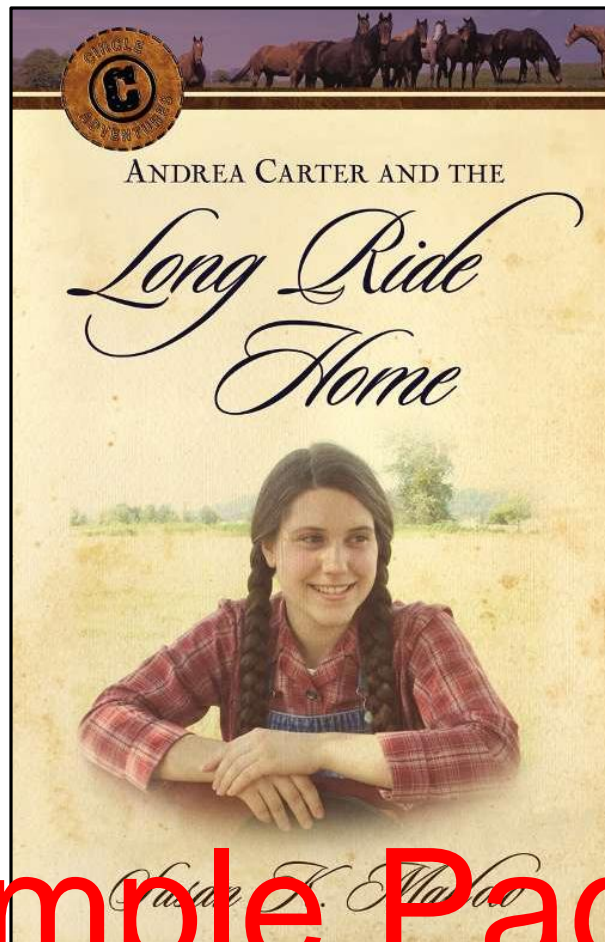




Learning Lapbook

with study guide

Circle C Adventures #1 ***Andrea Carter and the Long Ride Home***



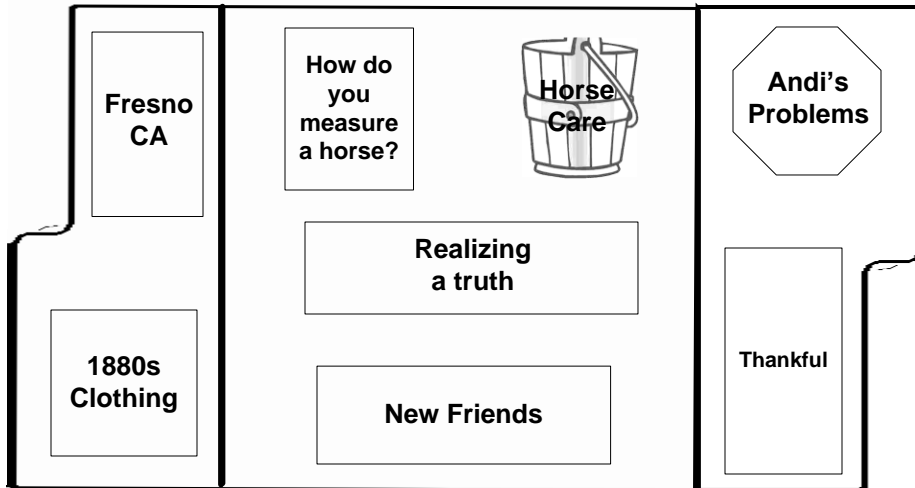
Sample Pages

A Journey Through Learning

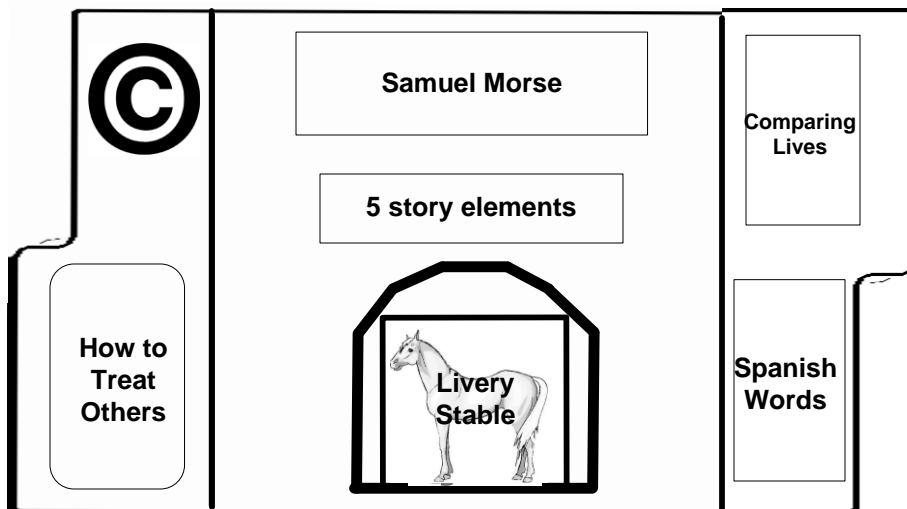
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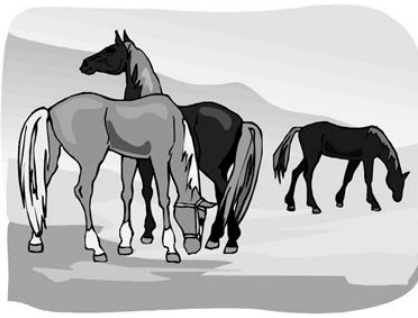
Layout for
Andrea Carter and the Long Ride Home

Folder 1



Folder 2





Contents

Chapters in Book

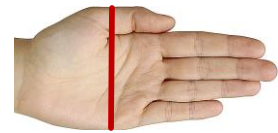
Lapbook Topics

Anytime	Lapbook Cover
Chapter 1	Fresno, California
Chapters 1-2	Measuring a Horse
Chapters 1-2	Caring for a Horse
