

FOLDERBOOK PACK
FOR
The MYSTERY of
HISTORY

by Linda Lacour Hobar



*Volume II
Quarter 1*

Designed by
Stacey Lane



FOLDERBOOK PACK
FOR
The Mystery of History VOLUME II
BY LINDA LACOUR HOBAR

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The Mystery of History Volume II
Quarter 1 Folderbook Directions
By Stacey Lane

What is a folderbook?

Folderbooks are a visual, hands-on method for showing what a student has learned. They provide a meaningful and creative way to help visual and kinesthetic learners grasp concepts, document information, and remember material covered.

A folderbook consists of a special folder base, onto which your student will attach a new folderbook figure(s) for many of the lessons in *The Mystery of History*, Volume II. These figures have pictures, as well as space inside for note taking.

What supplies are needed to complete a folderbook?

- 2 manila folders, letter size (both the same color)
- printed Quarter 1 folderbook figures (found at the end of these directions)
- scissors
- clear packing tape
- glue, tape, or stapler to attach the figures
- art supplies

How is the folderbook base created?

To assemble a folderbook base, all you need is two folders, glue, and clear packing tape. Visual instructions for assembly can be found following this introduction. A new folderbook base is needed for each quarter.

What is involved in completing a folderbook?

At the beginning of each quarter, assemble a folderbook base. Then, for each lesson in the quarter, check the folderbook directions to see if there is a folderbook figure that corresponds to that lesson. Some lessons may have more than one figure, and some lessons have no figures at all. If there is a figure, follow the directions to assemble it. The directions also suggest options for taking notes inside the figures.

The folderbook figures can be decorated using crayons, markers, colored pencils, glitter glue, or whatever artistic medium you prefer. Highlighters can provide a lot of visual interest for a minimum amount of effort. Sometimes there are special directions about how to decorate a particular figure.

What type of notes should go inside the folderbook figures?

When taking notes inside the figures, older students may follow the note-taking directions suggested for each lesson or write a summary of the particular lesson.

Although some of the note-taking options are suitable for younger students, many of them are not. Younger students may write key words from the lesson or draw pictures that pertain to the lesson.

Folderbooks are meant as an aid to memory retention. If you think of different note-taking ideas than those suggested in the directions, feel free to use them.

You may also choose to glue or tape inside the figures the preprinted notes near their corresponding figures.

Where do I attach the completed folderbook figures?

Each interior flap of the folderbook is labeled with a number: **1, 2, 3, 4, 5,** and **6**. The directions for each figure will use one of these numbers to indicate the flap of the folderbook to which the figure should be attached. A number of photographs are included in the directions to help facilitate figure placement on the folderbook base.

