

**Exploring Creation with Astronomy
Learning Lapbook™ - B&W Colorable Version**

Authors: Nancy Fileccia and Paula Winget

Copyright © 2010 A Journey Through Learning

Pages may be copied for other members of household only. For group use,
please see our website to purchase a classroom/co-op license.

Please visit our website at:

www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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

Join us on Facebook!

We would like to give a huge thank you to Jeannie Fulbright and Davis Carman
for their permission and support of this product.

Clip art from www.clipart.com

Materials Needed

What you need to get started

- *A printed copy of the Exploring Creation with Astronomy Learning Lapbook™ - Black & White Version by A Journey Through Learning
- * Exploring Creation with Astronomy book by Jeannie Fulbright
- *14 colored file folders
- *Scissors
- *Glue (We recommend Zip Dry Glue)
- *Hole puncher
- *Brads
- *Stapler
- *Crayons and/or colored pencils

To make the storage system

- *Duct tape
- *One 3-ring binder

How to Start

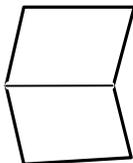
This Exploring Creation with Astronomy lapbook covers lessons 1-14. Each lesson uses one colored file folder for a total of 14 folders needed to complete this lapbook. Gather your folders and fold them so that they will be ready to use as you get to each lesson. Directions for folding are included on a following page.

At the top of each mini-booklet page are directions concerning the construction of your mini-booklet, pages to read from the Fulbright book (highlighted in bold text), and what your student will record in the mini-booklet after reading to show what is learned. A small key is also here to show you where to glue each mini-booklet into the folders.

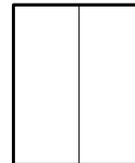
When the first two folders are filled up with the mini-booklets, follow the directions for using duct tape and a three-ring binder to make a storage system. Do this for all of your folders as they are completed by the student.

In the back you will an answer key, additional reading suggestions for each lesson, and enrichment pages.

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically



Folds-Labeled with a small line to show where the fold is and the words "hamburger fold" or "hotdog fold."

Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines

Cover Labels-Some of the booklets will have a cover label that will need to be glued to the top to cover a blank space.

Folding the folders



1. Gather the number of folders required for your particular lapbook.



2. Open up each folder and flatten it out.



3. Take the right side and fold it all the way over until the tab is just before the middle crease in the folder. Do not overlap this crease with the tab.



4. Fold the left hand-side over just to the crease but not overlapping it. Your folder now has two flaps. We like to run a ruler down each fold to make the fold neater and flatter. Do steps 3 and 4 to the remaining folders. Now it is time to begin your lapbook.



5. When your child has filled up the first two folders with the mini-booklets, take the two folders and apply a generous amount of glue to their flaps. Stick them together. Now you are ready to prepare them for the storage system. Do the same for the rest of the folders as they are completed.

Making a storage system for your lapbook(s)

This method of storage not only keeps your lapbooks from getting lost but also keeps them neat and readily available to show to dad, grandparents, friends, etc. When they are not being shown off, just place the binder on your bookshelf!



Roll out enough duct tape to go across the folders lengthwise.



Put duct tape sticky side up. Place binded edge of lapbook on the duct tape (no more than ¼ inch!).



Then stick duct tape to the other side again about ¼ inch. There will need to be enough tape to hole punch.



Stick duct tape into hole puncher but be careful not to punch holes in your folders.



It will look like this.