Chapters 3-4	Girls' Clothing of the 1880s
Chapter 4	Andi's Problems
Chapter 4	Andi Realizes Something Important
Chapters 5-6	New Friends
Chapters 5-6	Andi Is Thankful
Chapter 7	Branding Livestock
Chapters 7-8	The Livery Stable
Chapters 10-12	How to Treat Others
Chapter 13	Samuel Morse and the Morse Code
Chapter 14	How's Your Spanish?
Chapters 15-16	Comparing Lives
Chapter 17	The Five Elements of a Story

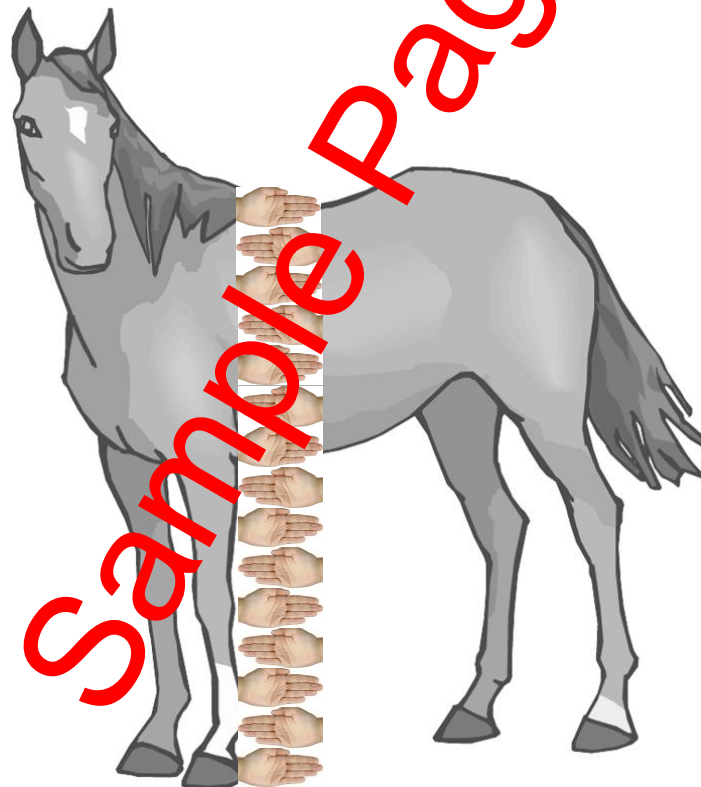
Measuring a Horse

Today we can use rulers and other measuring devices to measure the height of a horse. But the traditional way is to measure a horse by hands. How is this done? It is easier than you think!