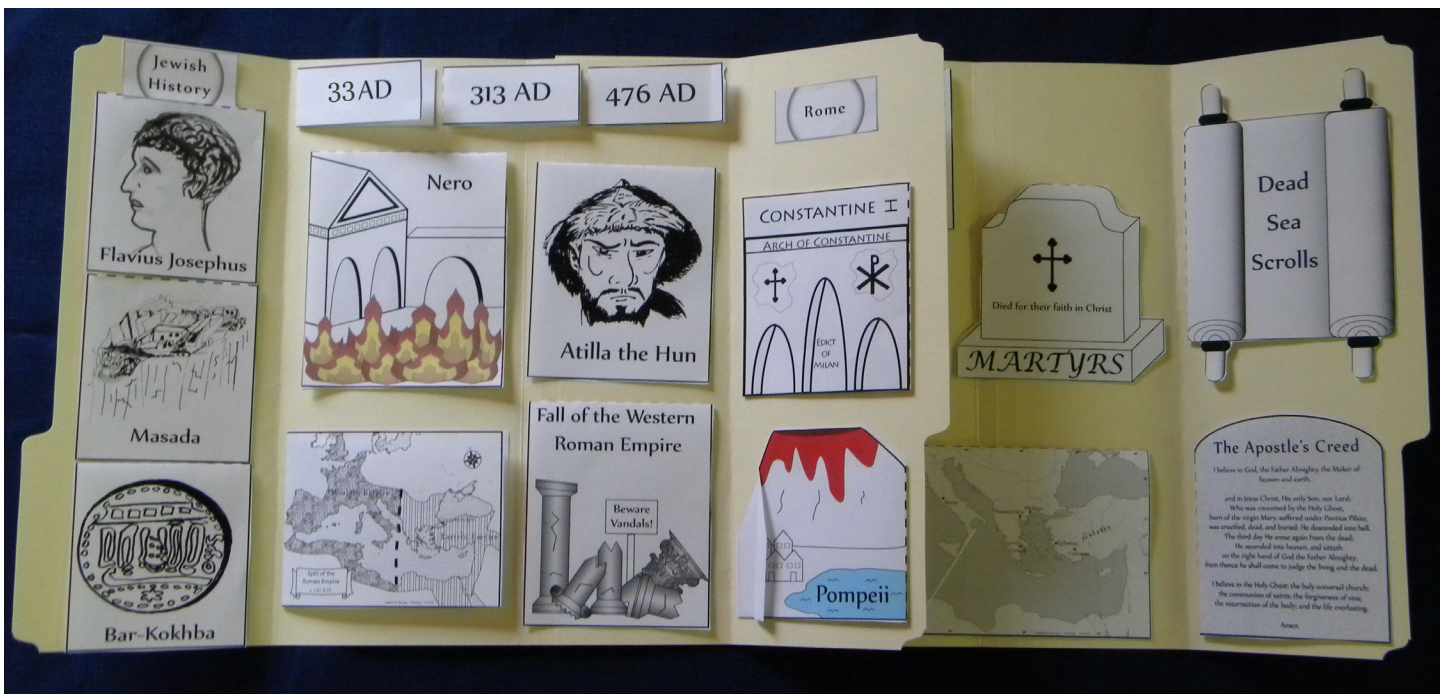
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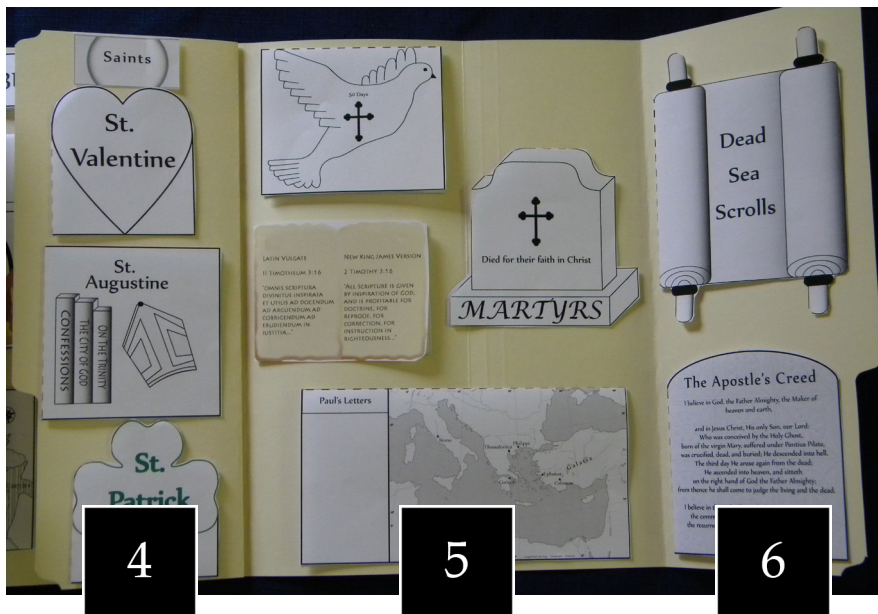
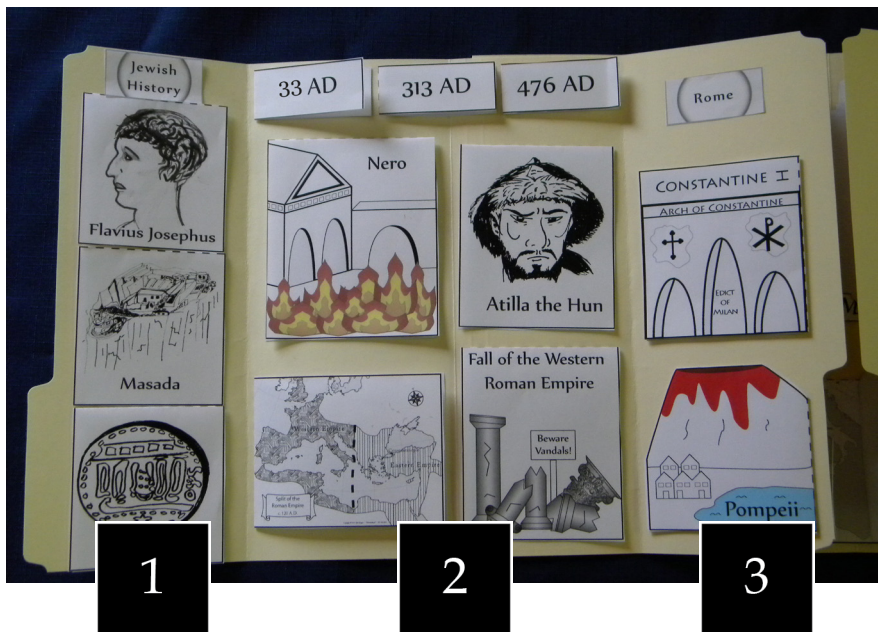
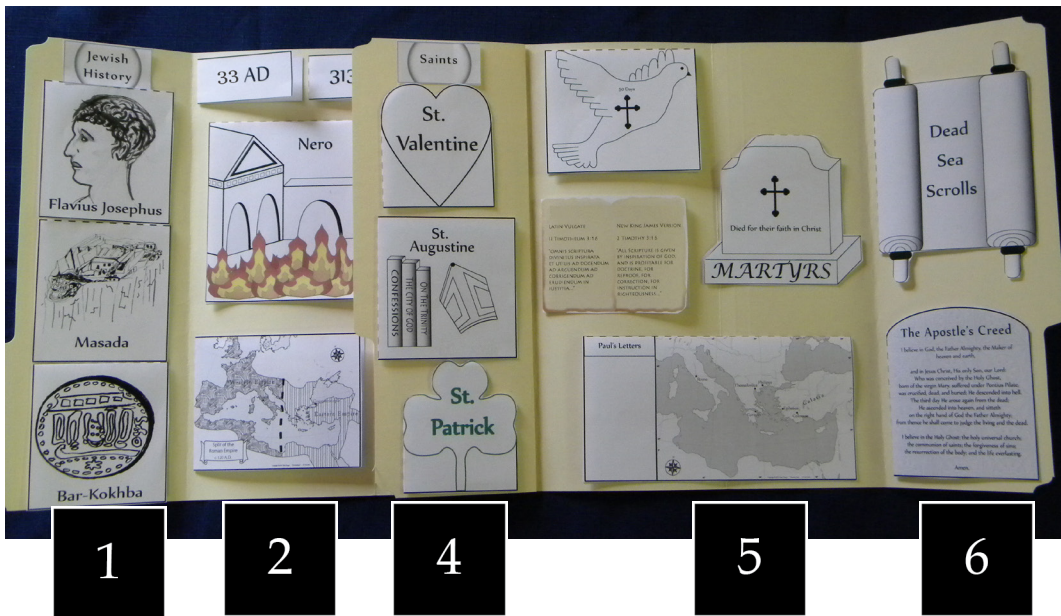
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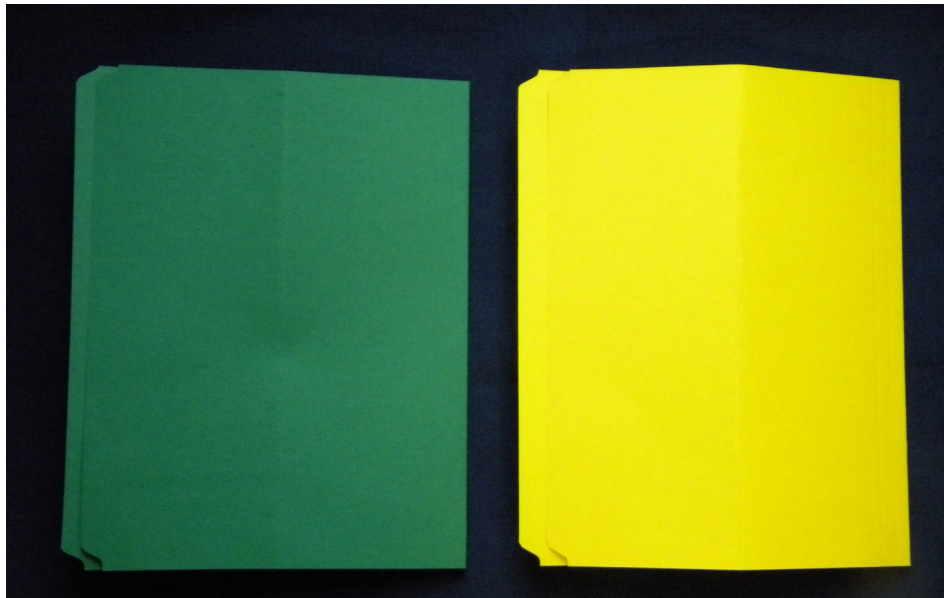
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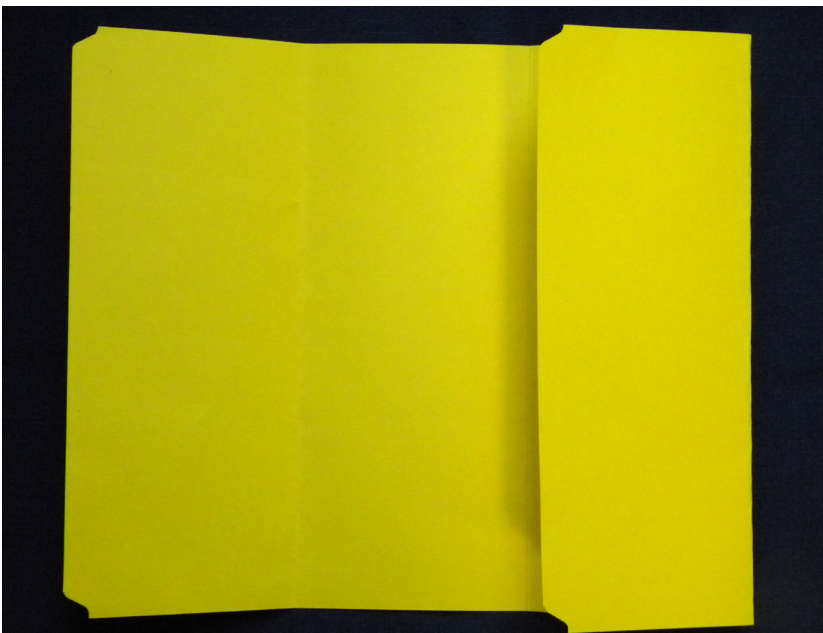


