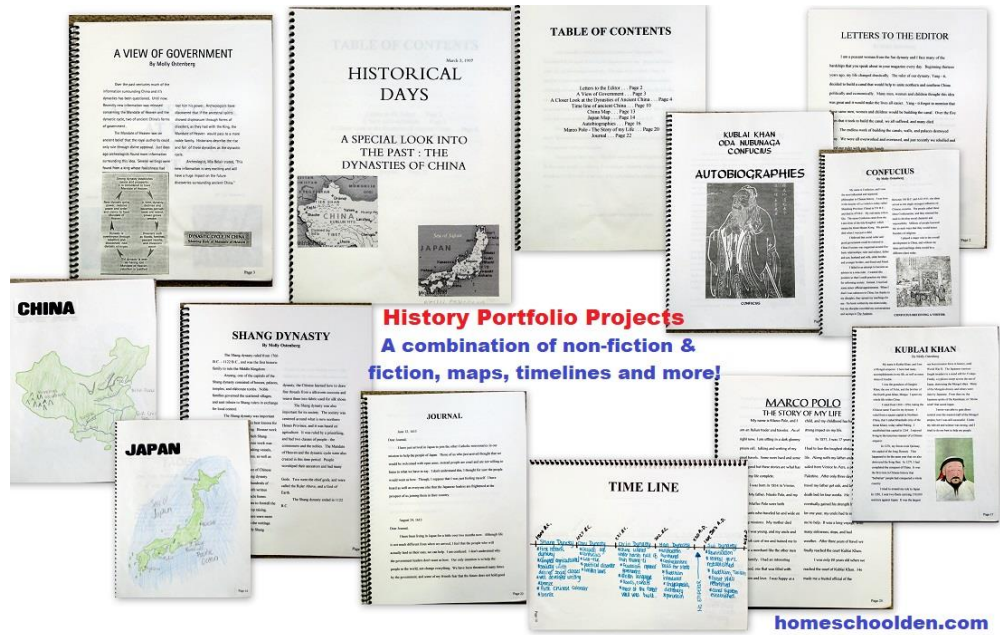
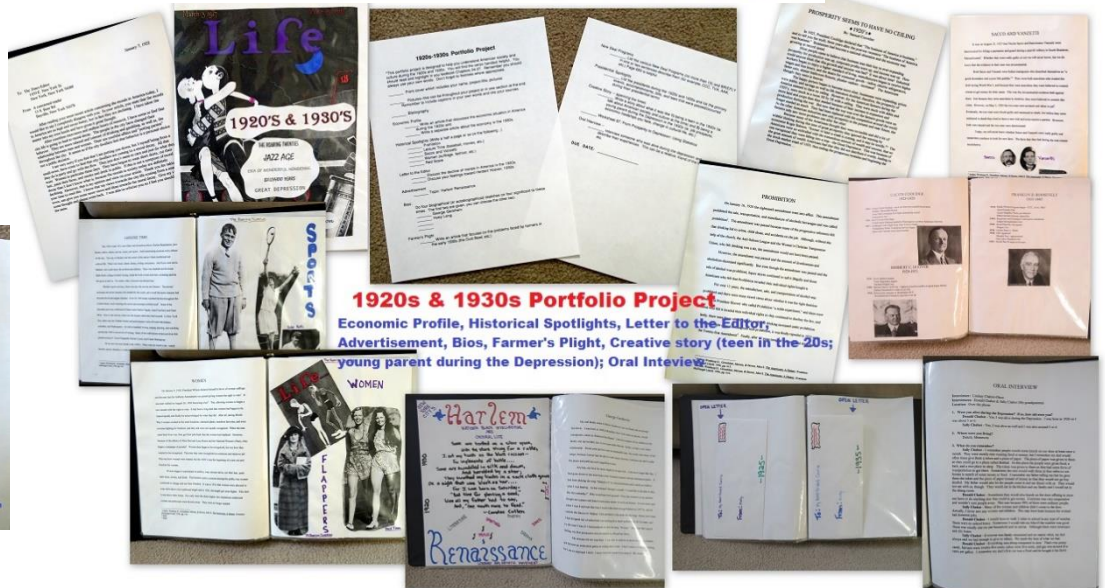


History Portfolio Projects



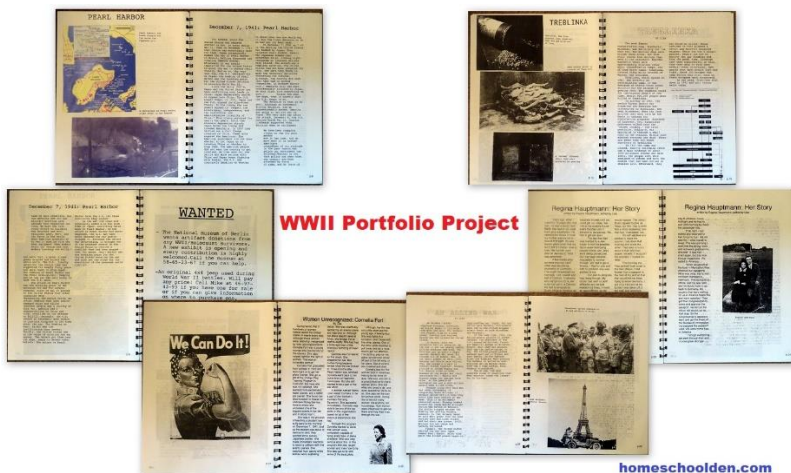
History Portfolio Projects A combination of non-fiction & fiction, maps, timelines and more!

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1920s & 1930s Portfolio Project Economic Profile, Historical Spotlights, Letter to the Editor, Advertisement, Bios, Farmer's Plight, Creative story (teen in the 20s; young parent during the Depression); Oral Interview

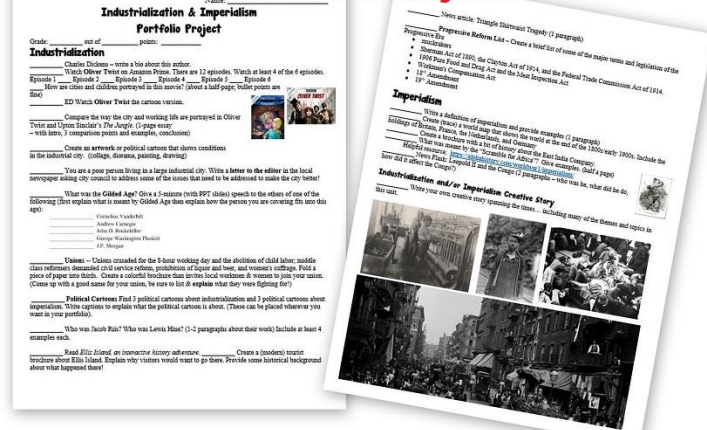
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WWII Portfolio Project

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Industrialization and Imperialism Portfolio Project



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This packet was made by Liesl
homeschoolden.com