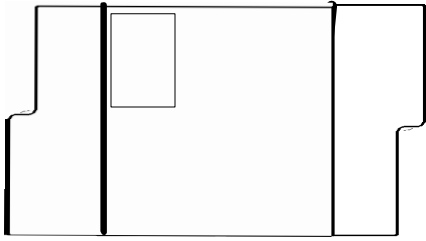
A person's hand is about 4 inches across the palm. Starting from the ground, you measure hand over hand until you reach the horse's withers (the top of the shoulder where the neck meets the body). If you used 12 hands, then the horse is considered 12 hands tall (48 inches) and would actually be a pony (a pony is shorter than 14.2 hands). The horse below is 15 hands high. How many inches tall is that ($15 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$)?



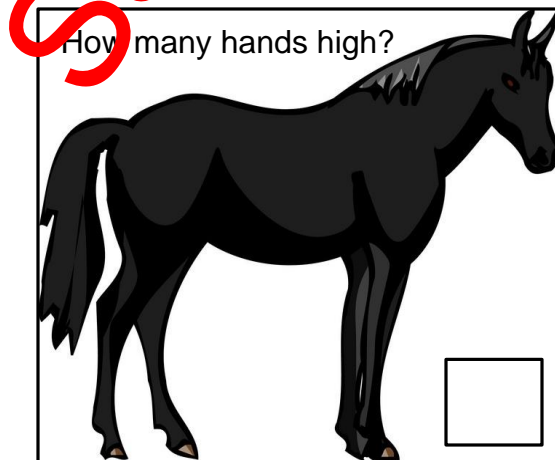
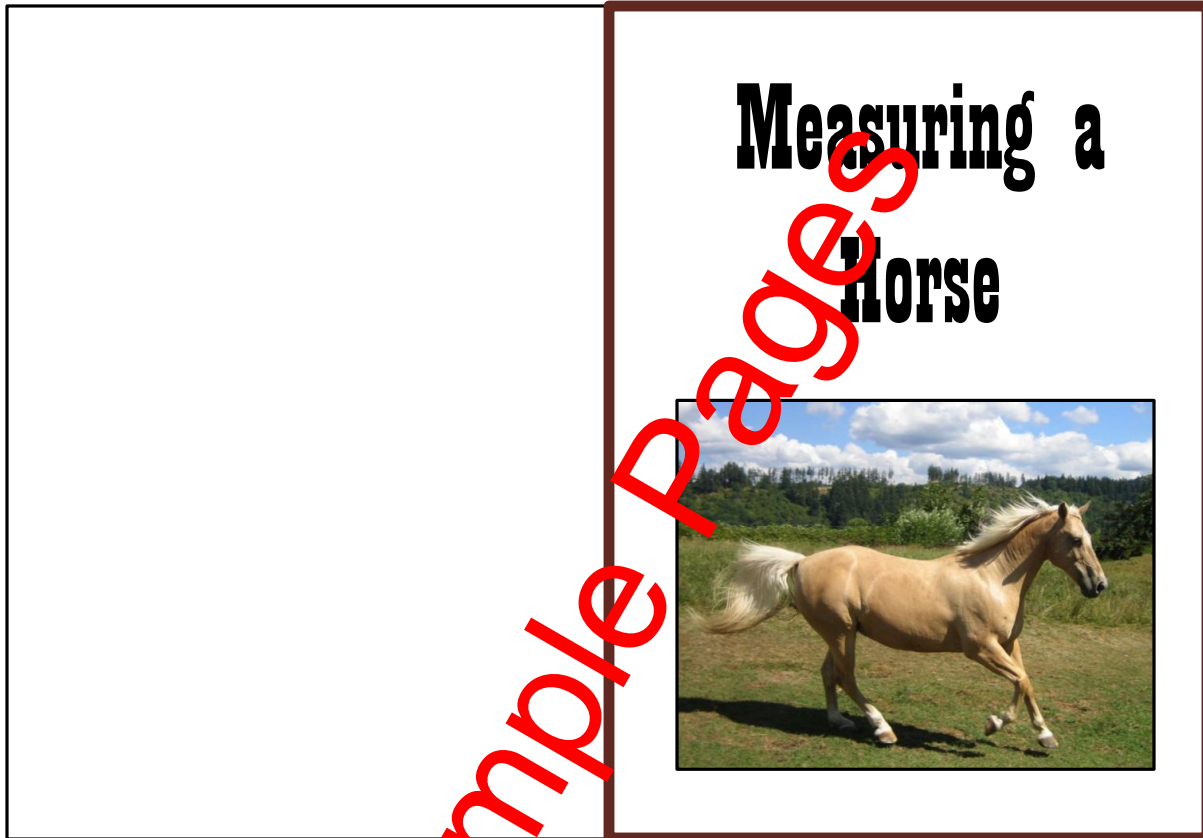
4 inches