Making a Folderbook Base



Making a folderbook base requires two letter-size file folders. For ease in visualizing how the folders are to be attached, two folders of different colors have been used in these photographs. You will probably prefer to use two folders of the same color when you create your folderbook base, but it doesn't really matter. It also doesn't matter whether or not the folders have tabs; and if the folders have tabs, where the tabs are located.

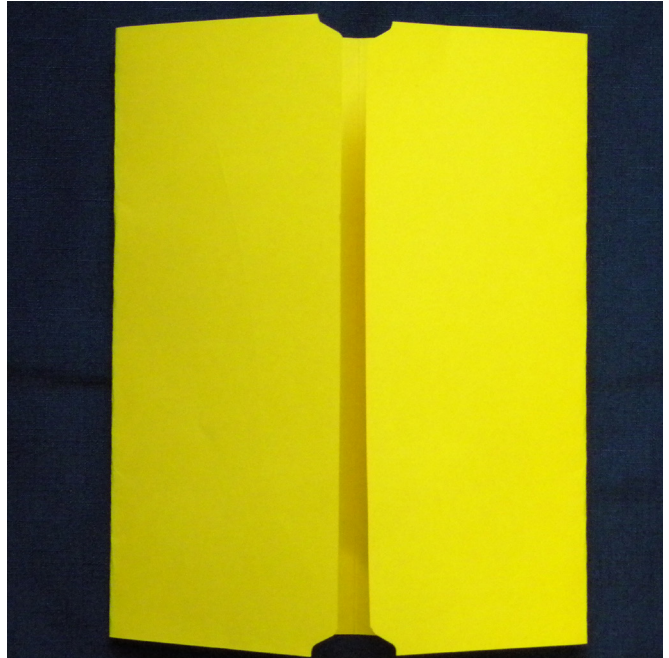
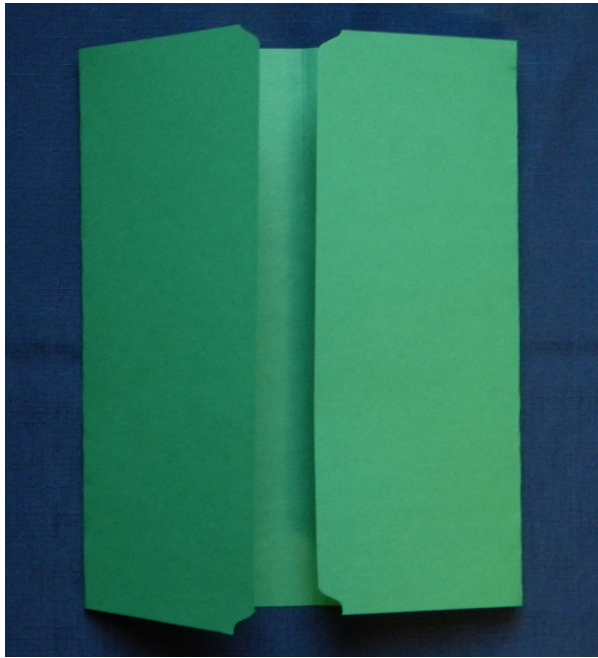
Open both file folders flat. They should have the shape of long rectangles. Notice where the fold line is in the middle. This will be your guide line for making your first fold.