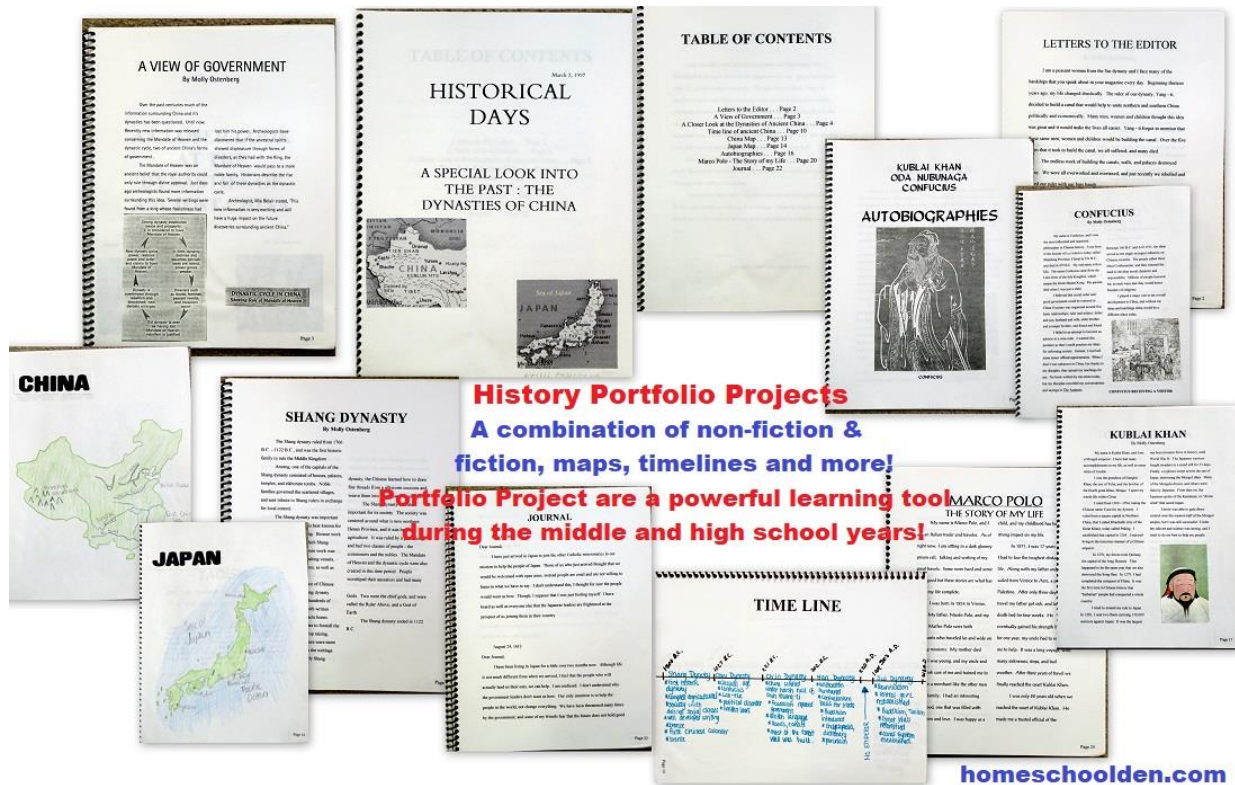
Just a word about me... I was a history instructor for many years. I have my Master's in History from Brown University. I taught high school and college (university) level history for many years before I had kids and while the kids were young. When I was teaching high school history, I often taught the A.P. (Advanced Placement) classes.

While I was teaching high school history, I attended a number of workshops and read a number of books specifically about creative teaching (in history), project-based learning, writing across the curriculum and other topics.

I loved reading and learning about the teaching methodology (in history), especially when it came to creative/hands-on teaching methods. I started using history portfolio projects early on after attending a conference in Colorado. My students really enjoyed these!

So let me dive right in.... What is a History Portfolio Project?

What is a History Portfolio Project?



History Portfolio Projects
A combination of non-fiction & fiction, maps, timelines and more!
Portfolio Project are a powerful learning tool during the middle and high school years!

History Portfolio Projects have student focus on one theme, topic or time period and can include an array of writing, art, and geography assignments that are compiled together in a final product. While we did a couple of portfolio projects when the kids were in elementary, Portfolio Project really **become a powerful tool during the middle and high school years.**

History portfolio projects require students to analyze history from different angles and to write from different viewpoints.

Not only that, but portfolio projects expose kids to all kinds of different writing genres and ensures that kids get practice writing in many different styles.

Because of this, history portfolio projects are a powerful writing tool. Some students may love creative writing, while others love the idea of marketing/advertising or non-fiction writing. By requiring a number of different types of assignments, students practice and improve a number of different writing styles and skills.

The last benefit is that the students create a final product that they can really be proud of! I know my students were really excited to share their final products with each other when I was teaching in the classroom. I have some of their projects that I can share with you (yes, I had the students' permission to keep them. I had to submit these with my Teaching Portfolio and the students were gracious enough to let me keep them. They've been sitting in a been sitting in a box... but this fall I brought them out to share with my own kids as they complete their first homeschool Portfolio Project (more about that below).

[illegible]

[Animal Portfolio Project](#) - This included non-fiction and fiction writing selections, art projects, geography and habitat projects.

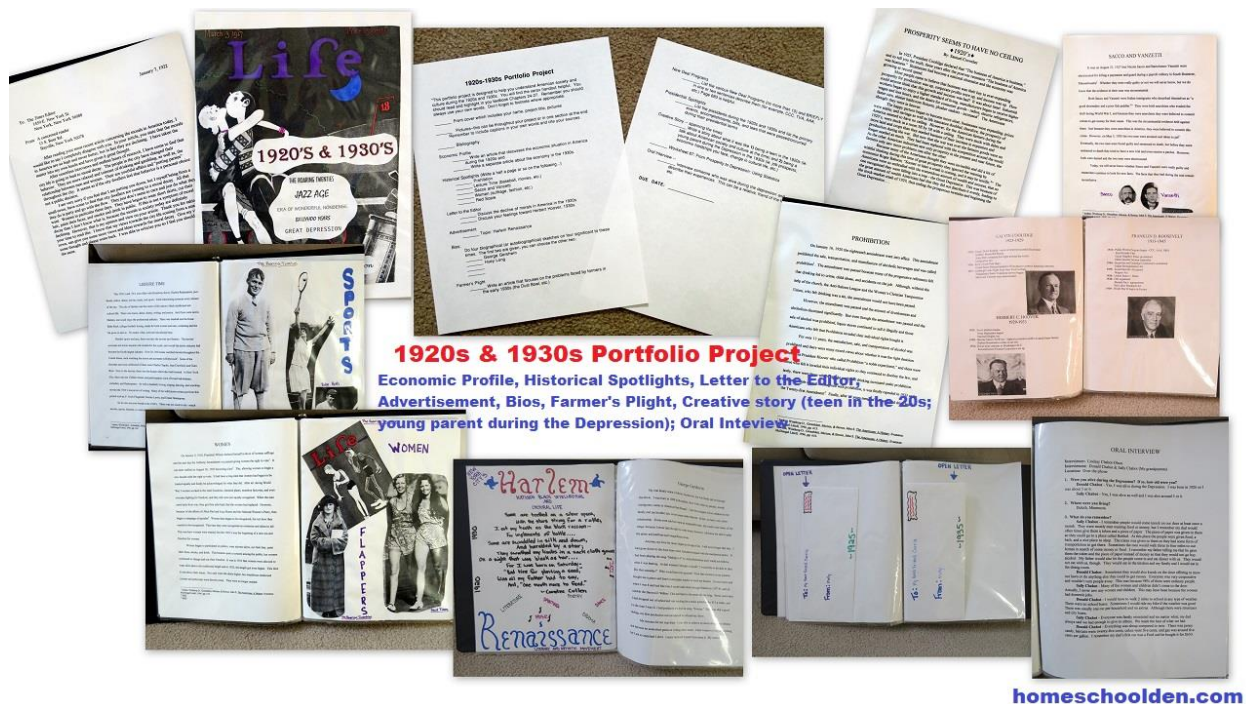


Now that the kids are older... and as they move into high school, I will have them do more and more portfolio projects. Why? When I was teaching high school, I found that my students (especially my A.P. students) really liked the change from traditional essay practice (which we did OFTEN throughout the year). Also, it forces students to examine history from perspectives (whether or not they agreed with it!). I had them write from the POV of a soldier, peasant, ruler, union member, prisoner, "enemy" ... and so forth.