Folder 1

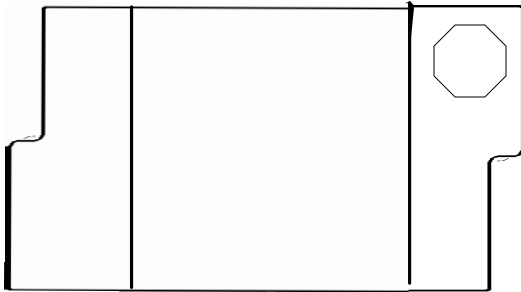


Cut out as one piece. Hotdog fold on middle line. Glue into lapbook. Read the study guide "Measuring a Horse." On one page inside the booklet, explain how you would help Andi measure Taffy. Cut out the black stallion below and paste it on the other page. Now read page 14 in *Long Ride Home* to see how many hands high Chad's wild horse was. Write it next to the stallion.



Folder 1

Chapter 4



Cut out the large shape as one booklet. Fold the left flap over the center flap. Next fold the right flap over the center. Cut out the cover label and glue on to front. Glue into lapbook. Fill out the information. Answers can be found on pages 29 – 37 of the book.

What did Andi hear when she was eavesdropping?

Whom did Andi meet on the road? What did he want?

Why did Andi dress as a boy?

Sample Pages

Andi's Problems



Branding Livestock

On Andi's ranch, the Circle C, their family "brand" is on all their cattle and horses. Branding animals dates back to the ancient Egyptians. In the European Middle Ages, farmers heated hot iron sticks and carved a drawing into their livestock. Soon, the practice spread to other regions.

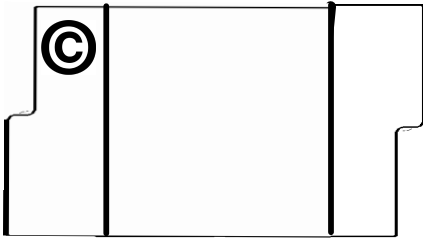
In Spain, a brand was used to identify multiple owners' cattle grazing together in fields. When these Europeans came to America to begin colonies, they brought the practice with them. Branding took on a modern form in America. Ranchers improved the art by adding the style of the Vaqueros to it. Vaqueros were Spanish cowboys.

The first thing in the branding process is to acquire a symbol or "brand" for your ranch. The brand is molded out of iron and placed on the end of a long, iron rod. The brand is heated in a fire until the branding iron turns red-hot. It is then pressed into the animal's hide. Ouch! Branding is usually done in the spring, when the new calves are born.

