

Colorado State History Lapbook Journal



Designed for
6th-12th Grades,
but could be
adjusted for
younger grade
levels.

Written & designed by
Cyndi Kinney & Judy Trout
of Knowledge Box Central



Colorado History Lapbook Journal
Copyright © 2012 Knowledge Box Central
www.KnowledgeBoxCentral.com



ISBN #
Ebook: 978-1-61625-933-4
CD: 978-1-61625-934-1
Printed: 978-1-61625-935-8

Publisher: Knowledge Box Central
<http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com>

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher, except as provided by USA copyright law.

The purchaser of the eBook or CD is licensed to copy this information for use with the immediate family members only. If you are interested in copying for a larger group, please contact the publisher.

Printed format is not to be copied and is consumable. It is designed for one student only.

All information and graphics within this product are originals or have been used with permission from its owners, and credit has been given when appropriate. These include, but are not limited to the following: www.iclipart.com, and Art Explosion Clipart.



Colorado State History Lapbook Journal

Thanks for purchasing this product. Please check out our Lapbook Journals for other states. The Lapbook Journals are designed for 6th-12th grades but could be adjusted for use with younger students.

Please also check out our Lapbooks for each state, and these are designed for K-8th grades.

We are designing these products, Lapbook Journals and Lapbooks, so that they follow the same Study Guide. This will allow for a family to study State History TOGETHER, with each age group using the product (Lapbook Journal or Lapbook) that best suits that group. The parent may teach from ONE Study Guide and allow each student to document what he is learning in his own way.

How to Use This Product:

- 1. Supplies:** Gather the following supplies: 3-ring binder (2 inches), scissors, white paper, colored paper, light colored cardstock, glue, staples & stapler, ribbon, hole punch, metal brad fasteners (optional), and crayons or colored pencils. (If you purchased the printed format of this product, then you will need all of the listed supplies except the paper.)
- 2. Brochures/Pamphlets:** Contact a Chamber of Commerce or travel agent within your state, and request brochures and pamphlets. Place a pocket inside your binder, and keep your brochures and pamphlets there. During your study, you may refer to these to help with answering the questions. You may also choose to cut out some of the words or pictures from them and decorate the pages of your notebook.
- 3. Study Guide:** This guide contains an overview of this state's history. Websites where you can find additional information are included on the last page of the Study Guide.
- 4. Journal Pages:** These pages contain many questions that you will need to answer during your study of this state's history. There are 2 blank pages at the end of this section, and these are for your State Report. This will be a short essay that tells a brief overview of what you have learned during your study. You may add pages, as needed.
- 5. Lapbook Pages:** This is where you will create 6 booklets that further document what you have learned during your study. If you enjoy hand-on projects, you may complete these and glue them on the last 2 pages of this section. If you choose not to complete these booklets, then we suggest that you make sure to cover the requested information in your State Report in the previous section.

Colorado State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Study Guide**

Print on white paper.

Colorado State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Colorado

Colorado has become known as a skier's paradise, perhaps destined after words from President Theodore Roosevelt,

"Passing through your wonderful mountains and canyons I realize that this state is going to be more and more the playground for the whole republic... You will see this the real Switzerland of America."

Colorado is the highest state and has more mountains reaching 14,000 feet than any other state. "Grand Mesa", the world's largest flat-top plateau is also found in Colorado. Her mountain scenery is some of the most beautiful and dramatic in the United States and Colorado is a center for vacationers taking advantage of the pleasant summer climate and the ample supplies of powdered snow in the winter.

The Rocky Mountain State is a leader in manufacturing of scientific and medical instruments and is also a major agricultural and mining state. Its gold and silver mining boom days are well known.

Soon after gold was discovered near Denver, the region around Pikes Peak became the Colorado Territory. Other names, such as Colona, Jefferson, Osage and even Idaho, were suggested and discarded in favor of Colorado, Spanish for "red" in reference to the color of the water of the Colorado River.

People who live in or come from Colorado are referred to as Coloradans.



