


Civil War Lapbook






Civil War Lapbook

Cut out the rectangles and fold on the dotted line. Write or glue information inside. For Harriet Tubman, you can look back at your minibook from lesson 139. For the slavery piece, the information is in the online link.

<p>(glue here)</p>	 <p>Harriet Tubman</p>
--------------------	--

<p>(glue here)</p>	 <p>Harriet Beecher Stowe</p>
--------------------	---

Harriet Beecher Stowe was the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* which was an anti-slavery novel.



Civil War Lapbook

(glue here)

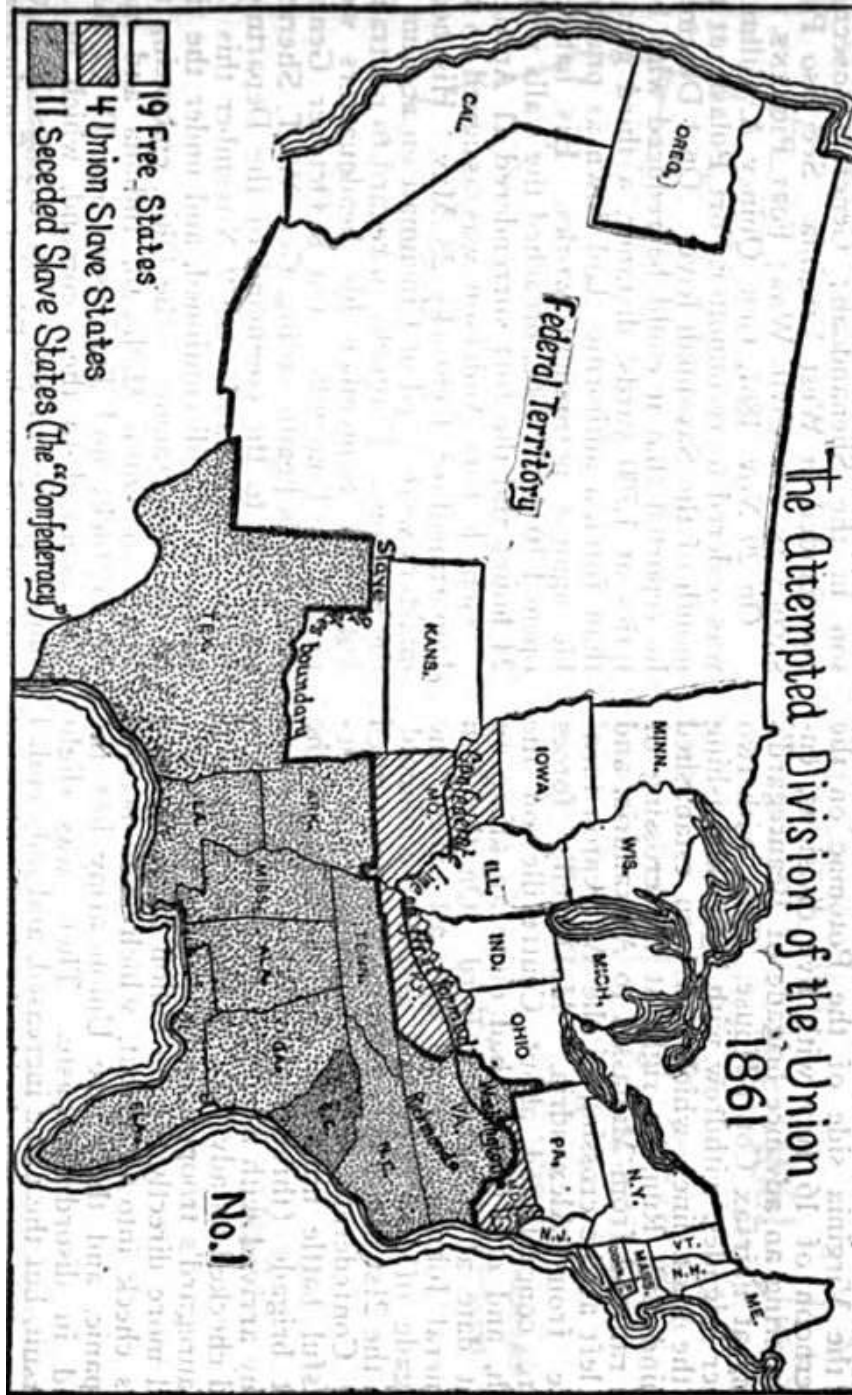


Slavery and the Road to War



Civil War Lapbook

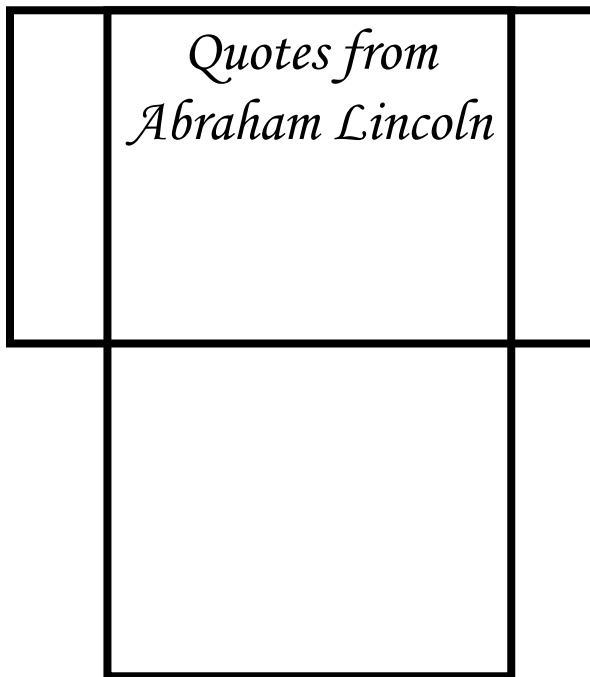
Cut out the map and add it to your lapbook. If you have markers, color in the Union and Confederate states more clearly. Be sure to denote your colors in the key.





Civil War Lapbook

Cut out the pocket as one piece. Fold up bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the quote cards in your lapbook. Cut out the quote cards. Once you read through them, store them in the pocket.



"Sir I am not concerned if God is on our side. My great concern is to be on God's side."

Whenever I hear anybody argue for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally.

Better to remain silent and be thought a fool than to speak out and remove all doubt.




Civil War Lapbook

Early American History
Levels 1-4