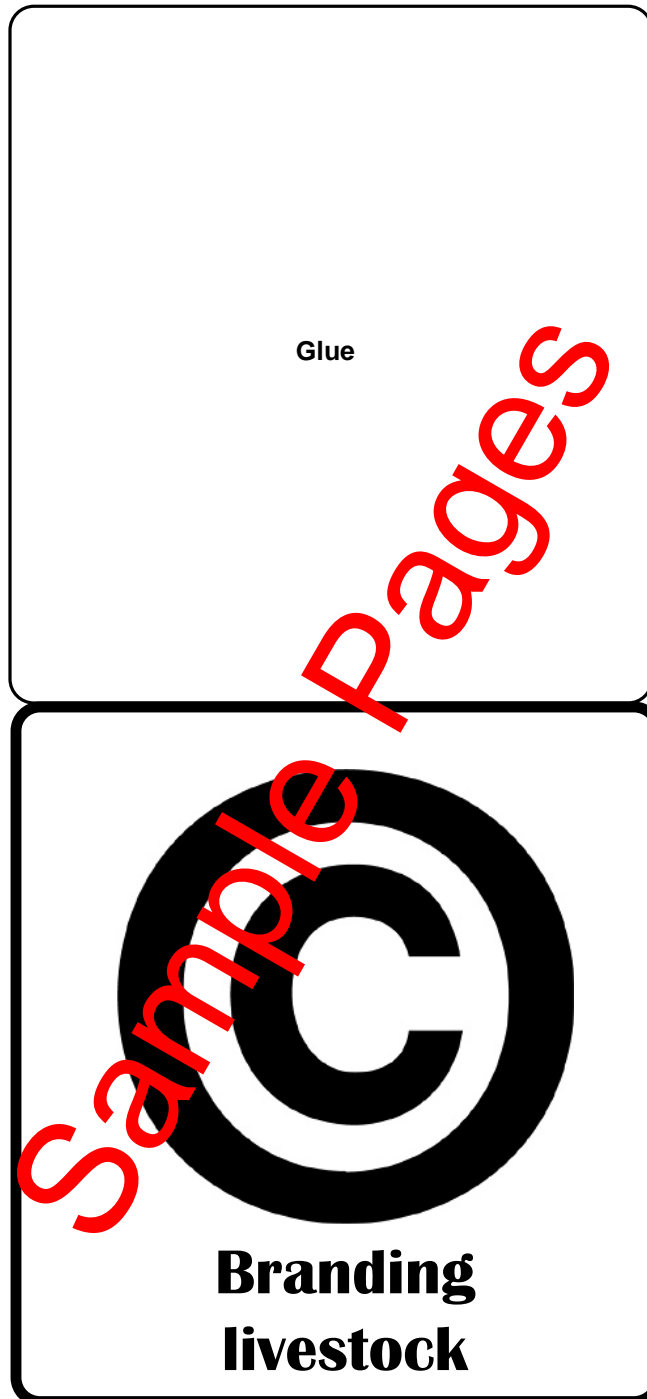
Each brand is unique to the ranch it is from, and each owner registers his brand. Once the brand is registered, it cannot legally be used again. An unbranded steer or horse was considered "fair game" and could be rounded up by anyone. Cattle rustlers devised ingenious ways to change brands in order to steal cattle. They would burn their new brand over the top of the rancher's original brand, changing one small detail.



Folder 2



Cut out the booklet as one piece. Fold in half. Glue into lapbook. Read the study guide “Branding Horses.” On the inside booklet, create your own brand. Explain what your brand stands for. You can read about Taffy’s brand on page 54.



Livery Stables

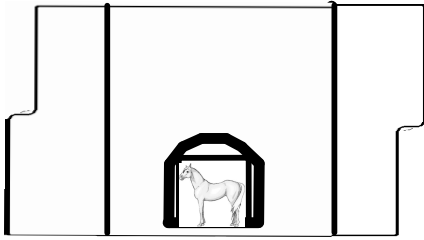
A livery stable in the 1800s was a stable in town where horses, teams, wagons, buggies, and carriages were available for hire. People could also pay a daily, weekly, or monthly fee to have someone board (take care of) their own horses. Some livery stables were near hotels or boarding houses so travelers could have easy access to their horses and buggies.

But the livery stable was much more than a “hotel for horses” or a place to keep your carriage safe while traveling through town. In addition to providing transportation and boarding services, the livery was the source of tack, hay, grain, coal, and wood. The livery owner often bought, sold, or traded horses as well. Livery stables usually did not smell very good and sometimes were dark and dirty. Because of the stench, noise, and pests (like fleas and mice) that surrounded the livery, towns tried to control their locations and activities.