**You can also watch a video
of this process on our
YouTube Channel:**

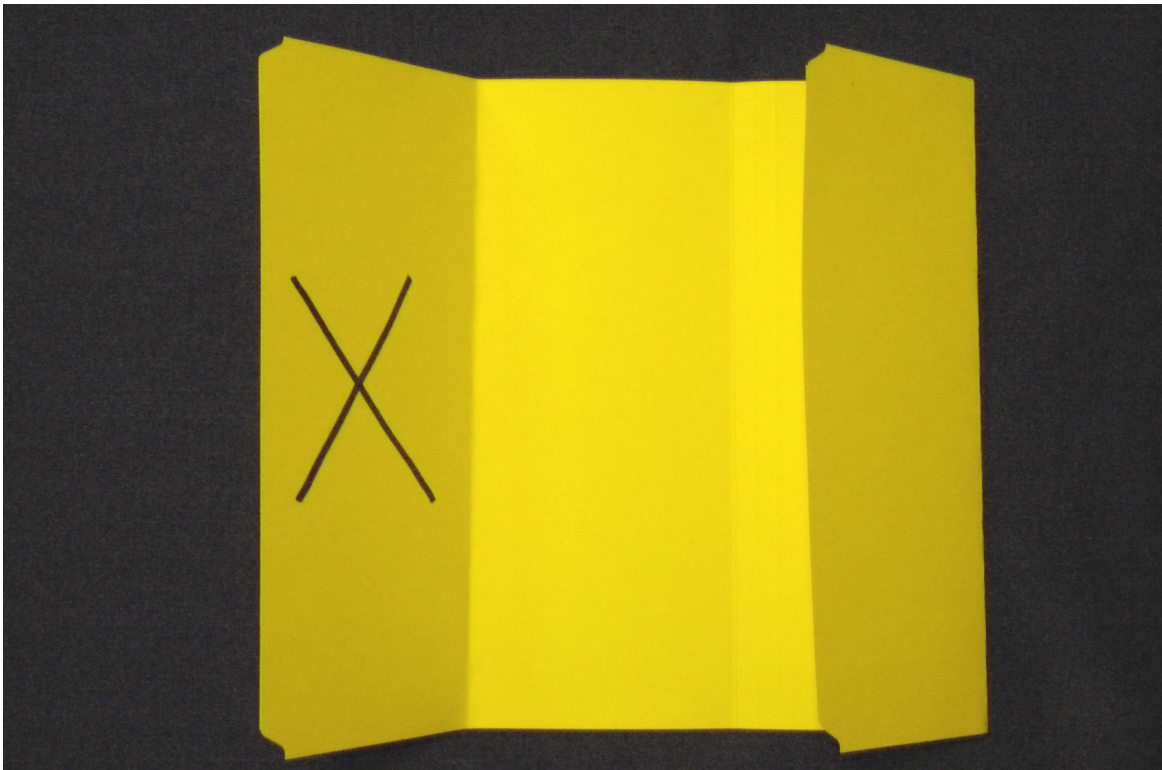
www.YouTube.com/BrightIdeasPress

Take the right side of one of the file folders and fold so that the right side touches the middle guide line. If you are using a folder with a tab, the top of the tab is what needs to be touching the middle guide line.



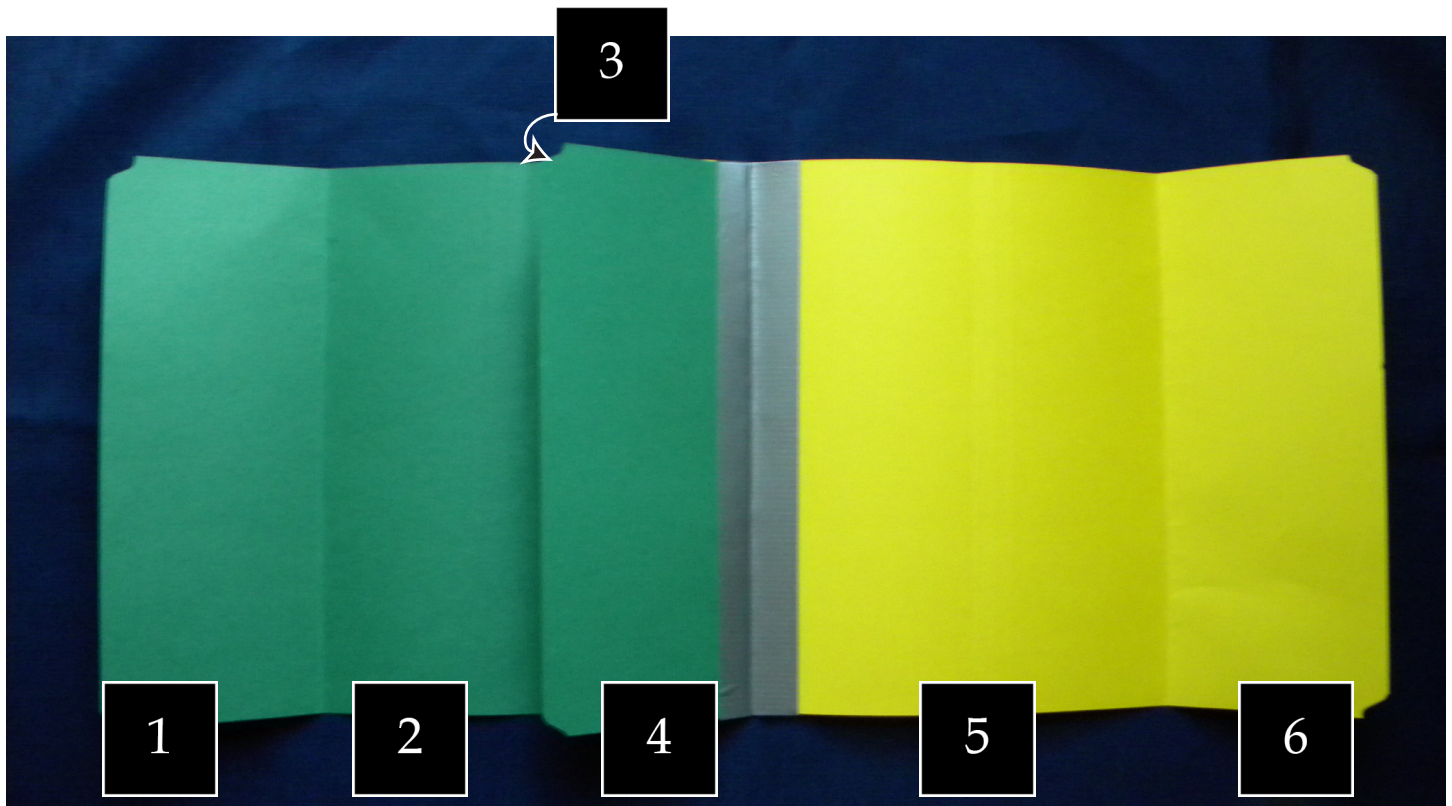
Take the left side of the file folder, and fold to meet the right side. The sides should not overlap; they should just barely touch. The folder should be able to open freely.

