

Henry Ford

Lapbook



L-HFORD

Designed by
Cyndi Kinney

Henry Ford Lapbook
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ISBN #

CD: 978-1-62472-111-3

Ebook: 978-1-62472-112-0

Printed: 978-1-62472-113-7

Assembled: 978-1-62472-114-4



Publisher: Knowledge Box Central
<http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com>

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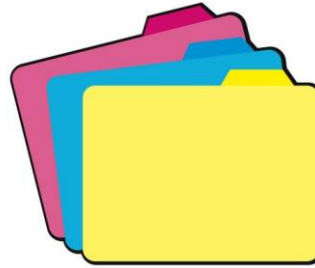
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Special thanks to Diane Knecht. She is the author of the Study Guide that is included in this product. The Study Guide is being used with her permission and is now owned by Knowledge Box Central.

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.

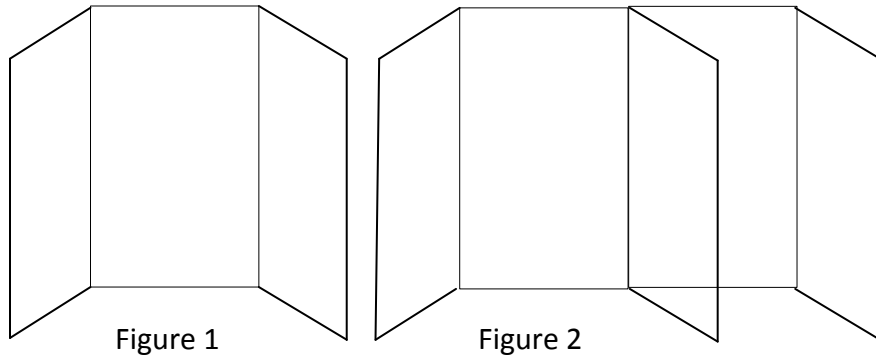
3. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets. These have been printed on colors that will help to improve retention of the information presented, according to scientific research on color psychology.

4. **Teacher's/Study Guide:** This section includes a Study Guide that can be used to teach this subject. It includes all information for completing the booklets in this lapbook.