Map of Colorado – Capitol, Major Cities and Rivers

STATEHOOD

In 1803, the United States purchased a large tract of land from France, the Louisiana Purchase. The eastern part of what was to become Colorado was included in this purchase. In 1806, President Jefferson sent Lieutenant Zebulon Pike to explore part of the new land acquisition. It was on this trip that the Pike expedition reported a 14,110-foot peak that would later be used to draw people to Colorado by the thousands. Today, that mountain is called Pikes Peak. Over the next 50 years, Colorado was visited by explorers, adventurers, trappers, hunters, and traders.

The first major settlements by U.S. citizens in the area began when gold was discovered at the mouth of Dry Creek (Englewood). It's estimated that this discovery led to the migration of around 50,000 people to Colorado between 1858 and 1859 represented by the slogan, "Pikes Peak or Bust!" The United States Congress passed a bill to create the Colorado Territory in 1861.

Over the years, many attempts were made by Coloradans to attain statehood. Finally, 14 years after achieving territory status and after two vetoes of the 1864 State Enabling Act by President Andrew Johnson, House Bill 435 passed through the U.S. Congress and was signed by President Grant on March 3, 1875.

Later that year, in October, the citizens of Colorado elected a Constitutional Convention. The convention was held on December 20, 1875 at the Odd Fellow Hall in Denver. It took 87 days to draft a final version of the Colorado Constitution. On March 14, 1876, it was completed and signed. On July 1, 1876, the Constitution was approved in a statewide vote (15,443 to 4,072) by the people of Colorado. On July 25, 1876, the official Colorado Constitution was taken to Washington D.C. Colorado was inducted into the Union on August 1, 1876 by proclamation of President Ulysses S. Grant.

STATE CONSTITUTION

The Colorado Constitution is the governing document of the state of Colorado. It was drafted in March of 1876 and ratified by the state's voters on July 1, 1876, taking effect a month later on August 1, 1876 when Colorado became a state.

PREAMBLE: *We, the people of Colorado, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in order to form a more independent and perfect government; establish justice; insure tranquility; provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the "State of Colorado.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

As in the case of the federal government, Colorado's state government is organized into three branches - legislative, executive, and judicial.

The governor heads the Executive Branch. The governor is elected by a statewide vote for a four-year term. He acts as chief administrator responsible for carrying out state laws and administering the executive budget. The citizens of Colorado elect four other positions in the

executive branch as well. They are the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, the state treasurer and the attorney general. The lieutenant governor acts as chief executive when the governor is absent.

Colorado's Legislative Branch, the Colorado General Assembly is composed of two bodies like the United States Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The General Assembly is responsible for making the laws in Colorado and for raising and distributing the money necessary to run the state government.

The legislative branch of government is responsible for making and maintaining laws within their jurisdiction. United States representatives and senators, federal legislators, are responsible for laws at the national level and state legislators are responsible for laws at the state level. A law begins as an idea that is introduced in the Colorado General Assembly as a bill by one or more legislators. The bill then goes through the legislative process to become a law. During this process the bill may be changed. Not all bills become law.

Representatives in Colorado each represent people in a specific area of the state. These areas are called house districts. There are currently 65 men and women representing 65 house districts in the Colorado House of Representatives. Each representative serves for a period of two years in the House of Representatives, after which he or she must run for re-election.

Senators in Colorado each represent people in a specific area of the state. These areas are called senate districts. There are currently 35 men and women representing 35 senate districts in the Colorado Senate. Each senator serves for a period of four years in the Senate, after which he or she must run for re-election. Elections are staggered so that approximately one-half of the Senate is elected every two years.

The Judicial Branch of Colorado state government interprets and administers the law. Courts make up the Judicial Branch. Courts conduct and review trials in both civil and criminal cases. There are four primary courts in Colorado: County Courts, District Courts, the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court.