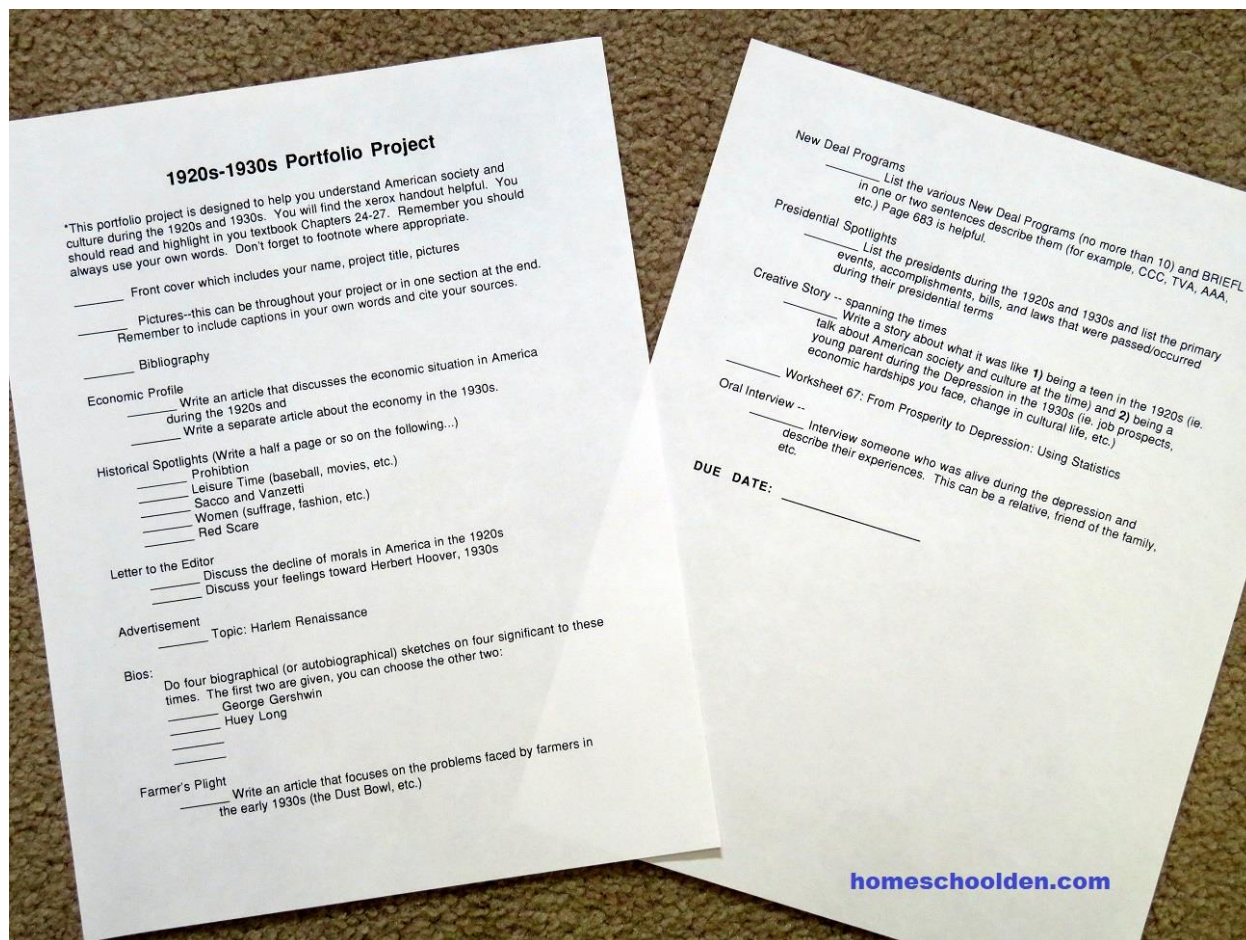
Generally, students had about 2 or 3 weeks to complete their portfolio projects.

What kinds of assignments can you include in a History Portfolio Project?

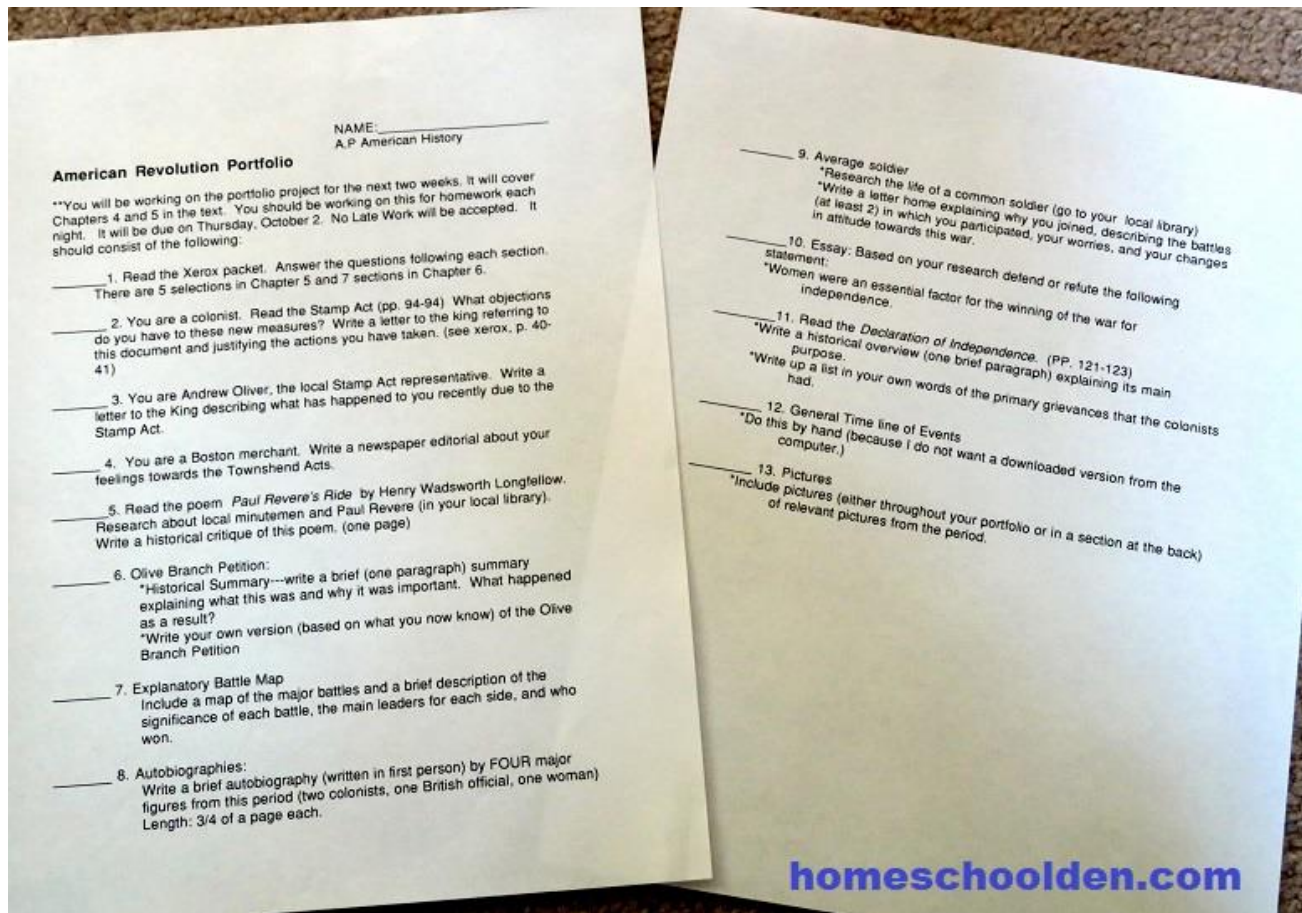
- **Letters to the Editor**
- **Time Lines**
- **Maps**
- **"Autobiographies"**
- **News Flashes**
- **Creative stories**
- **Political Cartoons**
- **Contemporary Interviews (of someone who lived through that period)**
- **Photos from the period**
- **Wanted Posters**
- **Brochures**
- **Journal entries (fictional, but "written by" someone from that period)**
- **Letters (written "by" someone from that period to a family member or friend)**
- **Advertisements**
- **Bios**
- **(Someone's) plight -- the account of someone who lived in that period**
- **Spotlights - Highlight several people from that period and include a brief list of the primary events, accomplishments, bills or laws that they helped pass (this could be for presidents, rulers, famous people of the period, etc.) The purpose is to synthesize information.**
- **Art projects**