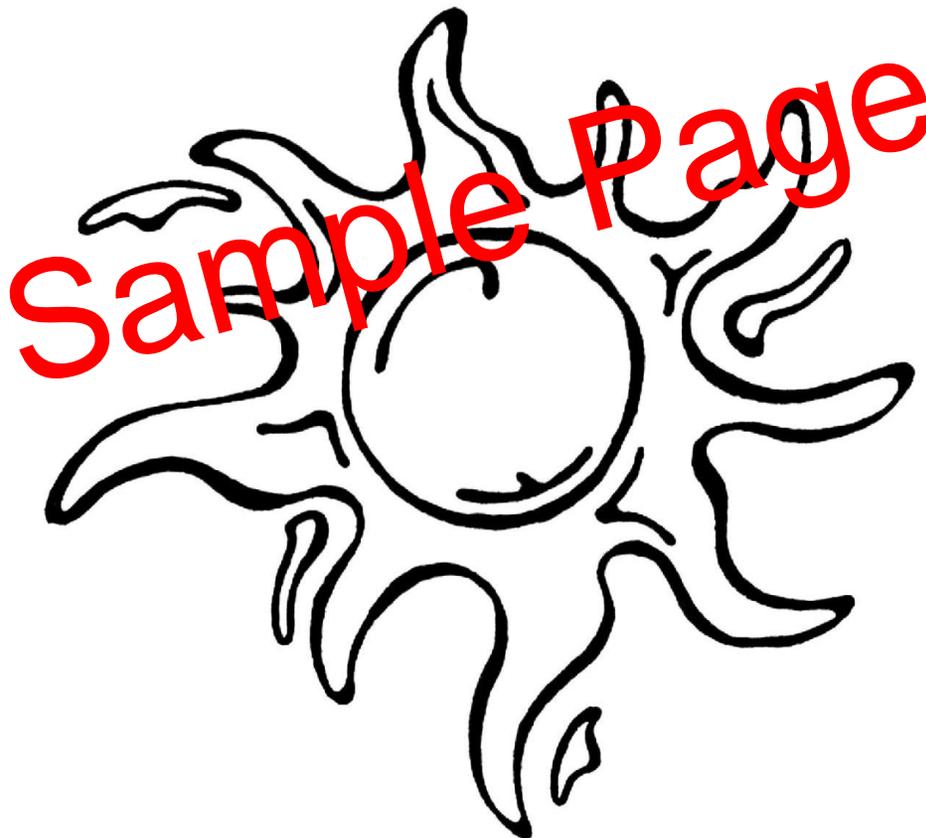


Store folders in 3-ring binder.

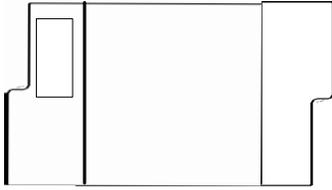
Cut out along the dotted line. Glue onto front of lesson (chapter) 1 folder. Color the pictures before the start of each lesson (chapter).

Lesson 1- What is Astronomy

Lesson 2- The Sun



Lesson 1



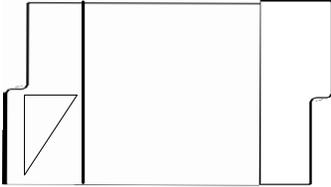
Cut out the booklet as one piece. Glue into lapbook. **Read What is Astronomy, page 2.** Color the picture. Then answer the question on the lines using your best handwriting.



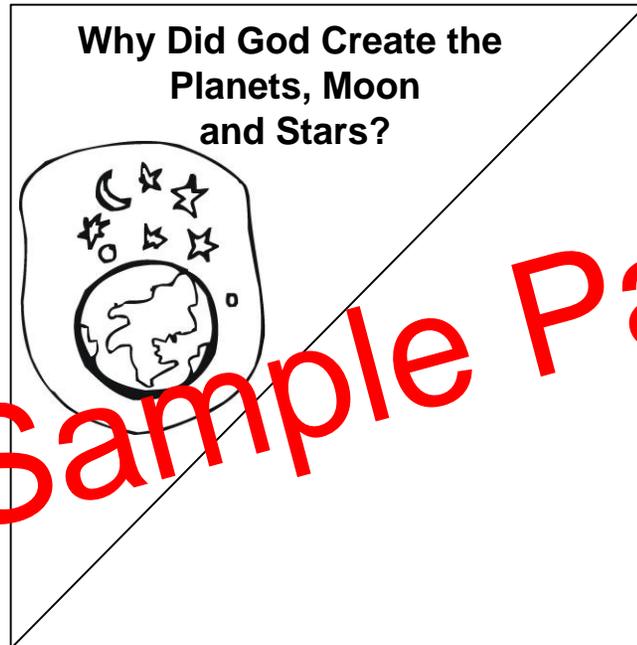
What
is Astronomy?