County Courts hear cases involving limited dollars in civil cases and criminal misdemeanor cases. The District Court is the trial court of unlimited jurisdiction. It handles felony criminal cases, large civil cases, probate and domestic matters, cases for and against the government itself, and other matters of importance. The Court of Appeals hears cases when either a plaintiff or a defendant believes a trial court made errors in the conduct of the trial. The Court of Appeals decides if errors were made and tells lower courts how to correct errors. The Supreme Court also hears appeals, but only when it considers the cases to have great significance. The Supreme Court may also answer legal questions from the legislature regarding proposed laws.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Tribal Government operates separately from Colorado State Government. For more information, visit: <http://www.doi.gov/governments/tribalgovernments.cfm>

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

The legislative branch of the United States government makes laws for our nation and raises and distributes money to run the United States government. The most evident part of the legislative branch is the United States Congress. Congress is divided into two parts, called houses. The two parts are the Senate and the House of Representatives. Congress is referred to as a bicameral body because it is made up of two houses. The Latin roots of the word bicameral, "bi" and "cameral," mean two chambers or rooms.

Members of the Senate are called Senators and members of the House of Representatives are called Representatives. Senators and representatives serving in these two bodies are sometimes referred to as congressmen, or women, and sometimes as legislators because their business is to legislate or make laws. The role of the legislative branch is defined in the United States Constitution.

Each state elects people to represent them in the United States Congress in Washington, DC. The citizens of each state elect two senators to represent them in the Senate. They also elect representatives to represent them in the House of Representatives. The number of representatives each state sends to the House of Representatives is not a specific number like the Senate, but is based on the population of the state. The people, that are elected to represent the state's citizens in the United States Congress, are referred to as the Congressional Delegation.

There are 100 senators in the U.S. Senate. Each is elected to a term, in the Senate, of six years. There are 435 representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives. Each is elected to a term, in the "House," of two years.

The citizens of Colorado elect two people, like every other state, to represent them in the Senate and seven people, based on Colorado's current population in the most recent federal census, to represent them in the House of Representatives.

STATE SEAL

The circular Seal of the State of Colorado is an adaptation of the Territorial Seal which was adopted by the First Territorial Assembly on November 6, 1861. The only changes made in the Territorial Seal design being the substitution of the words, "State of Colorado" and the figures "1876" for the corresponding inscriptions on the territorial seal.

The first General Assembly of the State of Colorado approved the adoption of the state seal on March 15, 1877. The Colorado Secretary of State alone is authorized to affix the Great Seal of Colorado to any document whatsoever.



By statute, the seal of the State is two and one-half inches in diameter with the following devices inscribed thereon:

At the top is the eye of God within a triangle, from which golden rays radiate on two sides.

Below the eye is a scroll, the Roman fasces, a bundle of birch or elm rods with a battle axe bound together by red thongs and bearing on a band of red, white and blue, the word, "Union and Constitution." The Roman fasces is the insignia of a republican form of government. The bundle of rods bound together symbolizes strength which is lacking in the single rod. The axe symbolizes authority and leadership.

Below the scroll is the heraldic shield bearing across the top on a red ground three snow-capped mountains with clouds above them.

The lower half of the shield has two miner's tools, the pick and sledge hammer, crossed on a golden ground.

Below the shield in a semicircle is the motto, "Nil Sine Numine", Latin words meaning "nothing without the Deity", and at the bottom the figures 1876, the year Colorado came into statehood.

The design for the Territorial Seal which served as a model for the State Seal or Great Seal of Colorado has been variously credited, but the individual primarily responsible was Lewis Ledyard Weld, the Territorial Secretary, appointed by President Lincoln in July of 1861. There is also evidence that Territorial Governor William Gilpin also was at least partially responsible for the design. Both Weld and Gilpin were knowledgeable in the art and symbolism of heraldry. Elements of design from both the Weld and Gilpin family coat-of-arms are incorporated in the Territorial Seal.

STATE CAPITAL (Denver)



The capital city of Colorado is Denver, the largest city in Colorado.