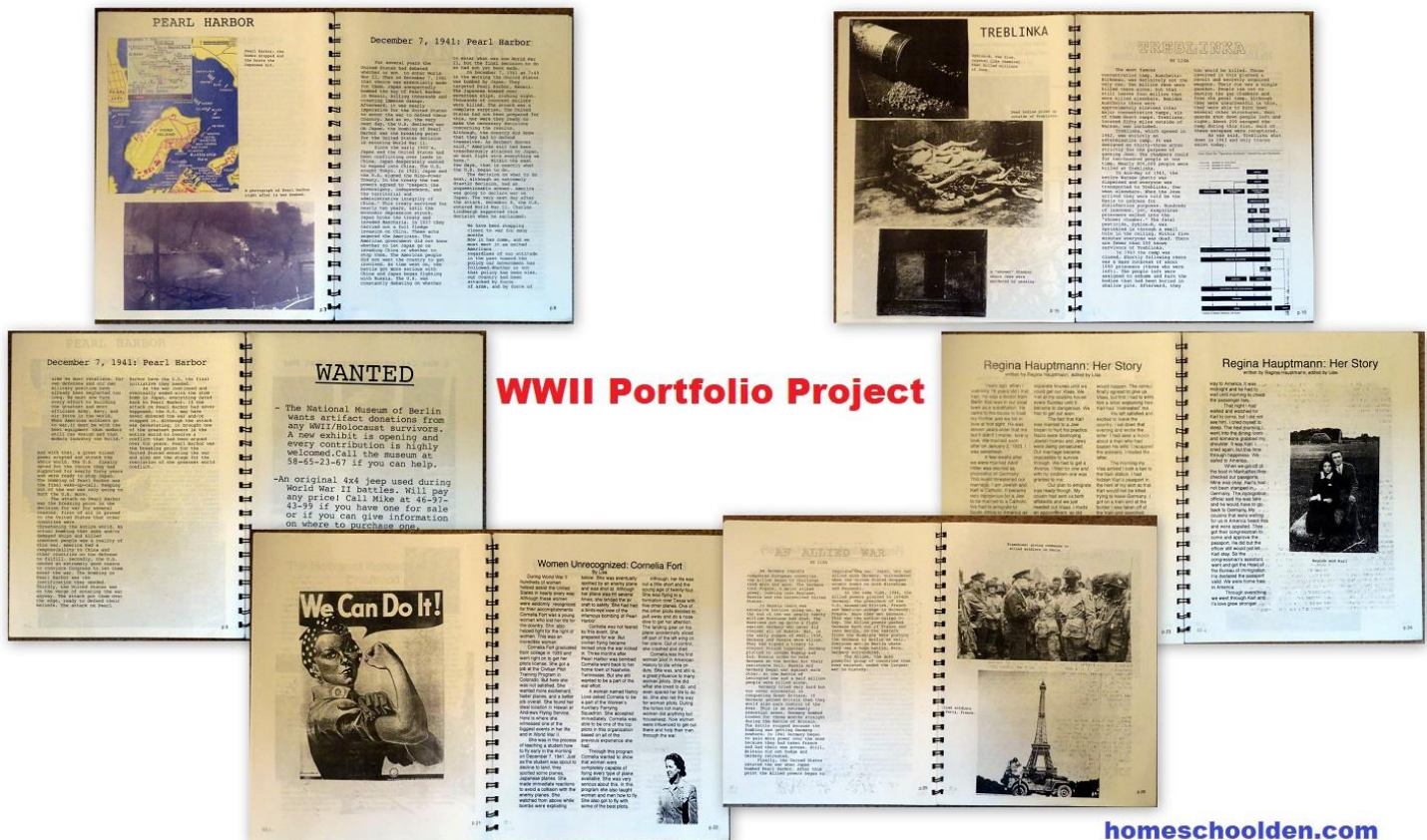
The project above was a portfolio project (done by one of my high school students many years ago) about the dynasties of China. It included a "Letter to the Editor" ("written" by a peasant woman from the Sui dynasty and talking about the life of her family... building canals, walls, palaces); a piece about the Mandate of Heaven, spotlights (on the dynasties of ancient China), a timeline of ancient China, maps, autobiographies, and a journal (story of a missionary in Japan and his interactions with the Shogun).



American Revolution Portfolio Project (instructions)



WWII Portfolio Project – sample pages



Let me quickly give you an example of the **Civil War Portfolio Project** that I assigned one of my high school history classes years ago. Here were some of the things in their checklist:

- Overall appearance (presentation, pictures, etc.)
- Questions (Students had to answer select questions from their textbook)
- Creative Story
- Letter to Harriet B. Stowe
- News Flash: Bleeding Kansas
- 2 Political Cartoons: Create your own political cartoon about some pressing issue from the period (One from the 1850s and one from the Civil War)
- Campaign Pamphlet: Create a pamphlet for the Know-Nothing Party. Include their stance on the issues, their appeal to voters and their success rates
- Historical Overview: Lincoln-Douglas Debates and the Free Port Doctrine: Write a brief historical overview explaining what these were and how they were significant to the period.
- Bios: Complete 3 bios
- Enlistment Pamphlet: Create two enlistment pamphlets (one for the North, one for the South) with the primary reasons to join each side
- Historical Overview: Northern Economy
- Movie Critique (Do both for extra credit)
- Time Line
- At times, I also had the student create an 3-D art project as well.

Each of these assignments had a point value, so it made it pretty easy to grade.

NAME: _____

Civil War Portfolio

* Over Christmas Break you should read *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair. Be prepared for a quiz and essay when we return.

* The Civil War Portfolio will be your next major project and is due **Wednesday, January 28th**.

* Although this may seem far away, this actually is only three and a half weeks after we return from break. The first week we will cover industrial growth in the North 1790-1860. Then we will spend about a week on the Westward Movement and the War with Texas. By the third week of the second semester we should be on the Civil War and will complete that unit in the middle of the following week.

Portfolio Contents

_____ Title Page

_____ Questions: Read the Xerox handouts (Chapters 15 and 16). Answer the questions for each section within the chapter. Handwritten answers are fine.

_____ Creative Story: We have all read *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and know how influential fiction can be. The year is 1851 and you too are a budding author. You should write your own creative story that gives reader of the North further information about life as a slave and about the **Fugitive Slave Law**. At the bottom of your story include a note to the readers explaining the terms of this new law.

_____ Letter to Harriet B. Stowe: As a Southerner you are outraged by Stowe's new book. Write a letter to her explaining your views. Use specific examples (quotes w/ page number) of inaccuracies or exaggerations to support your statements.

_____ News Flash: Bleeding Kansas
Report on what has been occurring in "Bloody Kansas" and why.

_____ 2 Political Cartoons: Create your own political cartoon about some pressing issue from the period. (One from the 1850s; one from the Civil War)

_____ Campaign Pamphlet: Create a pamphlet for the Know-Nothing Party. Include their stand on the issues, their appeal to the voters and their success rates.

_____ Historical Overview: Lincoln-Douglas Debates and the Free Port Doctrine. Write a brief historical overview explaining what these were and how they were significant to the period. (Length 1/2-3/4 of a page)

_____ Bios: Write an autobiography for 4 people from the Civil War Period. Include 2 Southerners and 2 Northerners. One of the four should be about a common citizen from the period.

_____ Civil War Era Map
Include: Union and Confederate States, Border States
Sites of major battles
Battle Key: On a separate sheet write a BRIEF account of what the original goal was, an account of what happened, who the leaders were, and who won.