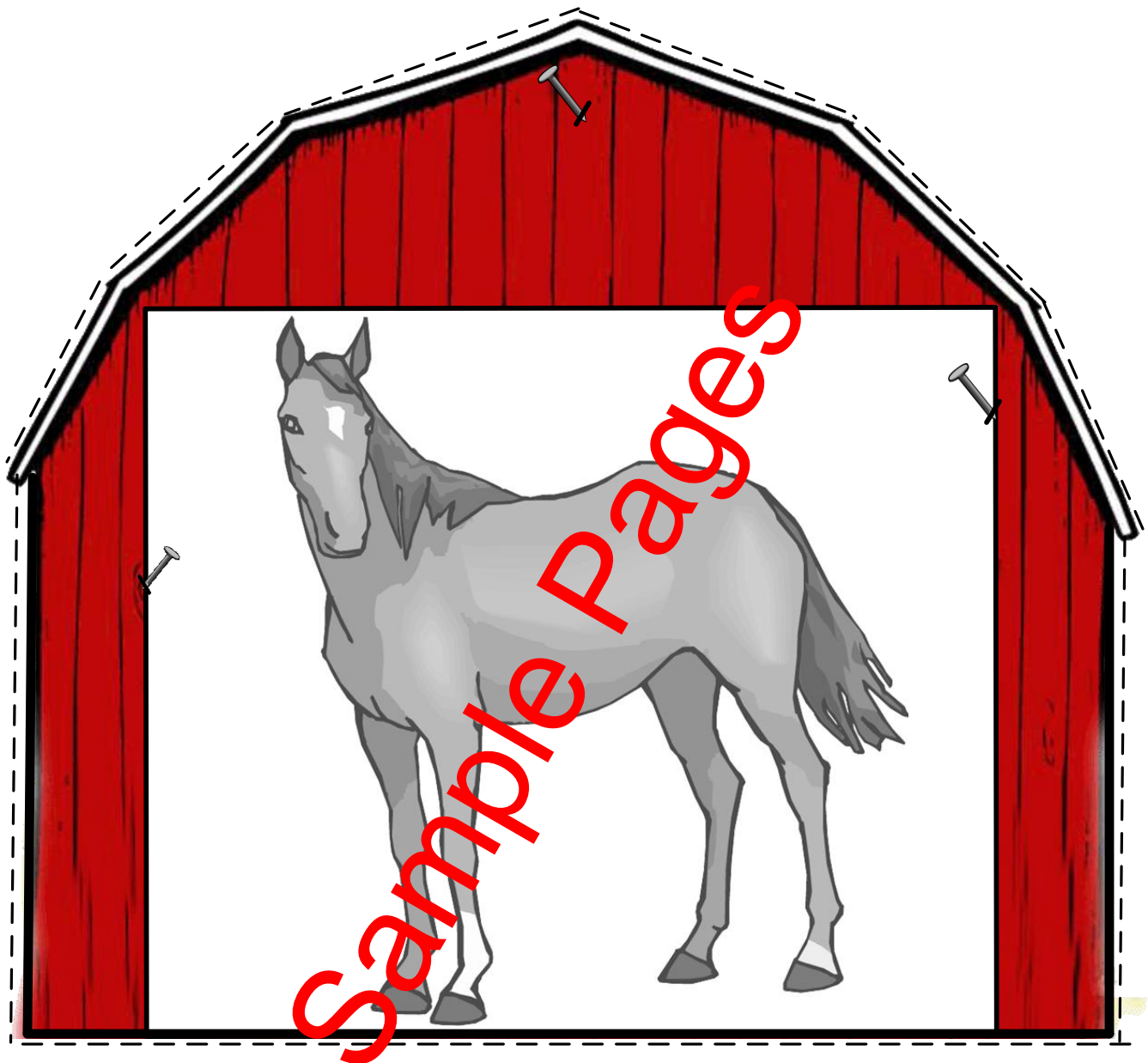
Depending on who owned the livery, it could often be the scene of gambling and cockfighting. Many people did not think highly of livery stables and those who ran them.



Folder 2



Color the horse your favorite horse color. Cut around the livery stable on the dotted line and glue the entire piece into your lapbook. As Andi was looking through the livery stable for Taffy, she found many items that are needed to ride and care for a horse. Reread page 58. Cut out the supplies on the next page. Glue them onto the horse in the correct location. Draw hay on the floor of the barn.



Chapters 7-8

Here are some of the items Andi found in the livery stable. Follow the instructions for each item and glue onto the horse and livery stable in your lapbook. When you are finished, you may draw other items (like a harness) hanging from the nails.



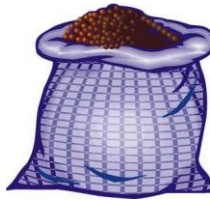
Saddle: put this on the horse after the saddle blanket



Sometimes people hang a horseshoe over the door of their barn or livery for "good luck."



Cut out the rope and either hang it on the saddle horn or on the barn wall.