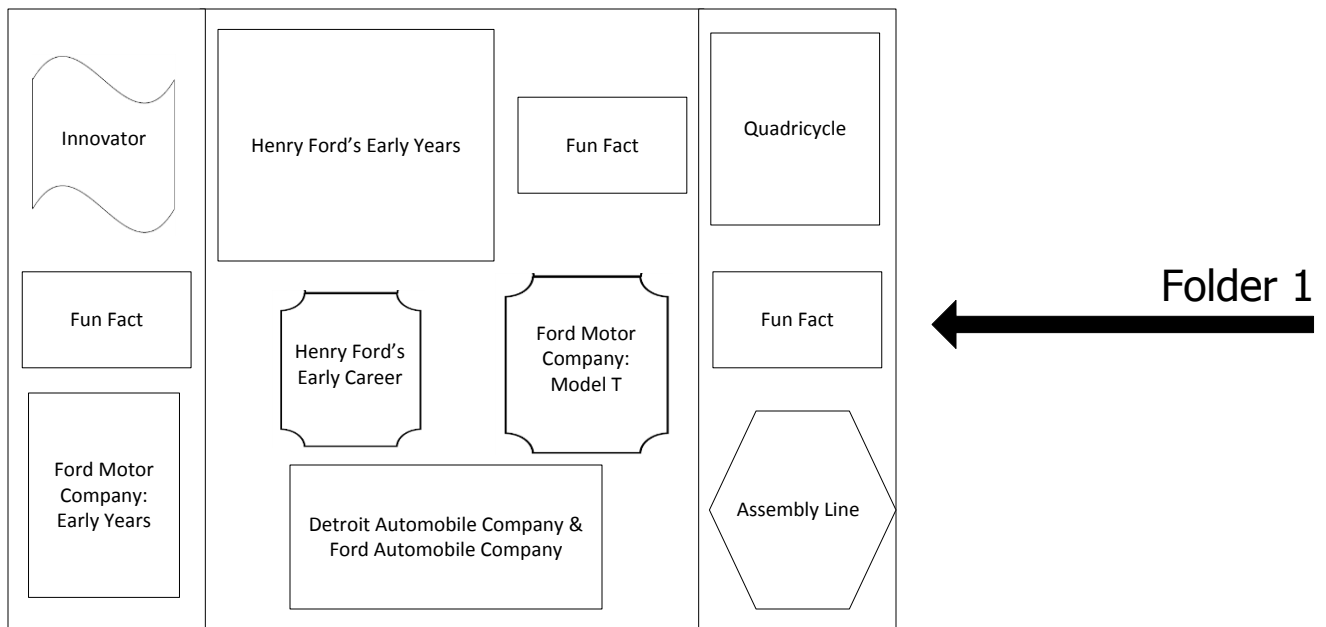
Henry Ford Lapbook

Layout & Pictures

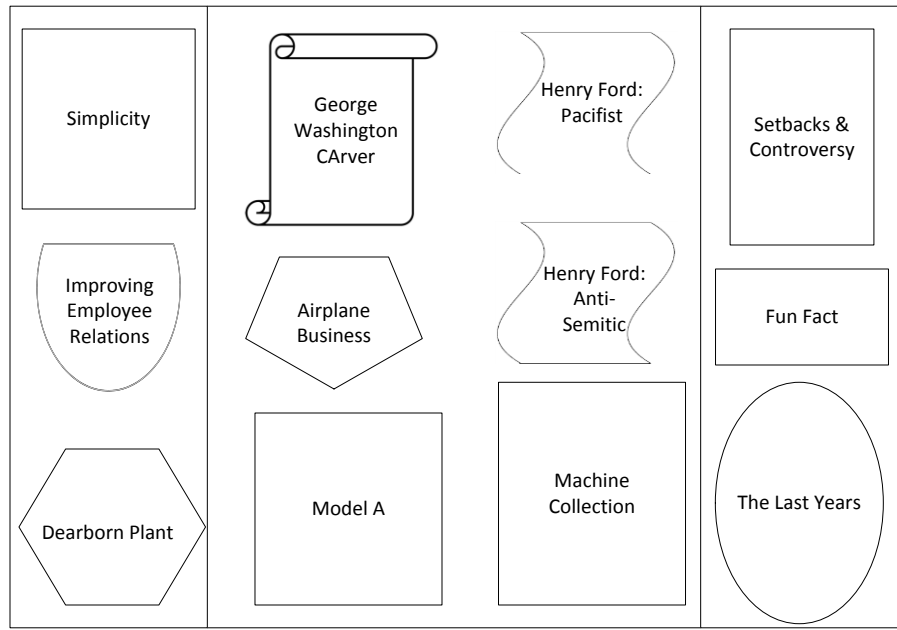
You will need 2 folders of any color. For each folder, you will fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue the folders together along one flap (Figure 2).