_____ Enlistment Pamphlets:
Do a pamphlet for each side (North, South) explaining
*your cause
*why soldiers should come fight for you
*what advantages your side has over the other

_____ Historical Overview: Northern Economy
Write a brief account of what the economy was like in the North during the Civil War.

_____ Movie Critique:
Watch either "Andersonville" or "Gettysburg". Do some library research about this topic and write a short (1/2 - 3/4) page movie review about this film. Is it historically accurate? Is it misleading in any way? Etc.
You may do both for +5 ExCr

_____ Time Line
Make a time line of the major events leading to and during the Civil War. Include the MAJOR events only.

_____ Pictures. Include pictures either throughout your paper or in a section at the back of your portfolio.

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Name: _____

Industrialization & Imperialism

Portfolio Project

Grade: _____ out of _____ points: _____

Industrialization

_____ Charles Dickens – write a bio about this author.

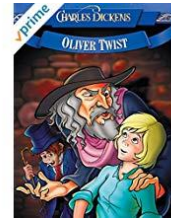
_____ Watch **Oliver Twist** on Amazon Prime. There are 12 episodes. Watch at least 4 of the 6 episodes.

Episode 1 _____ Episode 2 _____ Episode 3 _____ Episode 4 _____ Episode 5 _____ Episode 6 _____

_____ How are cities and children portrayed in this movie? (about a half-page; bullet points are fine)

_____ ED Watch **Oliver Twist** the cartoon version.

_____ Compare the way the city and working life are portrayed in Oliver Twist and Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. (1-page essay – with intro, 3 comparison points and examples, conclusion)



_____ Create an **artwork** or political cartoon that shows conditions in the industrial city. (collage, diorama, painting, drawing)

_____ You are a poor person living in a large industrial city. Write a **letter to the editor** in the local newspaper asking city council to address some of the issues that need to be addressed to make the city better!

_____ What was the **Gilded Age**? Give a 5-minute (with PPT slides) speech to the others of one of the following (first explain what is meant by Gilded Age then explain how the person you are covering fits into this age):

- _____ Cornelius Vanderbilt
- _____ Andrew Carnegie
- _____ John D. Rockefeller
- _____ George Washington Plunkitt
- _____ J.P. Morgan

_____ **Unions** -- Unions crusaded for the 8-hour working day and the abolition of child labor; middle class reformers demanded civil service reform, prohibition of liquor and beer, and women's suffrage. Fold a piece of paper into thirds. Create a colorful brochure that invites local workmen & women to join your union. (Come up with a good name for your union, be sure to list & **explain** what they were fighting for!)

_____ **Political Cartoons** Find 3 political cartoons about industrialization and 3 political cartoons about imperialism. Write captions to explain what the political cartoon is about. (These can be placed wherever you want in your portfolio).

_____ Who was Jacob Riis? Who was Lewis Hine? (1-2 paragraphs about their work) Include at least 4 examples each.

_____ Read *Ellis Island, an interactive history adventure*. _____ Create a (modern) tourist brochure about Ellis Island. Explain why visitors would want to go there. Provide some historical background about what happened there!

_____ News article: Triangle Shirtwaist Tragedy (1 paragraph)

_____ **Progressive Reform List** – Create a brief list of some of the major terms and legislation of the Progressive Era

- muckrakers
- Sherman Act of 1890, the Clayton Act of 1914, and the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914.
- 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act
- Workmen's Compensation Act
- 18th Amendment
- 19th Amendment

Imperialism

_____ Write a definition of imperialism and provide examples (1 paragraph)

_____ Create (trace) a world map that shows the world at the end of the 1800s/early 1900s. Include the holdings of Britain, France, the Netherlands, and Germany

_____ Create a brochure with a bit of history about the East India Company.

_____ What was meant by the “Scramble for Africa”? Give examples. (half a page)

Helpful resource: <https://alphahistory.com/worldwar1/imperialism/>

_____ News Flash: Leopold II and the Congo (2 paragraphs – who was he, what did he do, how did it affect the Congo?)



Industrialization and/or Imperialism Creative Story

_____ Write your own creative story spanning the times... including many of the themes and topics in this unit.



Industrial City of 1900...

ED's Diorama (age 10) It's hard to see, but she has rats and a dead horse, lot of trash, kids playing various games, people selling things on the streets and more! 😊

**The Industrial City
of 1900**



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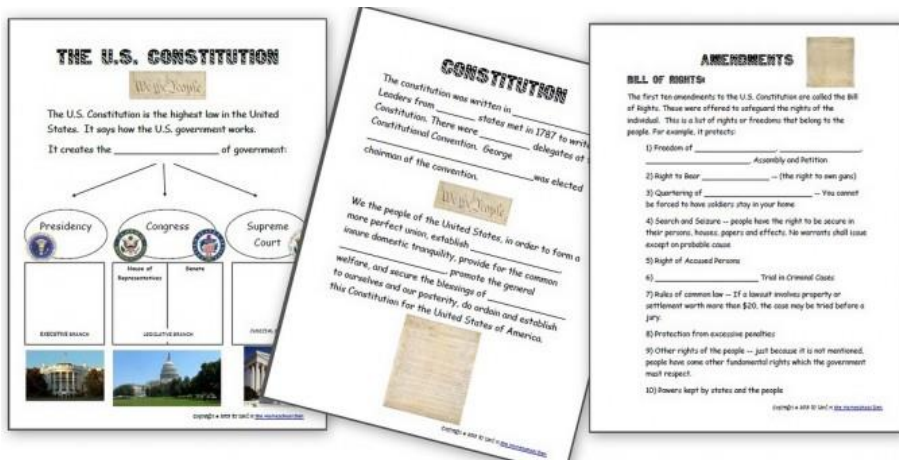
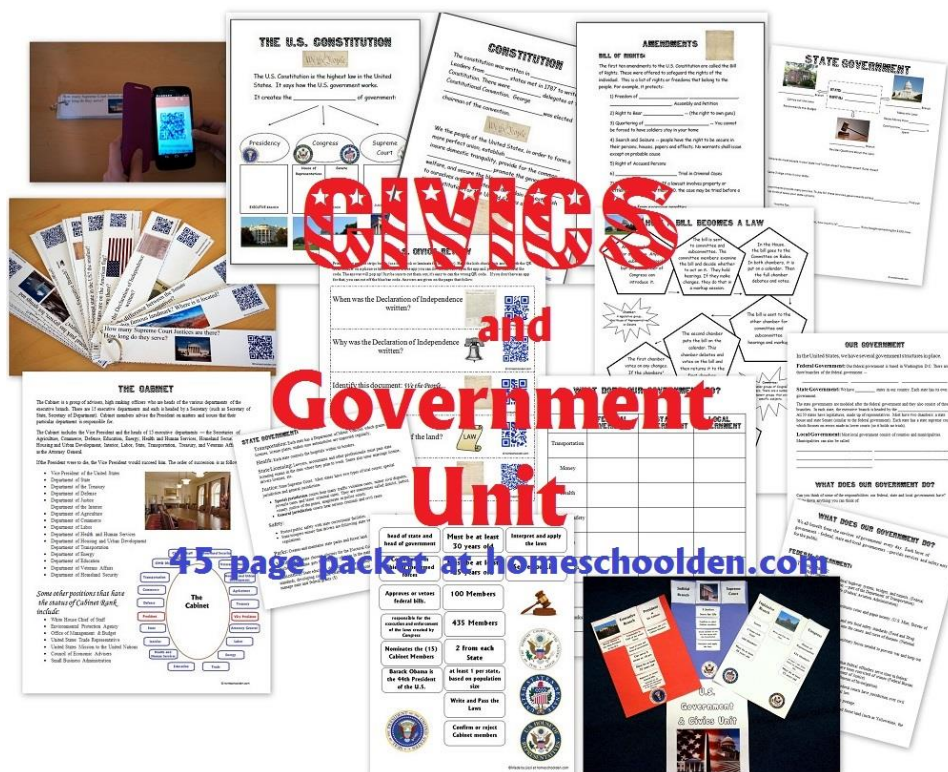