Repeat these steps with the second file folder.

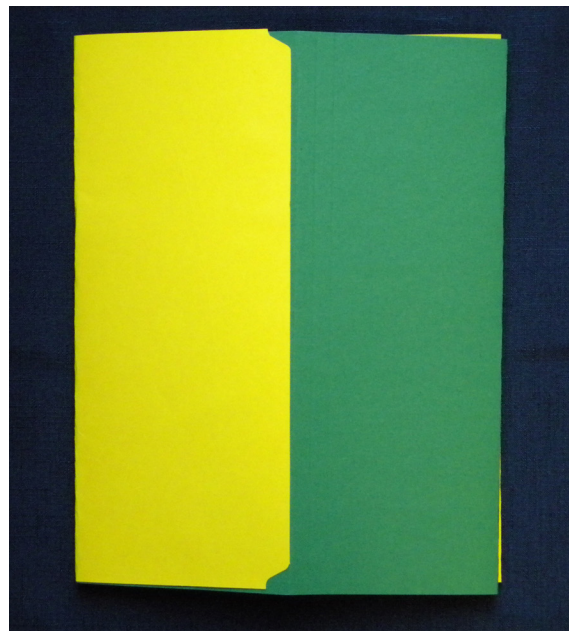


Open one of the file folders, and put an X on the left fold. This is where you will attach the other file folder. Apply glue or double-sided tape to this X flap.

With the X flap lying open, pick up the other file folder (in these photos, the green folder), holding it so its flaps are closed. Glue the right half of the back side of the closed (green) file folder to the X flap of the yellow folder. Make sure that the two surfaces are securely adhered.



This is what the inside of the folderbook should look like. The flap in the middle is where the two folders were glued or taped together. Now, run tape along the right edge of the closed (green) folder, which is attached to the original (yellow) folder.



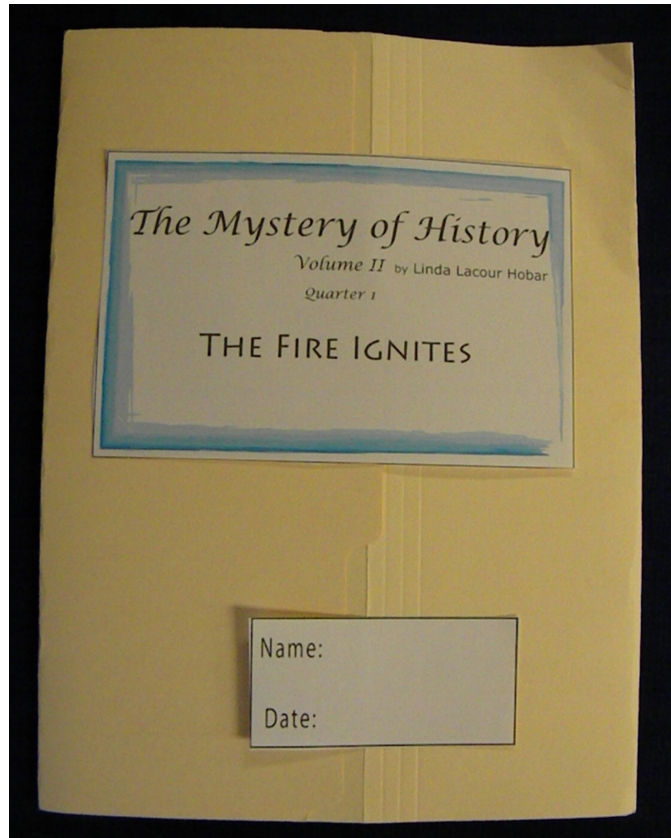
To complete the folderbook base, fold flaps 1 and 6 in. Then, fold the rectangle in front of you in half. You are now looking at the front of the folderbook. Run a piece of tape along the seam on the front of the folderbook for reinforcement.

Directions for General Labels

These are the labels that should be attached to the folderbook base at the beginning of Quarter 1.

Exterior General Labels

- Cut out figures A1 and A2.
- Attach them to the front cover of the folderbook.



Interior General Labels

Section Labels

- Cut out figures B1, B2, B3, and B4.
- Attach figure B1 (“Early Church”) to the top right of flap 5.
- Attach figure B2 (“Saints”) to the top of flap 4.
- Attach figure B3 (“Jewish History”) to the top of flap 1.
- Attach figure B4 (“Rome”) to the top of flap 3.