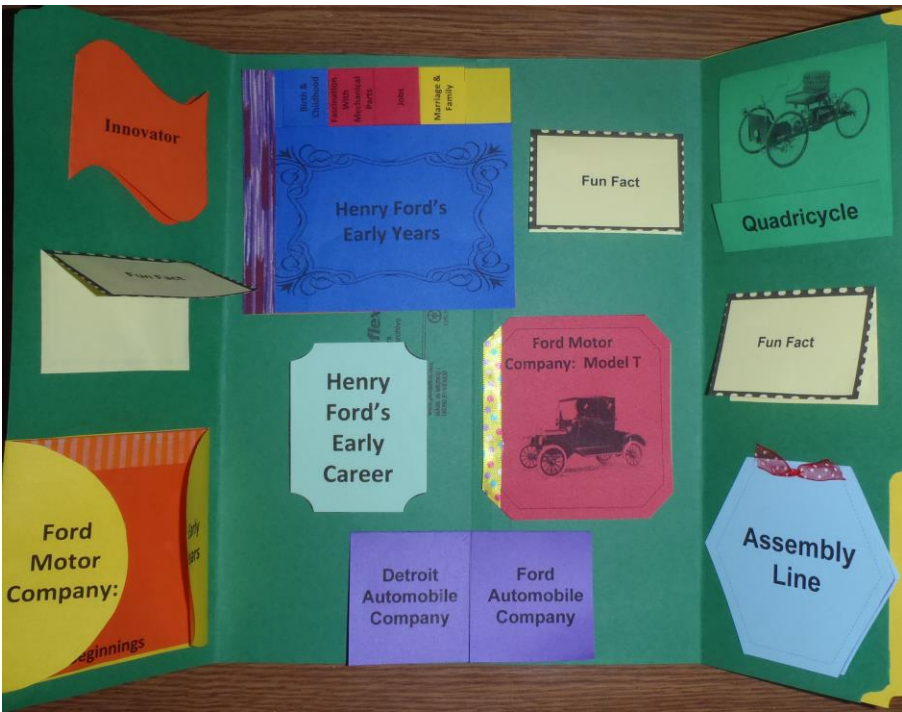
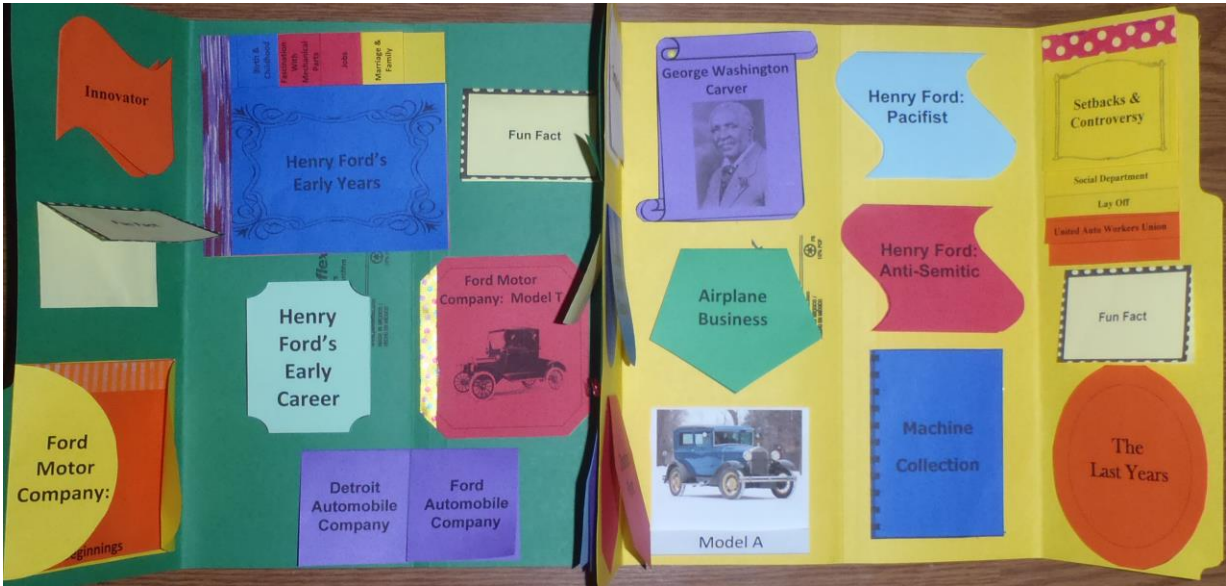
This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.