Sample Page

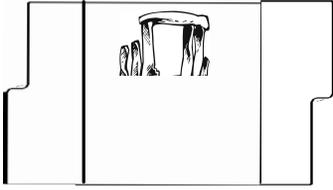
Lesson 1



Cut out the big square. Fold in half along the middle line to form a triangle. Glue into lapbook with title showing. **Read Why Did God Create the Universe, page 3.** Color the picture. Write your answer as to why God created the planets, moon and stars.



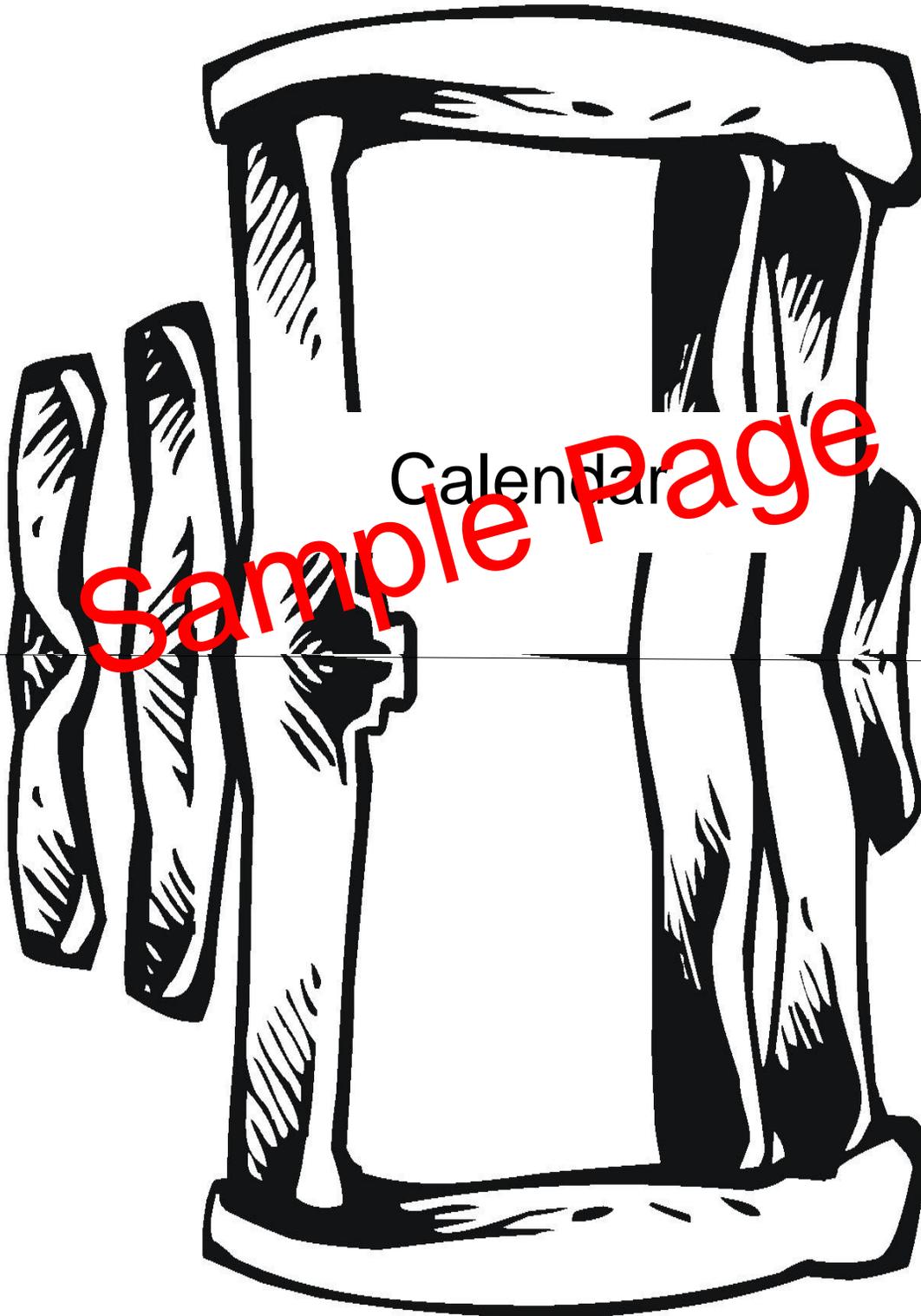
Lesson 1



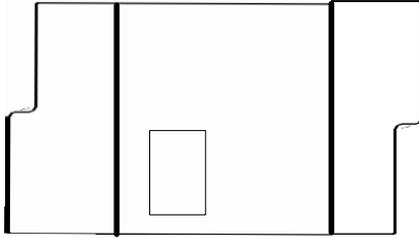
Hamburger fold in half along the middle line. Cut around shape of Stonehenge but do not cut the fold line. Glue into lapbook.

Read Calendar, pages 3-4. Color the Stonehenge picture.

Inside, write the various ways mankind has used the planets, moons, and stars as a calendar.



Lesson 1



Cut out this piece and hamburger fold on middle line. (There will be a tab sticking out. Do not cut off) Fold tab up and over to keep booklet closed. (Like a matchbook) Glue into folder. **Read God's Signs, pages 4-5.** Color the picture. Draw a star over baby Jesus. Inside the booklet, tell how God used a star as a sign.