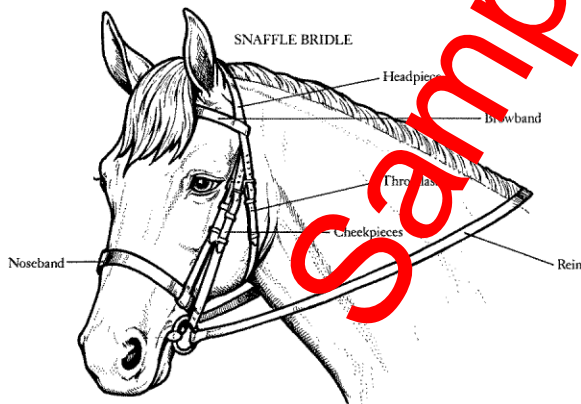
Feed: this goes in a corner of the barn



Saddle bags go behind the saddle or in a corner of the livery



Saddle Blanket: this goes on the horse first, under the saddle

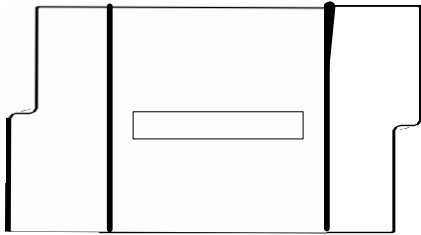


A **bridle** is used to help you control your horse. **Do not cut out this picture.** Instead, study it and then draw a bridle and reins on the horse in the livery stable.



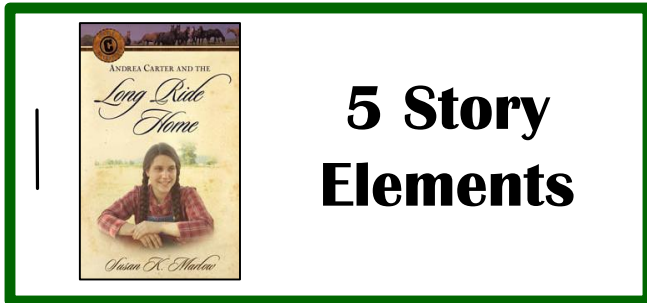
Barrel: this goes in the left hand corner of the livery. It might be filled with tobacco or grain.

Folder 2

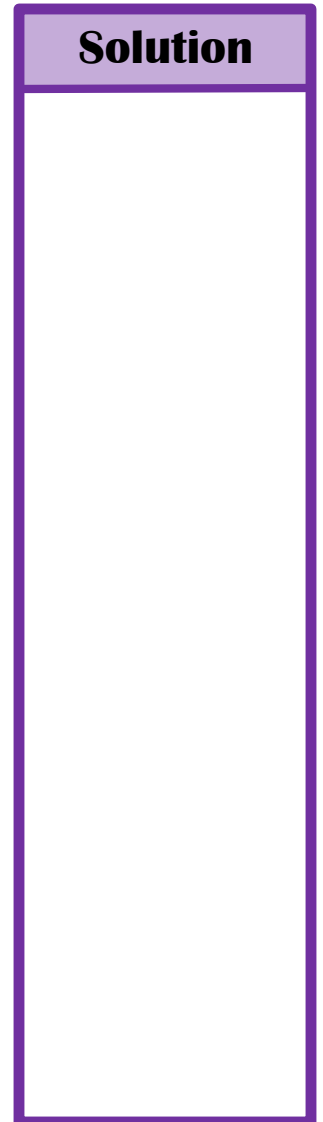
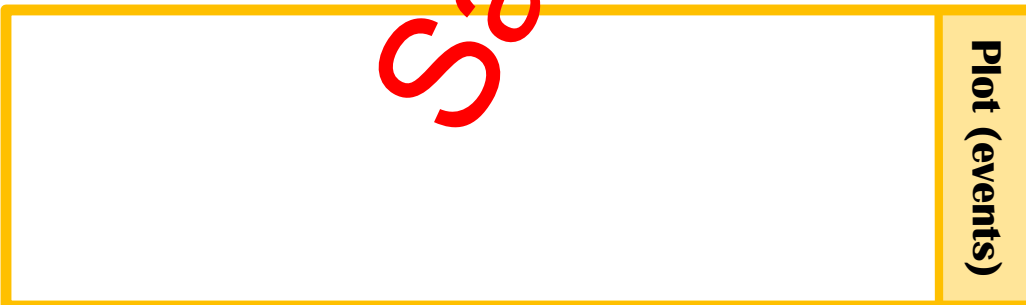


Read the study guide “**The Five Elements of a Story.**”

Cut out the booklets and staple with the cover piece on top. Can you find the five elements in *Long Ride Home*?



5 Story Elements



Sample Pages