A few notes about Progressive Reform

- The main objective of the Progressive movement was eliminating **corruption** in government. The movement primarily targeted political machines and their bosses. By taking down these corrupt representatives in office, a further means of direct democracy would be established.
- They also sought **regulation of monopolies** (“trust-busting”) and corporations through antitrust laws. These antitrust laws were seen as a way to promote equal competition for the advantage of legitimate competitors. The main statutes are the Sherman Act of 1890, the Clayton Act of 1914, and the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914.
- purification of the government, modernization, a focus on family and education, prohibition, and women’s suffrage.
- Many Progressives sought to rid the government of corruption, and muckraking became a particular type of journalism that exposed waste, corruption, and scandal on a national level.
- Two of the most important outcomes of the Progressive Era were the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments, the first of which outlawed the manufacturing, sale, or transport of alcohol, and the second of which enfranchised women with the right to vote.
- Many Progressives supported prohibition in the United States in order to destroy the political power of local bosses based in saloons.
- The national political leaders of the Progressive Era included Theodore Roosevelt, Robert M. La Follette Sr., Charles Evans Hughes, and Herbert Hoover on the Republican side, and William Jennings Bryan, Woodrow Wilson, and Al Smith on the Democratic side.
- The need for reform was highlighted by a group of journalists and writers known as the **muckrakers**, who made Americans aware of the serious failings in society and built public support for change. Exposés such as Lincoln Steffens' *The Shame of the Cities* (1904), an attack on municipal corruption, and Ida Tarbell's *History of the Standard Oil Company* (1904), which chronicled John D. Rockefeller's ruthless business practices, often first appeared in the new mass circulation magazines, such as *McClure's* and *Cosmopolitan*, and were later published as books. The muckrakers' impact could be powerful, as in the case of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906), a book whose vivid descriptions of working and sanitary conditions in Chicago's meatpacking plants led directly to federal laws regulating the industry.
- Writing during the Progressive Era, Sinclair describes the world of industrialized American from both the working man’s point of view and the industrialists.
- 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act.

You might be interested in some of our other packets:

Civics and Government Unit (45 pages)



Civics Review Cards: These include questions about government and history such as:

- Why was the Declaration of Independence written?
- What are the three branches of government?
- What are the first 10 amendments called?
- What is the difference between the Senate and the House of Representatives?



World Facts Packet Do your kids know the 4 largest countries? Which countries have the most people? The longest river? This packet covers basic world and U.S. facts. This packet also covers: World Landmarks, Geographic Features, Landforms, Deserts

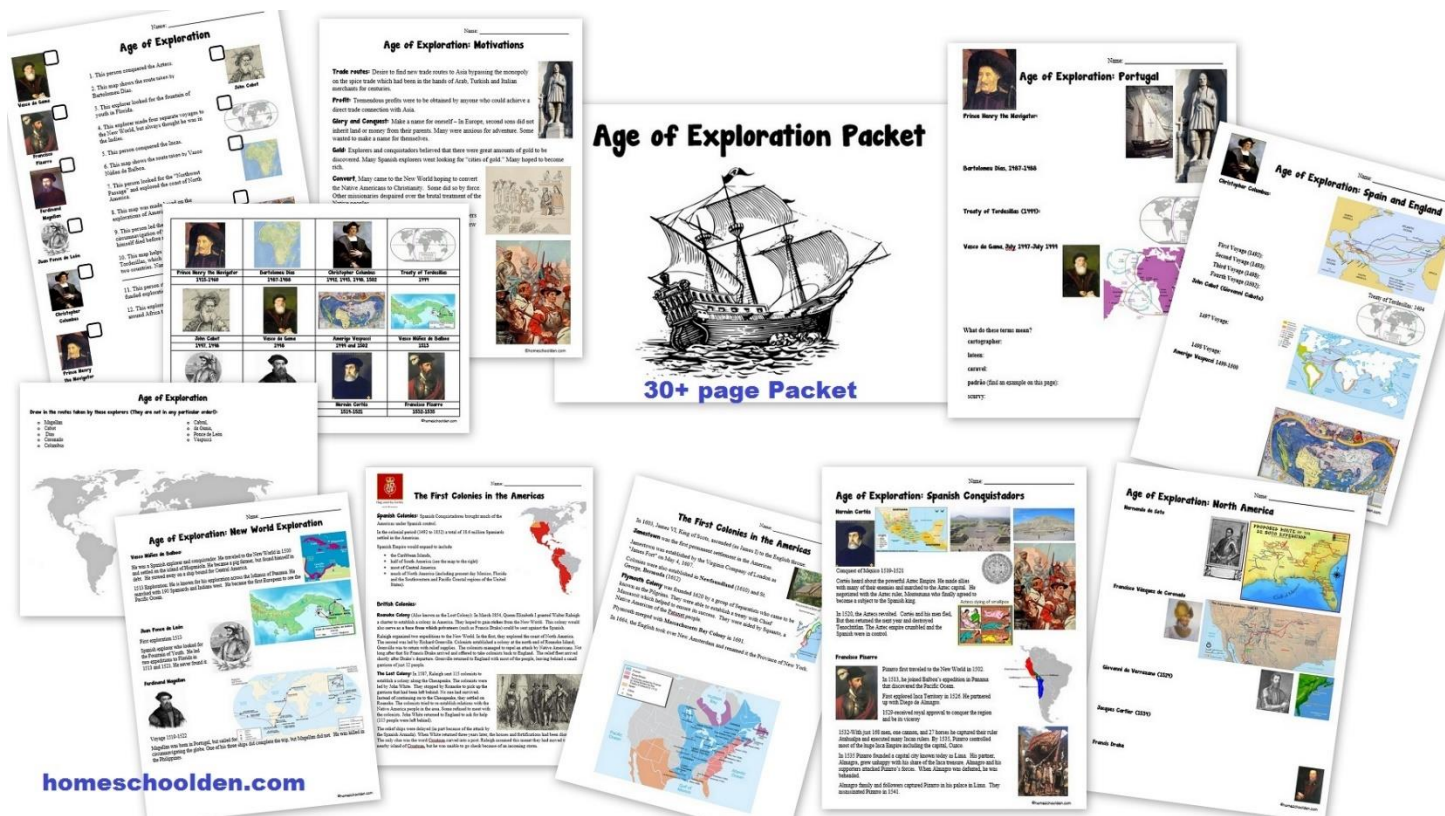


PAGES INCLUDE:

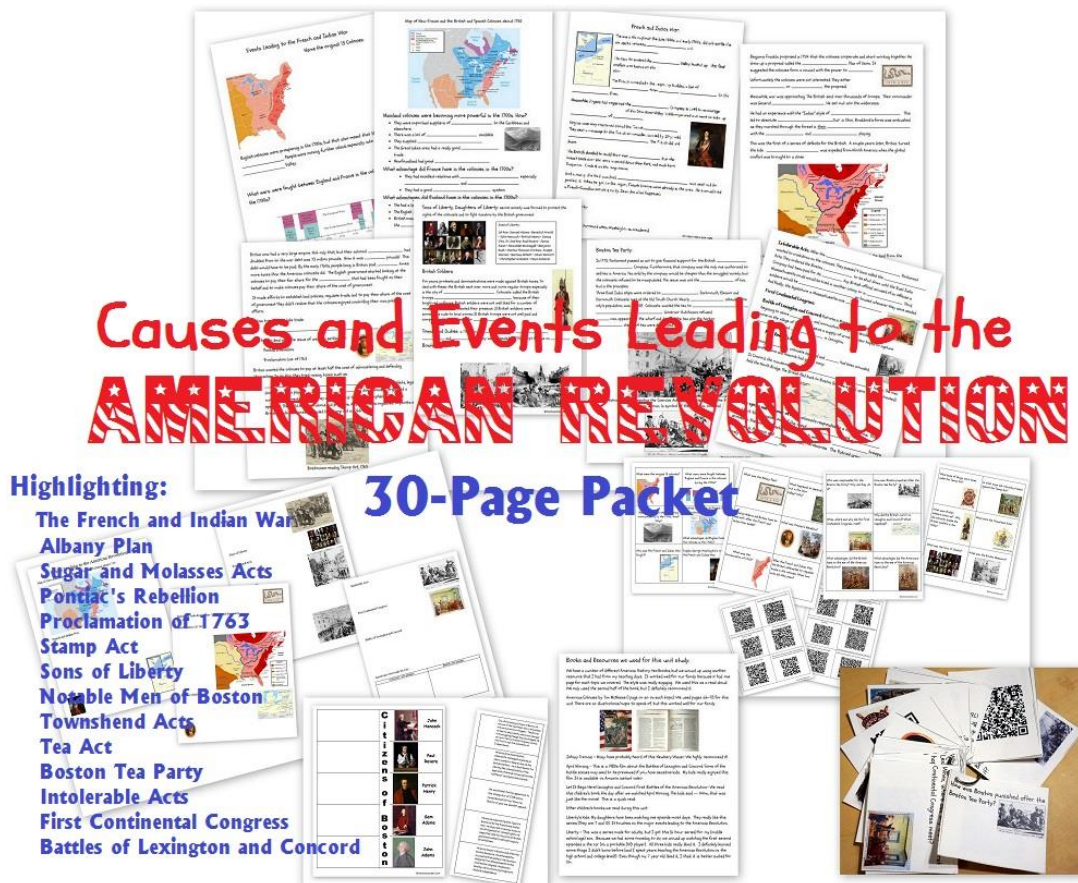
- * Largest countries
- * Population facts
- * Major world religions
- * Facts about the US:
- largest/smallest state, capital, highest mountain, longest river, rivers & lakes sheet, largest cities, neighbors
- * Blank fact sheet pages
- for: Canada, United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa
- * Famous world landmarks



Age of Exploration Packet



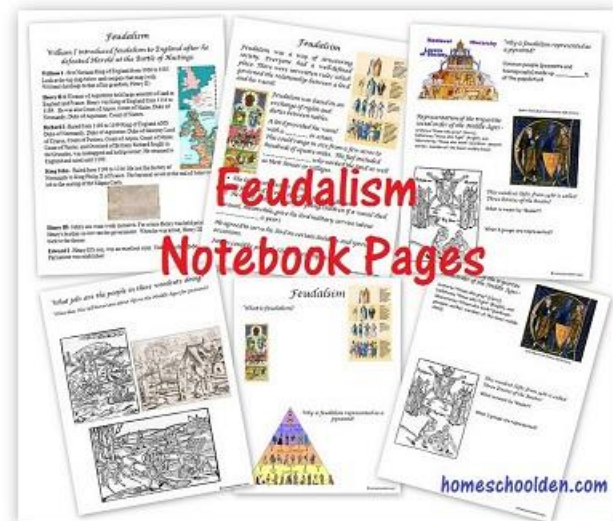
Causes and Events Leading the American Revolution Unit



Slavery and the Civil War Unit



Feudalism Packet



Middle Ages Unit

Feudalism Activities



Feudalism Simulation Activity

Draw cards and see what your fate is.
Will you survive the Middle Ages?!!!



The "king" sat at the top of the hill in his castle. If you drew certain cards you had to run up the hill to serve the king. To the right, peasants are "working" hard in the fields.

European History Packet – 1500-1750

Renaissance, Reformation, Age of Absolutism and Scientific Enlightenment Bundle



90+ pages

European History Packet
1500 - 1750
Renaissance & Reformation
Absolute Monarchs
Scientific Revolution
Enlightenment

Reformation: Martin Luther & Indulgences

English Reformation: Henry VIII and his Successors

Scientific Revolution Enlightenment

Age of Absolutism

Renaissance Artists and their Patrons

Renaissance Patrons & the Big 3 Artists: da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael

Notebook Pages
Teacher's Notes
Interactive Notebook Pieces
Timeline Material

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Renaissance Artists and their Patrons

Reformation: Martin Luther & Indulgences

English Reformation: Henry VIII and his Successors

Scientific Revolution Enlightenment

Age of Absolutism

Renaissance Patrons & the Big 3 Artists: da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael

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European History Packet – 1500-1750

Renaissance Patrons & the Big 3 Artists: da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael

Renaissance

Patrons

Giovanni de' Medici in Italy - 1469 - 1492
Giovanni de' Medici was Giovanni's son (1469 - 1492). He was a member of the Medici family, one of the most powerful families in Florence.

Isabella d'Este in Italy - 1474 - 1508
Isabella d'Este was the daughter of Francesco I Sforza, Duke of Milan. She was a powerful patron of the arts in Mantua.

Lorenzo de' Medici in Italy - 1469 - 1492
Lorenzo de' Medici was the son of Giovanni de' Medici. He was a powerful patron of the arts in Florence.

Isabella d'Este in Italy - 1474 - 1508
Isabella d'Este was the daughter of Francesco I Sforza, Duke of Milan. She was a powerful patron of the arts in Mantua.

Artists

Leonardo da Vinci
Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 in Vinci, Italy. He was a polymath, a painter, a sculptor, an architect, an engineer, a scientist, and a writer. He is best known for his Mona Lisa and The Last Supper.

Michelangelo
Michelangelo was born in 1475 in Caprese, Italy. He was a sculptor, a painter, an architect, and a poet. He is best known for his David, the Sistine Chapel ceiling, and the Pieta.

Raphael
Raphael was born in 1483 in Urbino, Italy. He was a painter, an architect, and a writer. He is best known for his The School of Athens, the Vatican Museums, and the Pieta.

Leonardo da Vinci

Adoration of the Kings
Leonardo da Vinci painted the Adoration of the Kings in 1481. It is a religious painting that depicts the Virgin Mary, the infant Jesus, and the three kings. The painting is known for its soft, sfumato style and its emotional depth.

Mona Lisa
The Mona Lisa is a half-length portrait painting by the Italian Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci. It is one of the most famous and most studied works of art in the world. The painting is known for its enigmatic smile and its masterful use of sfumato.

The Last Supper
The Last Supper is a mural painting by the Italian Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci. It depicts the final meal of Jesus Christ with his twelve apostles. The painting is known for its dramatic use of light and shadow, and its emotional intensity.

Michelangelo

David
David is a marble sculpture by the Italian Renaissance artist Michelangelo. It depicts the young David, a hero of the Bible, before his battle with Goliath. The sculpture is known for its realistic depiction of the young man's anatomy and his emotional state.

The Sistine Chapel Ceiling
The Sistine Chapel ceiling is a famous work of art by the Italian Renaissance artist Michelangelo. It depicts the story of the Creation of Adam and other scenes from the Bible. The ceiling is known for its masterful use of perspective and its emotional depth.

The Pieta
The Pieta is a marble sculpture by the Italian Renaissance artist Michelangelo. It depicts the Virgin Mary holding the body of Jesus after his crucifixion. The sculpture is known for its emotional intensity and its masterful use of anatomy.

Raphael

The School of Athens
The School of Athens is a famous fresco by the Italian Renaissance artist Raphael. It depicts a group of ancient Greek philosophers, including Plato and Aristotle. The fresco is known for its masterful use of perspective and its emotional depth.

The Vatican Museums
The Vatican Museums are a series of museums and galleries in the Vatican City. They contain a vast collection of art and historical objects, including the Sistine Chapel and the Raphael Rooms. The museums are known for their masterful use of architecture and their emotional depth.

The Pieta
The Pieta is a marble sculpture by the Italian Renaissance artist Michelangelo. It depicts the Virgin Mary holding the body of Jesus after his crucifixion. The sculpture is known for its emotional intensity and its masterful use of anatomy.