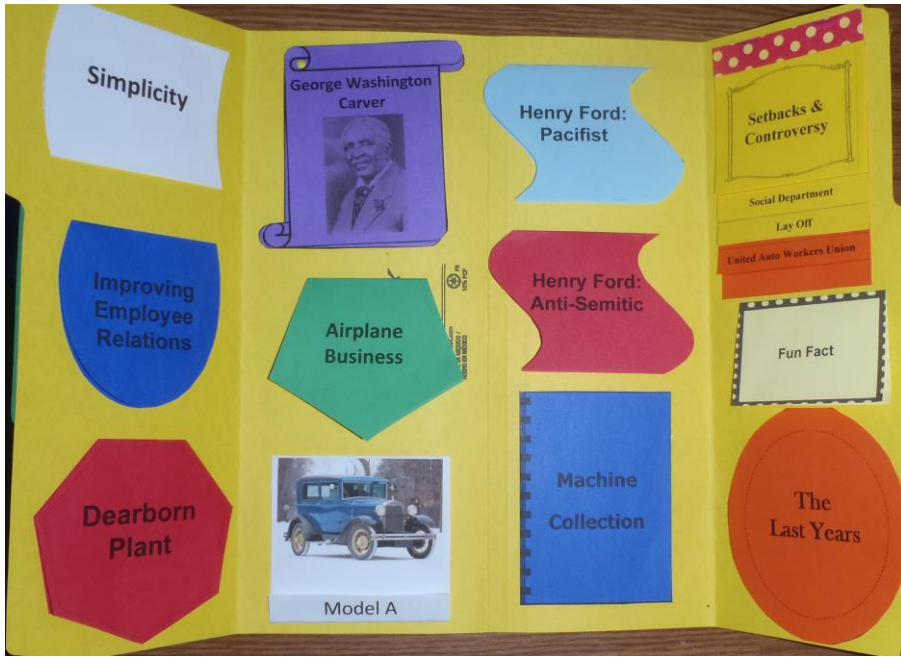
Folder 2



Below is a picture of a completed lapbook!!! This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put them all together!



← Folder 1



← Folder 2

Henry Ford Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

Booklet 1: Innovator

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.

Completion Instructions: Do you know the difference between an inventor and an innovator? Explain inside this booklet.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**

Booklet 2: Henry Ford's Early Years

Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of each page. Stack so that the title is on the top and the tabs on the pages get progressively longer toward the back. Secure along the left side with a staple.

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, tell what you have learned about Henry Ford's birth & childhood, his fascination with mechanical parts, his early jobs, and his marriage & family.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**

