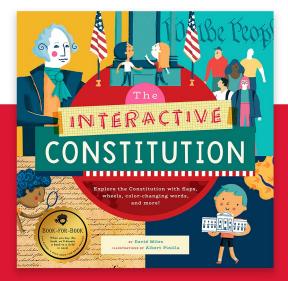
# UNDERSTANDING THE CONSTITUTION

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by Carrie Fernandez and WriteBonnieRose

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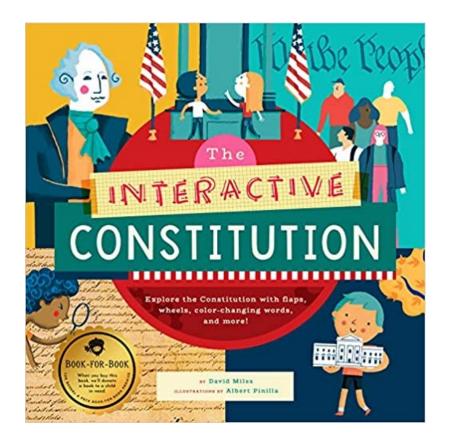
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#### Acknowledgement



The Interactive Constitution

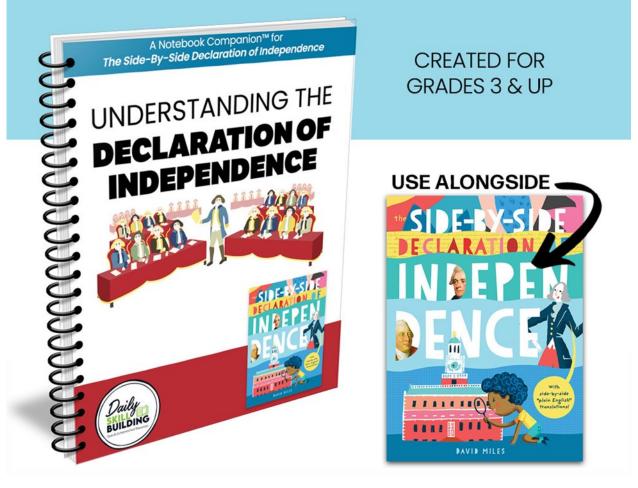
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Explore the U.S. Constitution like never before! Amazing interactive features like color-changing words, flaps, wheels, and a special vocabulary decoder help kids learn about types of government, checks and balances, the Bill of Rights, and more! There's never been a better way—or a more important time—to discover the world-changing importance of this powerful document.

# **Study the Declaration of Independence**

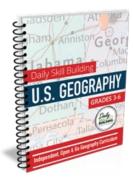
Taking a **complex topic** and making it **EASY** for students to understand



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# NOTEBOOKING

# A Creative Kid's Favorite Way to Homeschool

Notebooking is a great way to learn that incorporates many different elements, such as open-ended questions, written narration, <u>drawing and sketching</u>, labeling diagrams, drawing maps, and more – all in the student's own words.

**Notebooking allows creative students to excel** and provides an opportunity to **document learned material in a customizable way.** Notebooking is a creative kid's favorite way to homeschool!

# What is Notebooking?

Notebooking is basically journaling. Your student's notebook will have a **written element and a visual component** and will be a compilation of important things in the form of **written narrations**, **sketches**, **and more** that document what has been learned.

## **Customizable & Creative Individual Notebooks**

When you are teaching multiple children of different ages, it's easy to use the notebook approach in your homeschool. All you need are good living books, someone to read them to your children (yourself or an older child), and a <u>Notebook Companion<sup>M</sup></u> or <u>blank notebooking pages</u>.

There are all sorts of **creative ways to customize a student's notebooking journal**. If you are using a three-ringed binder, it's easy to insert extras. Here are some examples of things you can add to your student's notebook: written narration, artwork, maps, timelines, field trip notes and pictures, creative writing assignments, graphic organizers, magazine clippings, paper crafts, brochures, essays and research papers (as they get older), book reports, copywork, vocabulary journal pages, poetry, charts and diagrams, photographs, and more!

## **Notebooking with Beginners**

If your child can draw and orally narrate back to you what they have learned, you can start notebooking with them. You may need to ask your child questions and write down what they say if they don't have the ability to write it for themselves. They will have a blast drawing what they see in their minds, and their notebooking journals will be treasured keepsakes for years to come.

As younger students progress with writing abilities, notebooking will be a familiar form of learning for them, and they will know what to do. You could also use a Notebook Companion<sup>™</sup> specifically for younger children. We have Beginner's Notebook Companions<sup>™</sup> for grades K-3 that incorporate drawing, narration, coloring, and matching.

## There's No Right or Wrong Way to Notebook

Unlike worksheets and tests, notebooking doesn't have an answer key. There's no right or wrong way to do it. Since notebooking encourages creativity and individuality, your children may record totally different facts on their own pages, even after reading the same book.

Notebooking encourages out-of-the-box thinking, and you'll want to steer clear of requiring specific things to be detailed if you are using a blank notebook template or a sheet of blank paper. If you would like to use question prompts and boxes that provide space to draw specific things from the text, consider our Notebook Companions<sup>™</sup>, which are a great transition from worksheets to notebooking.