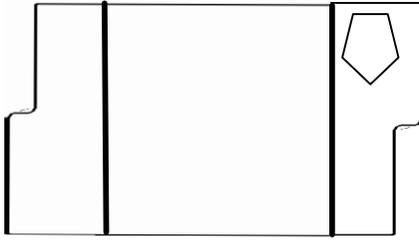
Hamburger fold

God's Signs

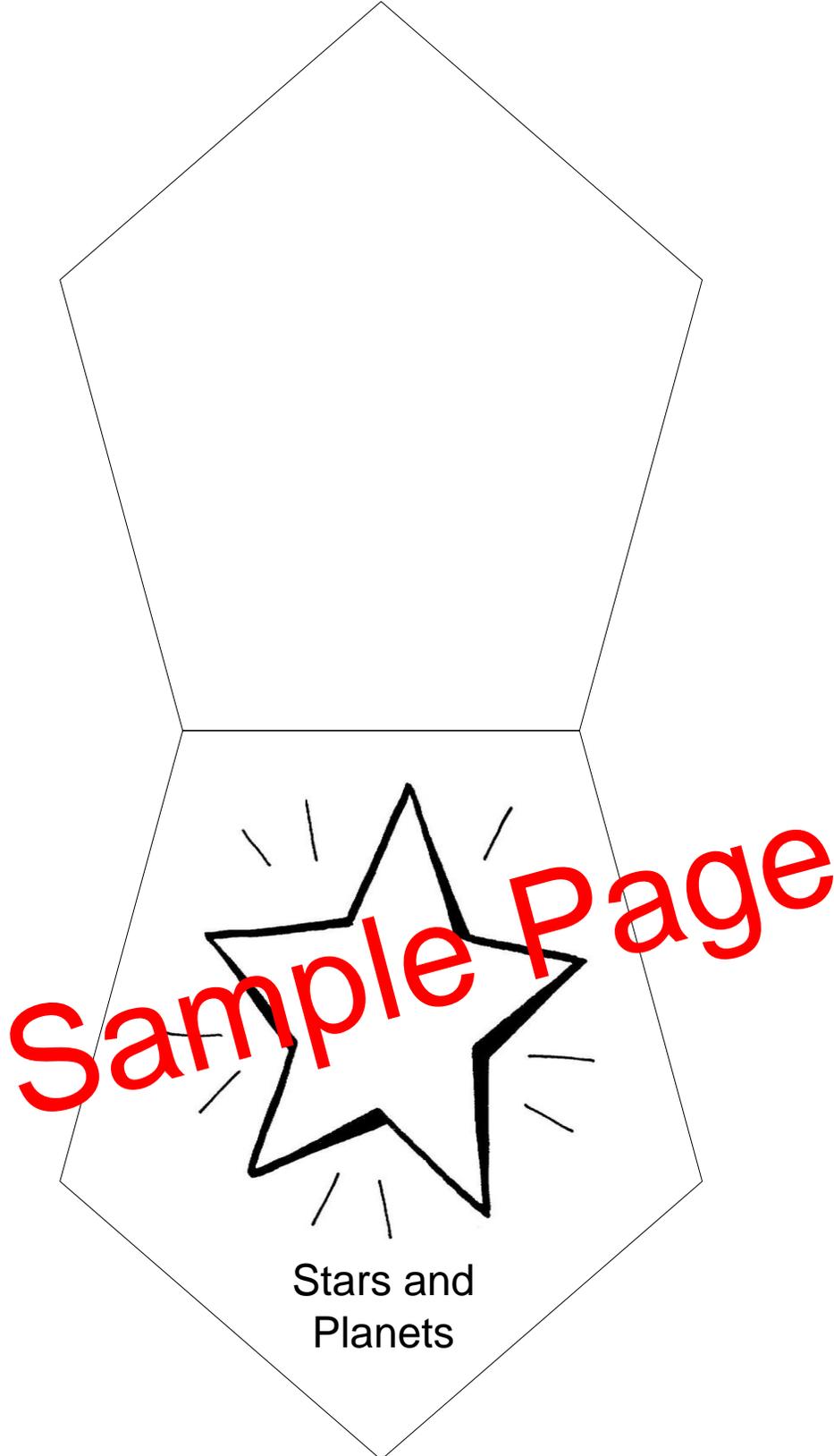


Sample Page

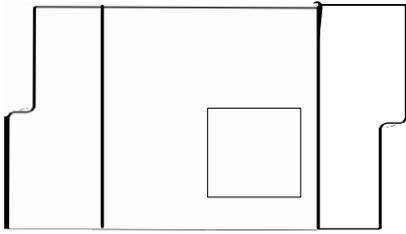
Lesson 1



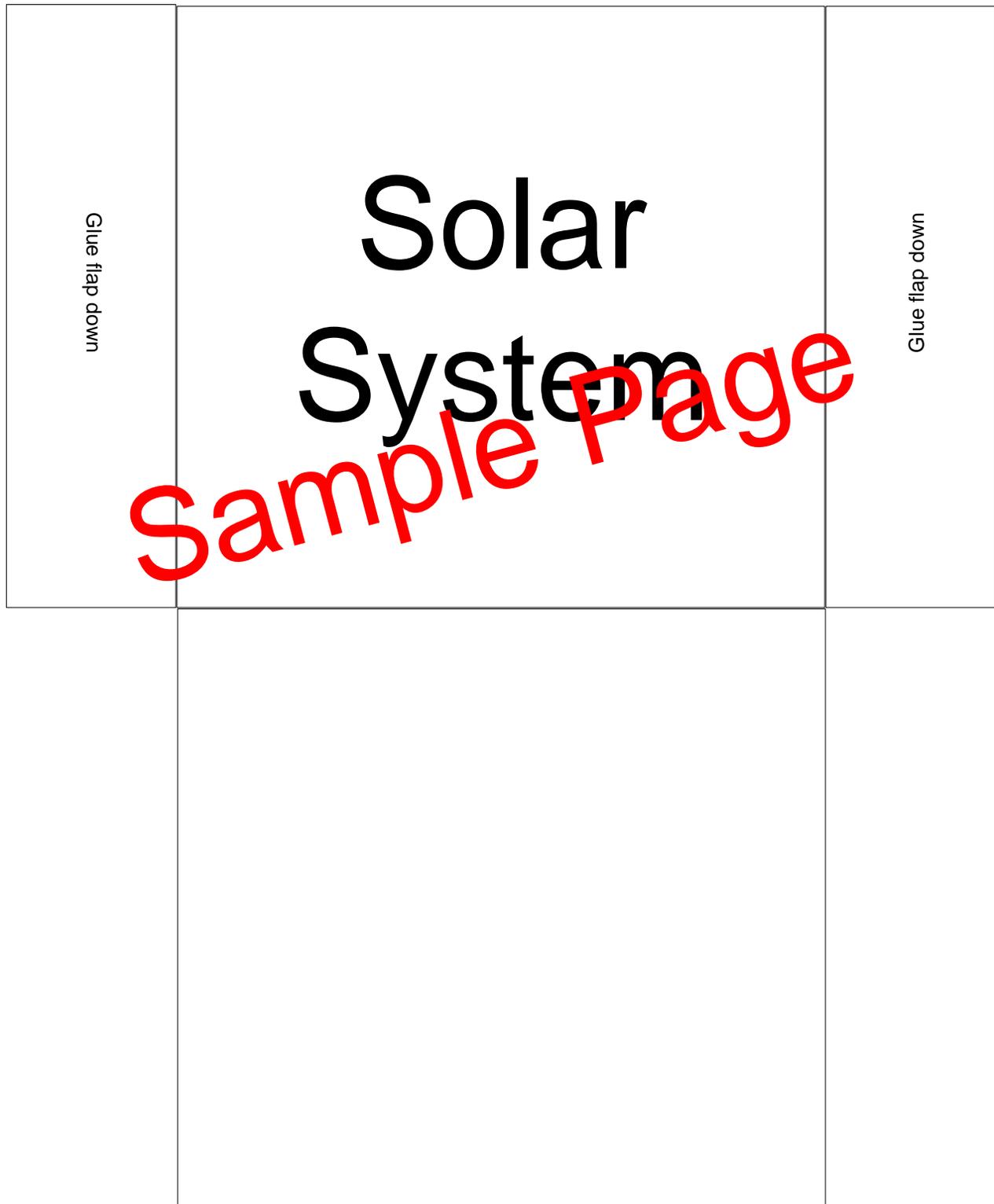
Cut out as one piece. Hamburger fold on middle line. Glue into lapbook. **Read Stars and Planets, page 5.** Color the twinkling star. Inside the booklet, write how you can tell how you can tell the difference between a star and a planet.



Lesson 1



Cut out the booklet as one shape. DO NOT CUT OFF FLAPS. Fold bottom square back, then fold back the two flaps over and glue. This will create a pocket. Glue into lapbook. Cut out squares from the next 5 pages. Hamburger fold each in half and glue together so that there is a front and a back. **Read Solar System, page 5-6.** Directions for using the cards are on the next page.



The planet side can be used to put the planets in order according to their size or in order from the sun. As you go through the book, there is enough room to right down interesting tidbits of information that you learn about each planet.

The letter side is to make a mnemonic phrase. In a mnemonic phrase, the first letter in each planet is made into a different word that makes a sentence. See page 6 for more details.

The last card serves as an answer key. On the back of it, write your entire mnemonic phrase. Store cards in the pocket that you just made.