Dates to Remember Labels

- Cut out figures C, D, and E. Fold on the dotted line so that the numbers are on the front.
- Attach all three figures in a row across the top of flap 2.
- On the inside of the figures, you will write the event that corresponds with the date (Lessons 1, 14, and 21).

Specific Lesson Directions

Lesson 1: PENTECOST and the First Followers of Jesus

- Figure 1 directions: Cut out figure 1. Fold on the dotted line so that the dove is on the front.
- On the inside of figure, do one or both of the following:
 - Give the Greek definition of “Pentecost,” and explain why Pentecost is significant.
 - Copy Acts 2:2–4, along with the date c. A.D. 33.
- Attach the completed figure to the top left of flap 5.
- On the inside of figure C (c. A.D. 33), write “Pentecost.”

Lesson 2: “Saul, Who Also Is Called Paul” and Lesson 3: Paul’s Missionary Journeys

- Figure 2 directions: Cut out figure 2. Fold on the dotted line so that the map is on the front.
- On the outside of the figure, trace the routes that Paul took on his three missionary journeys on the map. The blank box on the left can be used to write a color-coded key of where he visited on each trip.
- On the inside of the figure, do one or more of the following:
 - Draw a picture of Paul’s encounter with Jesus.
 - Make a list of all the books of the Bible that Paul wrote.
 - Copy Acts 8:3 and 1 Timothy 1:15,16.
- Attach the completed figure to the bottom of flap 5.

Lesson 4: Nero

- Figure 4 directions: Cut out figure 4. Fold on the dotted line so that “Nero” is on the front.
- On the outside of the figure, add some red glitter glue to the fire, and color in the city.
- On the inside of the figure, do one or both of the following:
 - Draw a picture of Nero playing his lyre.
 - Define the word *scapegoat*. In one or two sentences, write about what happened to the Christians after the burning of Rome.
- Attach the completed figure to the left of flap 2 beneath the labels with dates.

The Mystery of History

Volume II by Linda Lacour Hobar

Quarter 1

THE FIRE IGNITES

Fig. A1

Name:

Date:

Fig. A2



Fg. B1



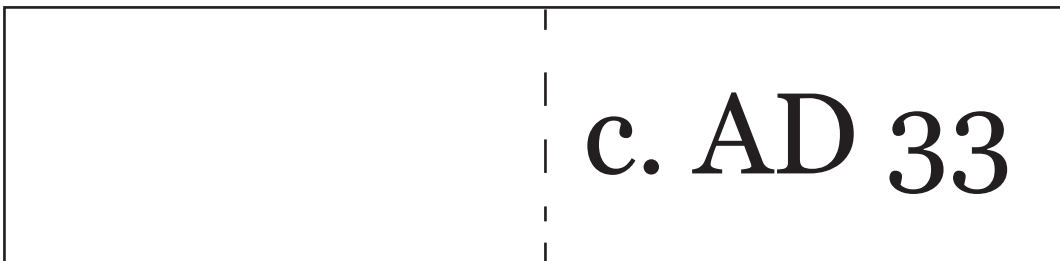
Fg. B3



Fg. B2



Fg. B4



Fg. C



Fg. D



Fg. E

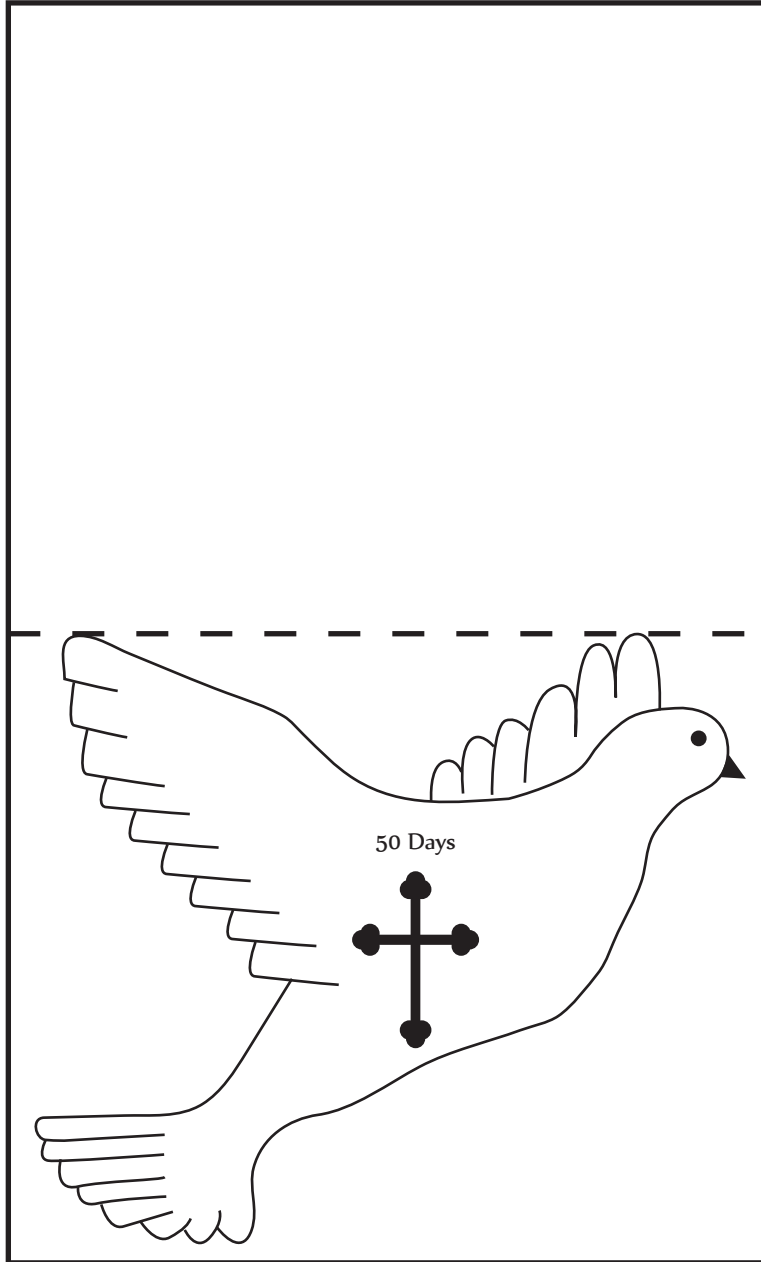


Fig. 1

Pentecost means “fifty” in Greek. The Holy Spirit came to Jesus’ disciples fifty days after the Passover.