## How Do I Grade a Notebook Page?

You may be wondering if you need to correct or grade a student's notebook pages. A notebook page is not an essay or a research paper, and you don't want to mark it all up with a red pen. The idea is to encourage students to learn a ton, record facts they have learned, and allow them to ENJOY it! You can save grading papers and critiquing writing skills for when they are doing a composition assignment or a grammar lesson. Notebooking success is simply watching your students enjoy learning!

## How to Use This Notebook Companion™

All our Notebook Companions are self-paced. You simply use the Notebook Companion<sup>™</sup> alongside the book it accompanies, and students complete the notebooking pages as you read through the book together or independently.

## Understanding the Constitution

#### Notebook Companion<sup>™</sup> for *The Interactive Constitution*

We've designed *Understanding the Constitution* to be suitable for upper elementary through middle school and junior high. Upper elementary students can complete the notebooking questions, drawing assignments, and glossary work. They may also wish to complete some of the Writing Prompts that are included. Older students may wish to complete all of these activities as well as some of the Research Projects that are included.

#### What is the Constitution?

Read the first two pages of *The Interactive Constitution*. Wait to try the interactive elements until you reach the questions about them. Answer the questions with what you learned.

When was the Constitution written?

What does it explain?
How important is the Constitution?
Where can you see the Constitution?
What job do special sensors do?
What are the rules called that citizens must obey?
What are these rules designed to do?

What was the Constitution written on? \_\_\_\_\_

Why was this material chosen? \_\_\_\_\_\_

Draw a picture of the rotunda of the National Archives where you can see the Constitution.

What country created thirteen colonies in the New World? \_\_\_\_\_\_

Open "The Revolutionary War: A Brief History" and read both sides of the foldout. Copy the main events from the timeline onto the spaces below. 1763: 1765-1775: April 19, 1775: \_\_\_\_\_ June 17, 1775: July 1776: December 1776-January 1777: \_\_\_\_\_ 1777-1780: 1781-1787: 1781:\_\_\_\_\_ 1783: 1787: \_\_\_\_\_\_ How did Great Britain plan to pay their huge war debts? What was one of the new taxes passed? What was one event that happened as tensions boiled over? Where did American colonists attack British troops at the start of the **Revolutionary War?** 

At what battle did colonial fighters prove their mettle?

What body declared independence for the colonies in 1776? \_\_\_\_\_\_

What river did George Washington lead his troops across in a surprise attack?

What did the Articles of Confederation do, and when were they ratified?

Who helped George Washington win the Battle of Yorktown?

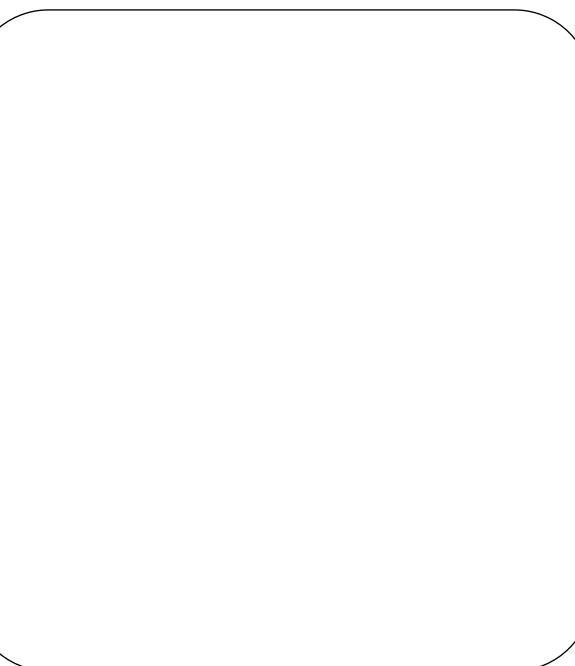
What officially ended the Revolutionary War? \_\_\_\_\_

What was the meeting called where representatives met to discuss an improved form of government?

What was one of the most important questions the thirteen new states faced?

Lift the flaps under "Types of Government" and read about each type. On the next page, write who is in charge in each of these four types of government.

Think about everything you read and learned. Choose one thing to draw a picture of. Draw it below, and be sure to label it.



#### Vocabulary

There were a lot of vocabulary words shared in these two pages of *The Interactive Constitution*. Find the following words on the pages you read: government, laws, unconstitutional, parchment, debt, tax, Stamp Act, boycott, Boston Tea Party, treaty, Founders, democracy, representative democracy, monarchy, monarch, aristocracy, aristocrats, and oligarchy. Look for their definitions. Some are defined for you in the book while others are explained in the text. Add the definition of each word to the Glossary at the end of the unit.

#### **Bonus Projects**

Choose one or more of these projects to help you learn more about what you just read.

#### **Research Projects**

- You read that the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Battle of Yorktown were important battles in the Revolutionary War. See what you can find out about what other battles are considered extremely important or decisive. Try to list at least two more battles and explain why they were important.
- Review the four types of government that were explained. See if you can find two or more examples of countries today that have each system. Create a chart that shows what you learned.

Writing Prompts

- Answer the question about the colonists' experiences with the British king and government included in the foldout "The Revolutionary War: A Brief History."
- Choose one of the types of government that is not a representative democracy. Write a short story that shows what you think life would be like under that system of government and how it is different from life in the United States.