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Martin Luther

Problems in Rome:

- The Pope was forced into conflict with the secular rulers, who were often more powerful than the Pope.
- The Pope was accused of selling indulgences, which were supposed to forgive sins.
- The Pope was accused of being avaricious and of using the money for his own purposes.
- The Pope was accused of being a tyrant and of oppressing the people.

Martin Luther:

- He was a monk who lived in a monastery.
- He was a reformer who wanted to change the Church.
- He was a writer who wrote many books.
- He was a leader who inspired many people.

Reformation: Martin Luther & Indulgences

Indulgences
Indulgences were a way for the Church to forgive sins. They were sold by the Pope and the bishops. People who bought indulgences were supposed to be forgiven their sins. However, many people believed that indulgences were just a way for the Church to make money.

Martin Luther
Martin Luther was a German monk who lived in the 16th century. He was a reformer who wanted to change the Church. He wrote many books and inspired many people. He is known for his 95 Theses, which he wrote in 1517.

95 Theses
The 95 Theses were a list of 95 statements that Martin Luther wrote in 1517. They were a critique of the Church's practices, particularly the sale of indulgences. The theses were posted on the door of the Wittenberg church, and they quickly spread throughout Europe.

95 Theses

- Luther was outraged at the sale of indulgences.
- The theses were posted on the door of the Wittenberg church.
- Luther was a monk who lived in a monastery.
- Luther was a reformer who wanted to change the Church.
- Luther wrote many books and inspired many people.

Church of Wittenberg
The Church of Wittenberg is a church in Wittenberg, Germany. It is the site where Martin Luther posted his 95 Theses in 1517. The church is now a museum and a place of worship.

Notebook Pages & Lapbook Pieces

Martin Luther
Martin Luther was a German monk who lived in the 16th century. He was a reformer who wanted to change the Church. He wrote many books and inspired many people. He is known for his 95 Theses, which he wrote in 1517.

Julius II & the Reformation
Julius II was a Pope who lived in the 16th century. He was a reformer who wanted to change the Church. He wrote many books and inspired many people. He is known for his 95 Theses, which he wrote in 1517.

Johann Tetzel
Johann Tetzel was a Dominican friar who lived in the 16th century. He was a reformer who wanted to change the Church. He wrote many books and inspired many people. He is known for his 95 Theses, which he wrote in 1517.

What were the 95 Theses?
The 95 Theses were a list of 95 statements that Martin Luther wrote in 1517. They were a critique of the Church's practices, particularly the sale of indulgences. The theses were posted on the door of the Wittenberg church, and they quickly spread throughout Europe.

Luther's Reforms

- Church - Many among the clergy agreed with his criticism of Church abuses.
- Translating - Some people wanted to translate the Bible into German.
- Peasants - They were a heavy burden of Church taxes, so Luther's reforms appealed to them.
- Prisoners - Some prisoners supported Luther as they wanted to assert their independence from the Holy Roman Empire.
- Peasants' Revolt - In 1524, peasants in southern Germany began to rebel against their lords.

Peasants' Revolt
The Peasants' Revolt was a series of rebellions in southern Germany in 1524. The peasants were angry at their lords and wanted to assert their independence. The revolt was crushed by the Holy Roman Empire.

Luther died in 1546
Luther died in 1546. He was a reformer who wanted to change the Church. He wrote many books and inspired many people. He is known for his 95 Theses, which he wrote in 1517.

Switzerland
Switzerland was a place where many people wanted to live. It was a place of freedom and independence. It was a place where people could live without the burden of the Church.

Ulrich Zwingli
Ulrich Zwingli was a Swiss reformer who lived in the 16th century. He was a reformer who wanted to change the Church. He wrote many books and inspired many people. He is known for his 95 Theses, which he wrote in 1517.

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European History Packet – 1500-1750

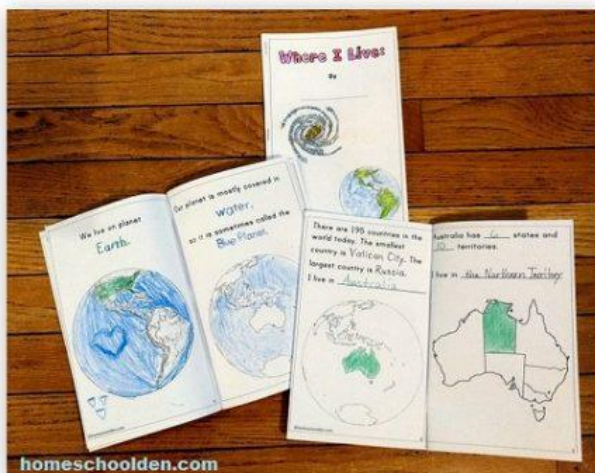
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European History Packet – 1500-1750

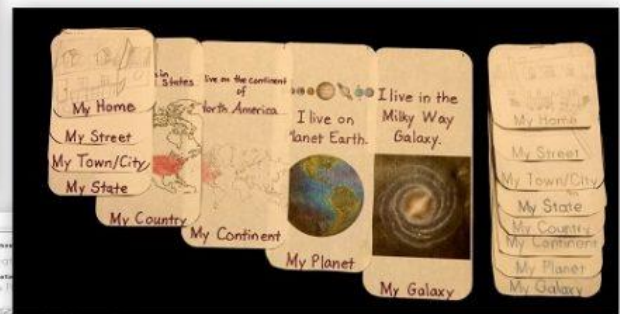


Where I Live Activity Packet

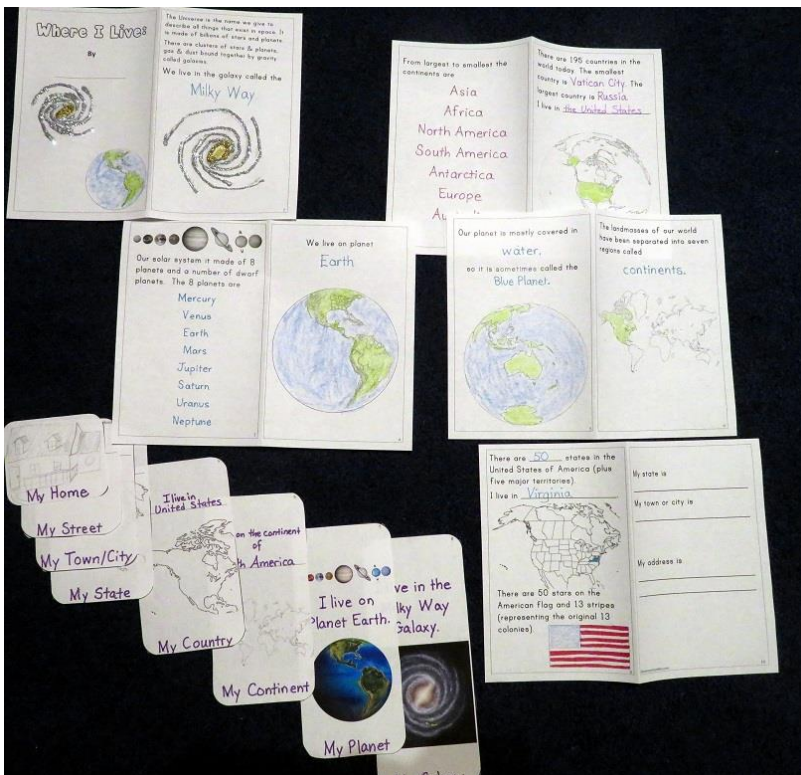


Where I Live!

My galaxy, solar system, planet, continent, country, state, town, and home!



**Booklet
and
Interactive Notebook Activity**



This packet contains a **booklet and an interactive notebook activity** to help kids understand **where they live** — from our Milky Way Galaxy right down to their city/town, street and home!

With the help of a number of other homeschoolers around the world, this packet can be used for students in the following countries:

- the United States,
- Canada,
- the United Kingdom,
- Australia and
- New Zealand.

Happy Homeschooling!

~Liesl