Acts 2:2–4: “suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled the whole house where they were sitting. Then there appeared to them divided tongues, as of fire, and one sat upon each of them. And they were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance.” C. A.D. 33

Fg. 1

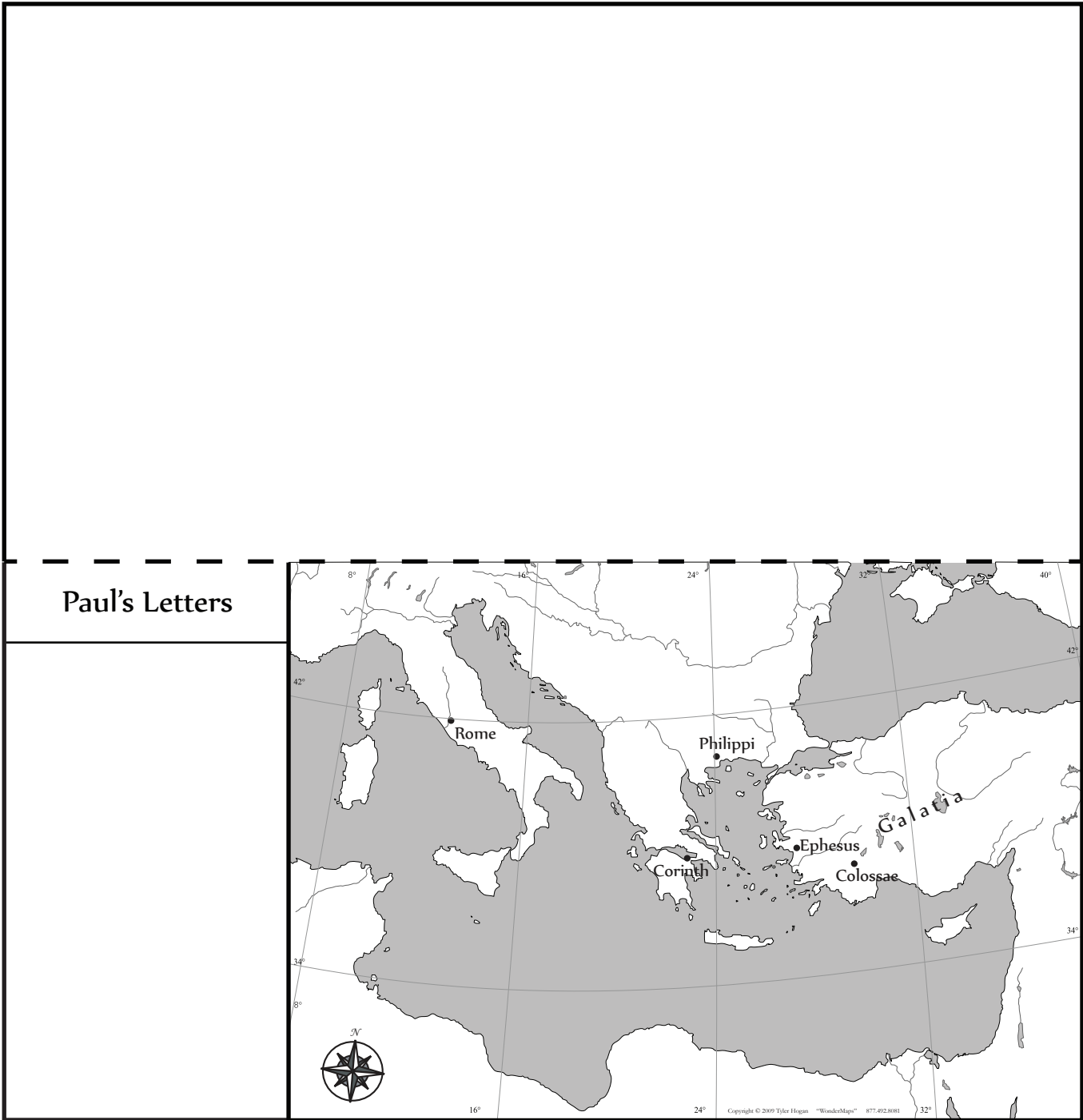
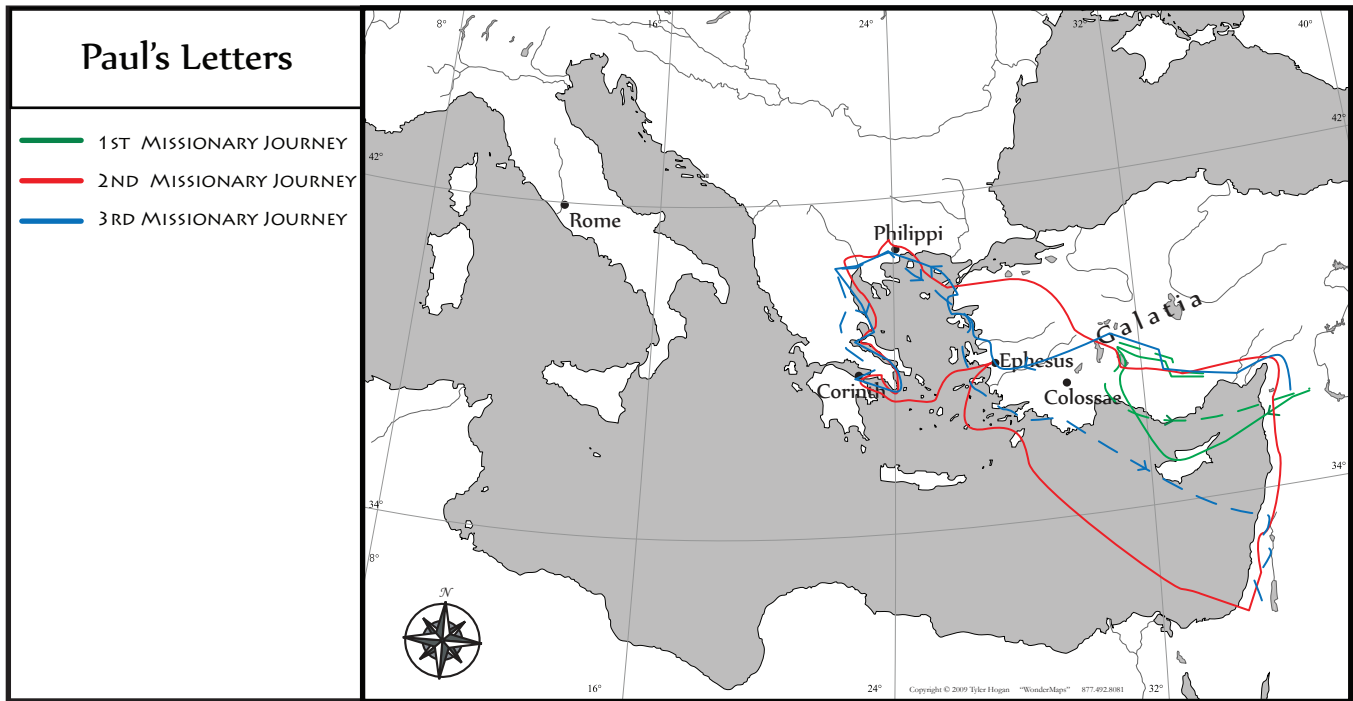