Mercury



Planet closet to the Sun

Sample Page

M

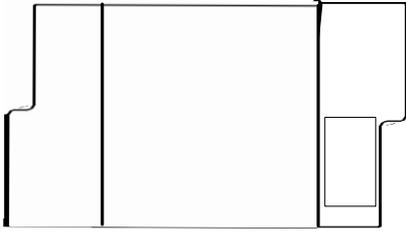
Venus



The evening Star

V

Lesson 1



Cut out the rocket. Cut out the four rocket pieces from the next page. Stack the four pieces on top of the rocket in any order. Staple at the top. Glue booklet into lapbook. **Read Astronomers, Astronauts, and Satellites, pages 7-8.** Color the rocket. Answer the questions on each piece.

Sample Page

What is a satellite?

Two well-known astronomers

What does NASA stand for?

N _____

A _____

S _____

A _____

Sample Page

What does NASA do?

What is the Hubble Space Telescope?

Lesson 1

Why Did God Create the Universe- light at night, as a calendar and signs, keep life on earth going. Page 3
Calendar- Ways that people have used the plants, moons, and stars as a calendar are: determining the time of day by the positions of shadows that were cast on the earth, knowing when a month had passed by the shape of the moon, judging when spring arrived by the position of the sun in relation to the large stones of Stonehenge, using constellations to determine when seasons arrived, to mark what year it was, how many years had passed since an event, to show direction to sailors, and to help birds know when it is time to migrate. Pages 3-4
God's Signs- God used a star to let people know that a Savior had been born. Page 4
Stars and Planets- We can tell if we are looking at a star or planet because a star appears to twinkle and a planet does not. Page 5
Solar System- Order of planets according to size: Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune Earth Venus Mars Mercury Pluto
Order of planets from the sun: Mercury Venus Earth Mars Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune Pluto. Pages 5-6
Astronomers, Astronauts, and Satellites
Two well-known astronomers- Nicolas Copernicus and Galileo Galilei. Page 7
What does NASA stand for- National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Page 7
What does NASA do- sends people and spaceships to space, builds spaceships, telescopes, robots and other useful things for space exploration. Page 7
What is the Hubble Space Telescope- an enormous telescope floating in space that sends pictures back down to earth. Page 8
What is a satellite- an object up in space that travels in circles around another object. Page 8

Lesson 2

The Star of Stars- 1 million earths can fit inside the sun. Page 12
92,935,700- This number is important because it tells how many miles we are away from the sun. Pages 12-13
Don't Stare- Drawing should show a hole in leaf. Page 13
Revolve and Rotate
What does revolve mean-When one object travels in a circle around another. Page 14.
What is the earth's only natural satellite- The moon-Page 14.
Take a Walk around the Sun
When the earth completes one revolution around the sun, how much time has passed- 1 year. Page 15
When is it day- When the earth is facing toward the sun. page 15
When is it night- When the earth is facing away from the sun. page 15
When the earth spins one time around, how much time has passed- 1 Day. Page 16
Solar Flares and Sun Spots- Answers will vary. Pages 16-17
Creation Confirmation
What is thermonuclear fusion- Little explosion that happen over and over deep inside the sun. page 20
Thermonuclear fusion proves the earth is not billions of years old because it causes the sun to get hotter and brighter from year to year. If we go back in time billions of years, with the sun getting cooler and cooler, the sun would have been too cool to sustain life on earth. Page 20
The Color of God's Love
Why do we see color- Because of the sun. Page 20
How do we know that light travels in a straight line-Because it does not bend when something is blocking it, like your hand. Page 21
How do we get color- The color waves that bounce off of an object bounce up to your eye. Your eye sees the bounced light waves. Page 21.
God's Light Shines Brighter- God's and his love is bright than the sun. Page 23
Solar Eclipse
What is an annular eclipse- When the sun is directly behind the moon during an eclipse. Page 24
What is a total eclipse- The sun is completely hidden behind the moon during an eclipse. Page 24
What is Bailey's Beads- Little points of light that reflect off the gigantic holes on the surface of the moon during an eclipse. Page 25
What is a partial eclipse-When the moon is not directly between the sun and the earth during an eclipse. Page 25