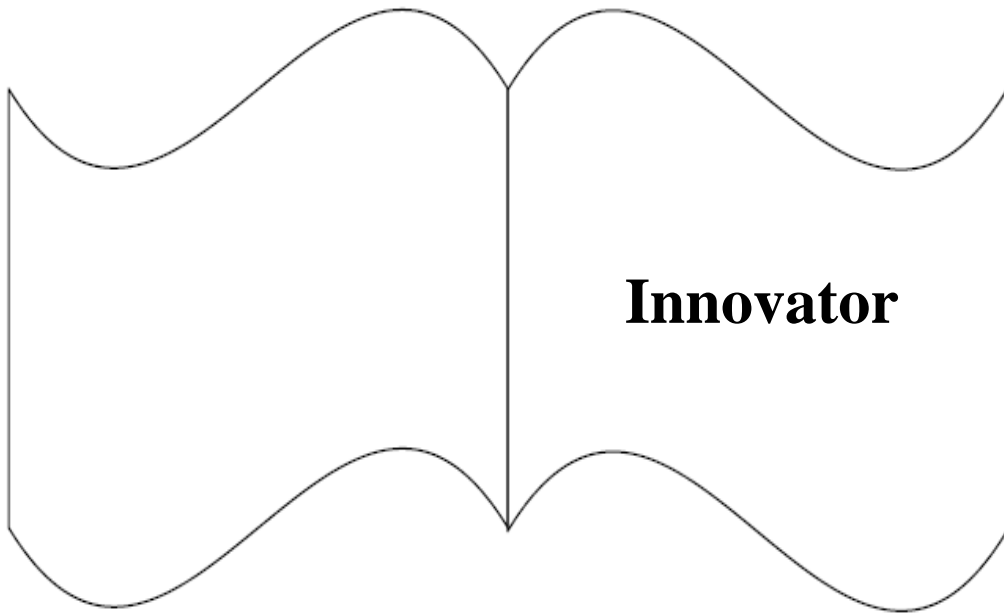
Booklet 3: Henry Ford's Early Career

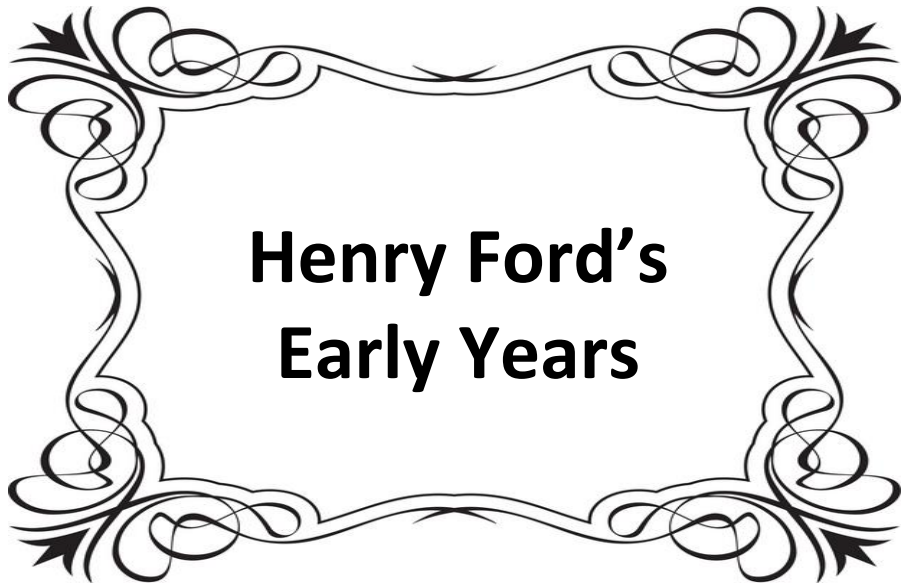
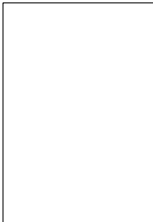
Assembly Instructions: Cut out along the outer black line edges of booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: Inside this booklet, tell about Henry Ford's jobs with the Edison Illuminating Company.