Fig. 2



Fg. 2

Paul's Epistles: Romans, 1 Corinthians, 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1 Thessalonians, 2 Thessalonians, 1 Timothy, 2 Timothy, Titus, and Philemon

"As for Saul, he made havoc of the church, entering every house, and dragging off men and women, committing [them] to prison." Acts 8:3

"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief. However, for this reason I obtained mercy, that in me first Jesus Christ might show all longsuffering, as a pattern to those who are going to believe on Him for everlasting life." 1 Timothy 1:15-16

A scapegoat is someone who takes the blame for something they didn't do. The expression is taken from the Jewish tradition when they sacrificed a goat for their own sins.

Because many Romans believed that Nero had started the great fire, he felt that he needed to find someone else to blame—a scapegoat. Nero decided to blame the early Christians and had thousands of them killed in terrible ways.

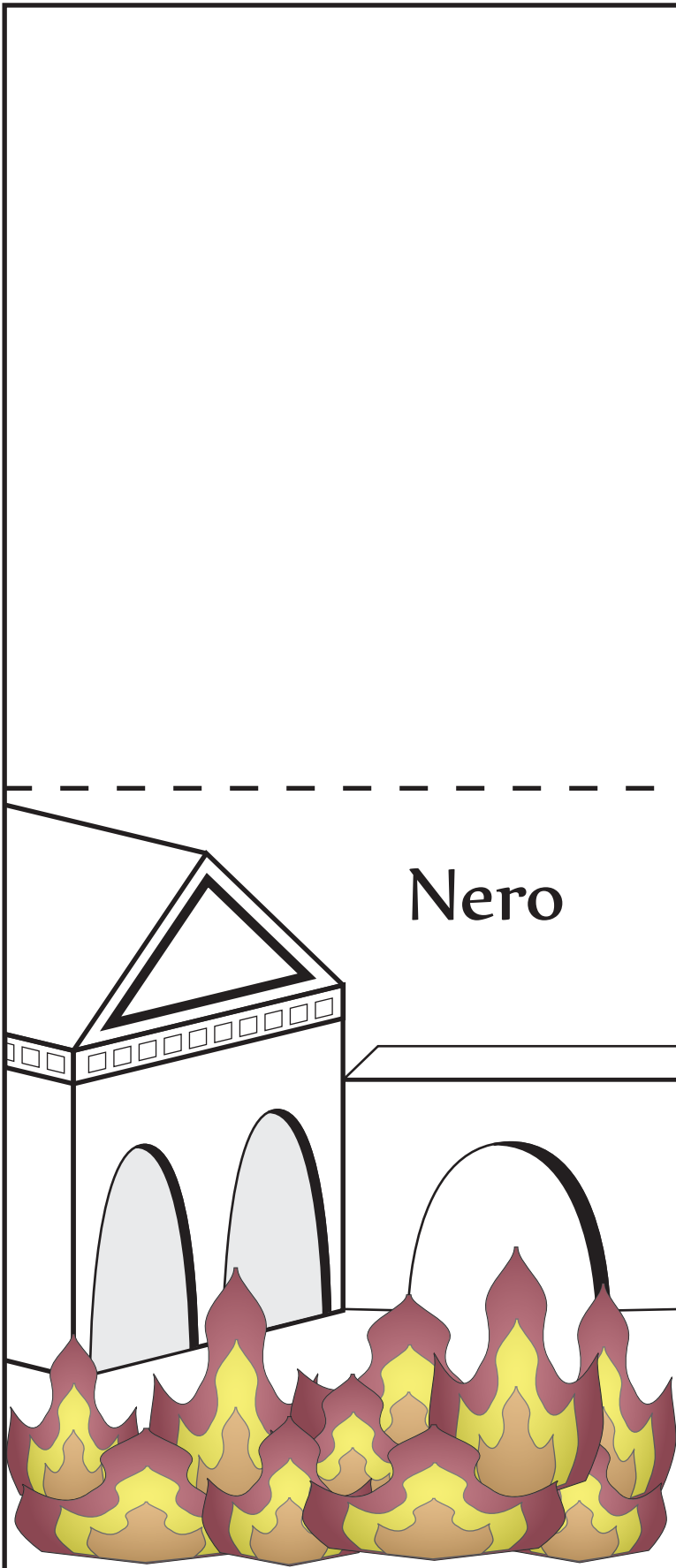


Fig. 4