Tribute to
Veterans

by Barbara Walsh and Layne Johnson

The Pledge of Allegiance

by Scholastic Inc. and Scholastic

Using the enrichment pages (optional-use only what you would like)

Book Log- A fun place to keep up with extra reading!

Your child can do extra reading about the subjects and topics covered in the lapbook. As your child reads, write down the date, title, author and type of book it is on the Book Log.

Soldier Report – Learn about a famous soldier!

Let your child choose a well-known soldier to read about. After reading, have your child fill out the information about the soldier.

NICK Notes-An easier way to organize information

Your child can use this form to take notes during class. During class, your child will jot down important information under “Notes.” Under “Information and Comments,” your child will write down any additional information that he/she would like to add. Then under “Key Words,” your child will write down important words from the “Notes” section that will help in remembering the information.

Additional Reading

Biography

Fiction

Adventure

Historical

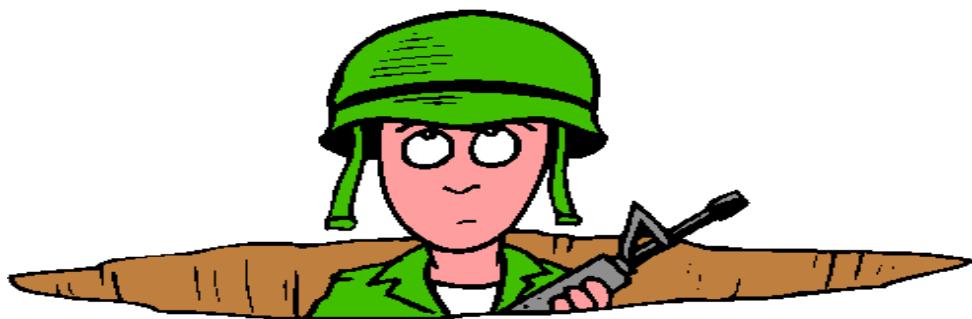
Nonfiction

Science

DATE	Title & Author	Type of Book

Soldier Report

Name of the soldier: _____



Date of birth _____
Date of death _____
From where _____
War fought in _____

Picture

Medals
Received

I like this soldier
because...



**Books I have read on
this soldier**

Use the NICK list to help you
organize your notes

Notes

**Information &
Comments**

Key Words

Products by A Journey Through Learning

History, Geography, and Social Studies Lapbooks

Geography Matters

- ~Paths of Exploration- Volume 1
- ~Paths of Exploration- Volume 2
- ~Paths of Settlement-Volume 1
- ~Paths of Settlement-Volume 2
- ~Trail Guide to U.S. Geography
- ~Trail Guide to World Geography
- ~Trail Guide to Bible Geography
- ~Cantering the Country
- ~Galloping the Globe

An Overview of the 17th Century

An Overview of the 18th Century

An Overview of the 19th Century

An Overview of the 20th Century

The Civil War

Government and the Election Process

America's Greatest Documents and Speeches

Louisiana State Study

Texas State Study

Wright on Time books by Lisa Cottrell-Bentley

~Arizona

~Utah

American Indians

America's Presidents

I Wanna Be President

Presidential Pockets

Who's that President

Laura's Little House in the Big Woods

Wars of America (1600-1899)

Wars of America (1900-now)

My Favorite Country

America's Historical Landmarks

Circle C Adventure series by Susan K. Marlow

~Andrea Carter and the Long Ride Home

~Andrea Carter and the Dangerous Decision

~Andrea Carter and the Family Secret

~Andrea Carter and the San Francisco Smugglers

~Andrea Carter and the Trouble with Treasure

~Andrea Carter and the Price of Truth

VeggieTales Lapbooks

The Prairie Primer Binder Builder Lapbook

TruthQuest History Binder Builder, Maps, Notebooking

Holy Cow Science Lapbooks

Maestro Classics Lapbooks

We also have unit studies, copywork books, and notebooking pages.

Apologia/Jeannie Fulbright Lapbooks

- ~Flying Creatures of the Fifth Day
- ~Swimming Creatures of the Fifth Day
- ~Land Creatures of the Sixth Day
- ~Exploring Creation with Astronomy
- ~Exploring Creation with Botany

Science Lapbooks

- Astronomy and Space
- Amphibians
- Reptiles
- Dinosaurs
- The Desert
- Inside my Body
- The Great Inventors
- Women Inventors
- Ocean Animals
- My Favorite Insect
- My Favorite Animal

Bible Lapbooks

- The Arrival of a King
- The Death and Resurrection of a King
- The Parables of a King
- The New Testament

Holidays and Seasons Lapbooks

- Fourth of July
- Easter
- Spring
- Autumn
- Harvest Time
- Wonderful Winter
- Thanksgiving
- The First Thanksgiving
- Christmas
- A Polar Christmas (Polar Express)
- Mother's Memories
- Johnny Appleseed
- A Snowy Day

Preschool Lapbooks

- Letter, Numbers and Shapes
- Learning Basic Skills with Fruit
- Me and my Body
- All About Me
- ABC Pocket Games

Math Lapbooks

- Addition Pocket Games
- Subtraction Pocket Games
- Multiplication Pocket Games
- Division Pocket Games