Cut out the rectangle as one piece. Fold the left side in (on the line at **A**), and fold the right side in (on the line at **B**). Cut on the dotted lines so you have three strips you can open to the fold. On the inside (opposite "glue here"), add any information about each cause of war.

Slavery	Different Economies	(glue here)	Causes of War
States' Rights			





Civil War Lapbook

Cut out the hexagons. Stack them and staple on the side to make a book.

Other Names
for the
Civil War



The War
Between the
States

The War
Against
Northern
Aggression

The War of
Seccession

The War of the
North and
South



Civil War Lapbook

Cut the big rectangle as one piece and fold the outside portraits in to cover the text. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece. Repeat on the next page.




Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president. His goal throughout the Civil War was to preserve the union and reunite all the states.

General Ulysses S. Grant led the union army, experiencing great victories at Vicksburg and also at Richmond. He led the North to ultimate victory.



The
North:

Union
Leaders



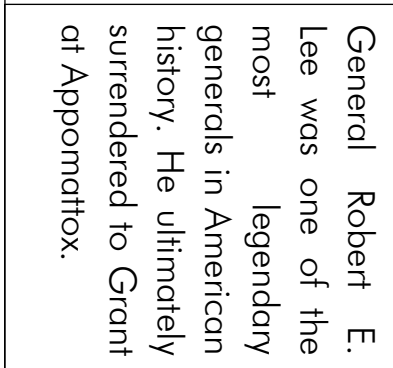


Civil War Lapbook

Cut the big rectangle as one piece and fold the outside portraits in to cover the text. Glue the label pieces on top of the folded piece. Repeat on the next page.



Jefferson Davis was the first and only president of the Confederacy. He encouraged southern enterprise and led the South through the war.




General Robert E. Lee was one of the most legendary generals in American history. He ultimately surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.



The
South:

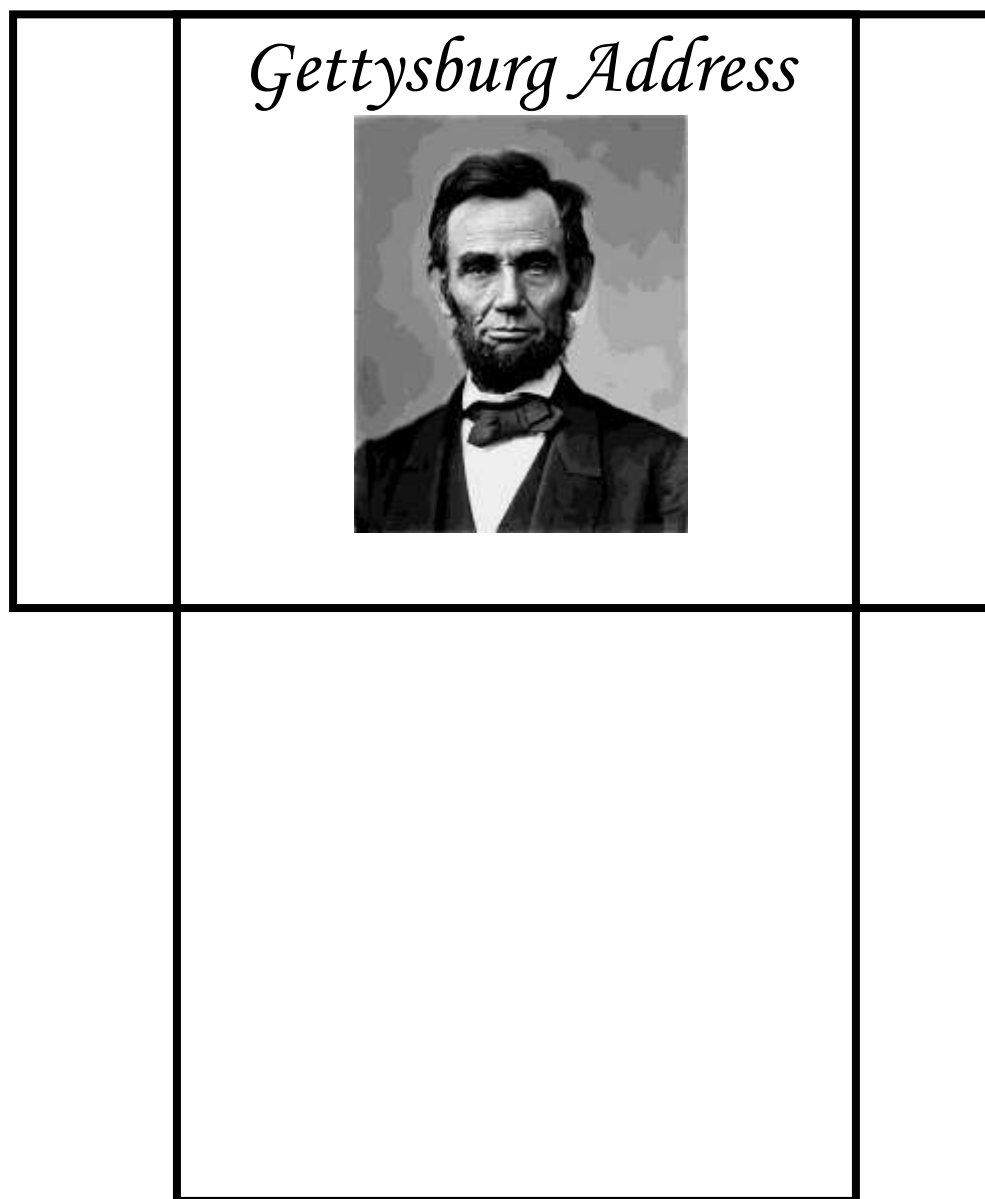
Confederate
Leaders

The Confederate battle flag, also known as the 'Dixie' flag. It features a blue saltire (X-shape) on a white field, with thirteen five-pointed stars arranged in a circle around the saltire.



Civil War Lapbook

Cut out the pocket as one piece. Fold up the bottom. Then fold back side tabs and secure to the back flap. You have made a pocket to hold the Gettysburg Address cards in your lapbook. Cut out the cards. Once you read through them, store them in the pocket.





Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met here on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we can not dedicate - we can not consecrate - we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled, here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they have, thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion - that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



Civil War Lapbook

Cut out each card and learn about the battles. Stack them shortest to longest and staple.



Civil War Battles

Fort Sumter: Charleston,
South Carolina



April 12-14, 1861

First Battle of Bull Run:
Manassas, Virginia



July 21, 1861



Battle of Gettysburg:
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania



July 1-3, 1863

Lee surrenders: Appomattox
Courthouse.




April 9, 1865



Civil War Lapbook

Cut out the rectangle and fold on the dotted line. Write or glue the information inside and add it to your lapbook.


<p>(glue here)</p>	 <p>Clara Barton</p>
--------------------	---

Clara Barton was a teacher and nurse. She served on the battlefield as a nurse in the Civil War and helped supply packages to wounded soldiers. She is most known for being the founder of the American Red Cross.



Civil War Lapbook

Cut out the rectangle and fold on the dotted line. Write or glue the information inside and add it to your lapbook.

<p>(glue here)</p>	 <p>Matthew Brady</p>
--------------------	---

Matthew Brady was a photographer best known for telling the stories of the Civil War through photography. (This is called a photojournalist.) Photography technology was just emerging that allowed for permanent images to be captured by cameras (called daguerreotype).