****PLACE in Folder #1 (see layout).**

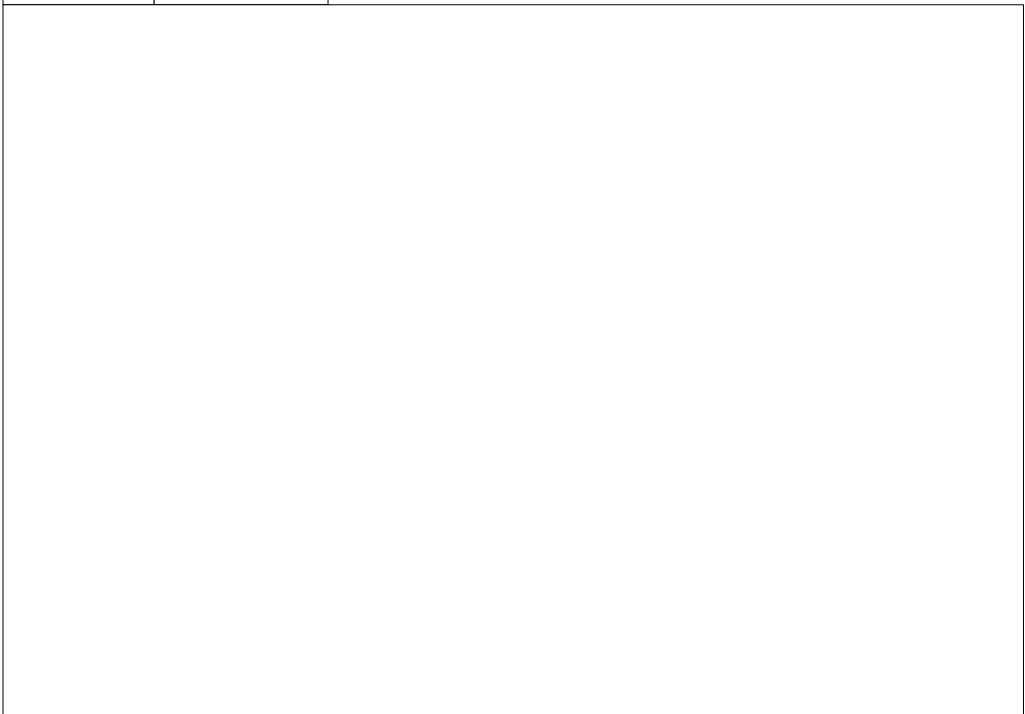






Henry Ford's Early Years

**Birth &
Childhood**



		Fascination With Mechanical Parts

			Jobs

				Marriage & Family

Quadricycle



Henry Ford Study Guide

I would be willing to bet that just about every household in the United States owns a car or at one time in their lives owned a car. What would our lives look like without cars? We use them to go purchase groceries at the store and to take children to soccer practice. How about transportation to get to our jobs? Without the invention of the first moving vehicle many other modes of transportation may not have come to exist as well. Do you know who created the first affordable car? Have you ever heard of the Ford Motor Company? Well, that is what you will learn about in this study guide. Henry Ford was the innovator of the first car that over the years would evolve into one of the largest car companies in the world. An innovator is someone that takes ideas (sometimes their own ideas and sometimes ideas from others) and knowledge to create something that eventually becomes an accepted part of life. Henry Ford did not invent the first car, but he did take information that he learned from others and new ideas on his own to create an affordable car and a system to produce these cars so the general public could actually purchase them in a time of history that was economically difficult.



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/18/Henry_ford_1919.jpg

Henry Ford's Early Years

Henry was born on July 30, 1863 in what is now known as Dearborn, Michigan. He was born on his family's farm and was the oldest of six siblings. Henry's parents were named William and Mary. Sadly his mother died when he was a young teenager. To give you a frame of reference, Henry Ford was born right in the middle of the Civil War, which took place from 1861- 1865. Henry grew up doing farm chores and going to school in a one room school house. He was never very interested in farm life or school. He was a poor student that never learned to read or write very well. When he was older he would only write short, simple sentences.

When Henry Ford was 15 years old, his father gave him a pocket watch, which seemed to fascinate him. He immediately took it apart and put it back together, much to his father's dismay. Henry had already lost interest in farm life and had set his sights on working with mechanical parts and objects. Early on, he liked working with his hands, putting things together and taking them apart. Many neighbors and friends were very impressed with what he could do and started bringing their own watches and timepieces to him to repair.



Henry and Clara Ford riding in the quadricycle

http://media.npr.org/news/images/2006/jan/23/corbis/henryford1_200-e9c70398def6d6a9fd6bc0d145b42603e7868cd8-s6-c30.jpg

In 1879 Henry left his home town to become a machinist apprentice. After being an apprentice he took a job that paid him less than what he needed to pay for room and board. This forced Henry to take on extra work in the evenings repairing watches. Henry's father still really wanted him to be a farmer and offered him 40 acres to come back home and farm. He did accept the property, but did very little farming. Instead he built a machine shop on the property and started repairing farm equipment and such for the local farmers. During this time at home he did meet the woman that would become his bride, Clara Bryant. Once Clara and Henry were married he supported them by running a saw mill. They also had a son that they named Edsel.

Henry Ford's Early Career

In 1891 Henry Ford obtained a job as an engineer working for the Edison Illuminating Company. This company name may sound familiar to you since it was run by Thomas Edison himself. Just two short years later, he was promoted to Chief Engineer. He saw this job with Thomas Edison's company as a great opportunity to learn. During Henry's time with Edison Illuminating Company he became close friends with Thomas Edison. His promotion to Chief Engineer gave him all the time and money he needed to continue his work with combustible engines. At this time in history many people were working on creating a horseless carriage and that was exactly what Henry wanted to do as well.

Quadricycle

Although Henry Ford was not the first individual to create a moving vehicle powered by a gasoline engine, he was a pioneer that helped turn the United States into a nation of motorists. In 1896 he created from his many experiments a vehicle run by a gas powered engine that he called a Quadricycle. The Quadricycle had four wheels with spokes that looked like big bicycle wheels. The steering wheel was like the tiller of a boat, and there was no reverse only forward. Henry drove this moving vehicle for two years, and as you can imagine, the crowds flocked to see this amazing contraption he had built.