The Colorado State Capitol building is located at 200 East Colfax Avenue and is the home of the Colorado General Assembly and the offices of the Governor and Lieutenant of Colorado.

The capitol building is part of Denver's Civic Center area. The distinctive gold dome consists of real gold plate, first added in 1908, commemorating the Colorado Gold Rush.

The capitol building was designed by Elijah E. Myers and modeled after the United States Capitol. It was constructed in the 1890s and opened for use in November 1894.

Capitol Facts:

- The cornerstone for the building was set on July 4, 1890. The building was completed in 1908.
- The Cornerstone weighs twenty tons and it took twenty mules to haul it.
- The capitol building sits one mile (5,280 feet) above sea level.
- The materials used in construction of the building all came from Colorado except the brass and oak trimmings. Granite came from Gunnison. The wainscoting and pillar facings are of Colorado Onyx, a material unique only to the Colorado Capitol. When this rare stone's supply was exhausted the basement was finished in white marble. The foundations and walls are Fort Collins Sandstone.
- The Gold Dome was created using 200 ounces of pure gold leaf.
- The 122 columns are of cast iron and on average weigh 1.7 tons each.
- The Capitol used 5,482,114 bricks.

STATE MOTTO

“Nil sine Numine”

"Nothing without the Deity – (English translation)

After the United States Congress passed a bill making Colorado a territory in 1861, it was important that a unique seal be designed to represent the territory on all official documents. Territorial Governor William Gilpin entrusted the design of the new seal to the Secretary of the Territory, L. C. Weld instructing Weld to return to him with a rough draft.

Governor Gilpin seems to have approved the design that Weld brought to him but thought that a suitable motto should also be incorporated. The story goes that Weld responded to Governor Gilpin, "Well, Governor, what would you suggest?"

Governor Gilpin is said to have paused in thought for a moment and then responded "Nil Sine Numine."

On November 6, 1861, by Joint Resolution, the Territorial Legislature adopted the Territorial seal and with it, the motto, *Nil Sine Numine*.

The Latin phrase, *Nil Sine Numine*, appears to be an adaption from Virgil's *Aeneid* where in Book II, line 777 the words ".....non haec sine numine devûm Eveniunt." are found. Though sometimes translated as "Nothing without providence" or "Nothing without God," the intended translation, "Nothing without the Deity," is found in a committee report regarding the Joint Resolution of November 6, 1861.

STATE FLAG

The state flag was adopted on June 5, 1911 by an act of the General Assembly. The flag was adopted to be used on all occasions when the state is officially and publicly represented, with the privilege of use by all citizens upon such occasions as they deem fitting and appropriate. Laws pertaining to use of the National flag are also applicable to use of the State flag.



The flag consists of three alternate stripes of equal width and at right angles to the staff, the two outer stripes to be blue of the same color as in the blue field of the national flag and the middle stripe to be white, the proportion of the flag being a width of two-thirds of its length. At a distance from the staff end of the flag of one fifth of the total length of the flag there is a circular red C, of the same color as the red in the national flag of the United States. The diameter of the letter is two-thirds of the width of the flag. The inner line of the opening of the letter C is three-fourths of the width of its body or bar, and the outer line of the opening is double the length of the inner line thereof. Completely filling the open space inside the letter C is a golden disk, attached to the flag is a cord of gold and silver, intertwined, with tassels, one of gold and one of silver.

The flag was originally designed by Andrew Carlisle Johnson. Precise colors of red and blue were not designated in the 1911 legislation and some controversy arose over these colors. On February 28, 1929, the General Assembly stipulated the precise colors of red and blue as the same as the national flag. Controversy also arose over the size of the letter C and on March 31, 1964, the General Assembly further modified the 1911 legislation by revising the distance from the staff for the letter C and its diameter. Citations: Senate Bill 118, 1911; Senate Bill 152, 1929; Senate Bill, 1964.

Flag Chronology

The geographical territory which comprises the present day State of Colorado has historically been under many flags.

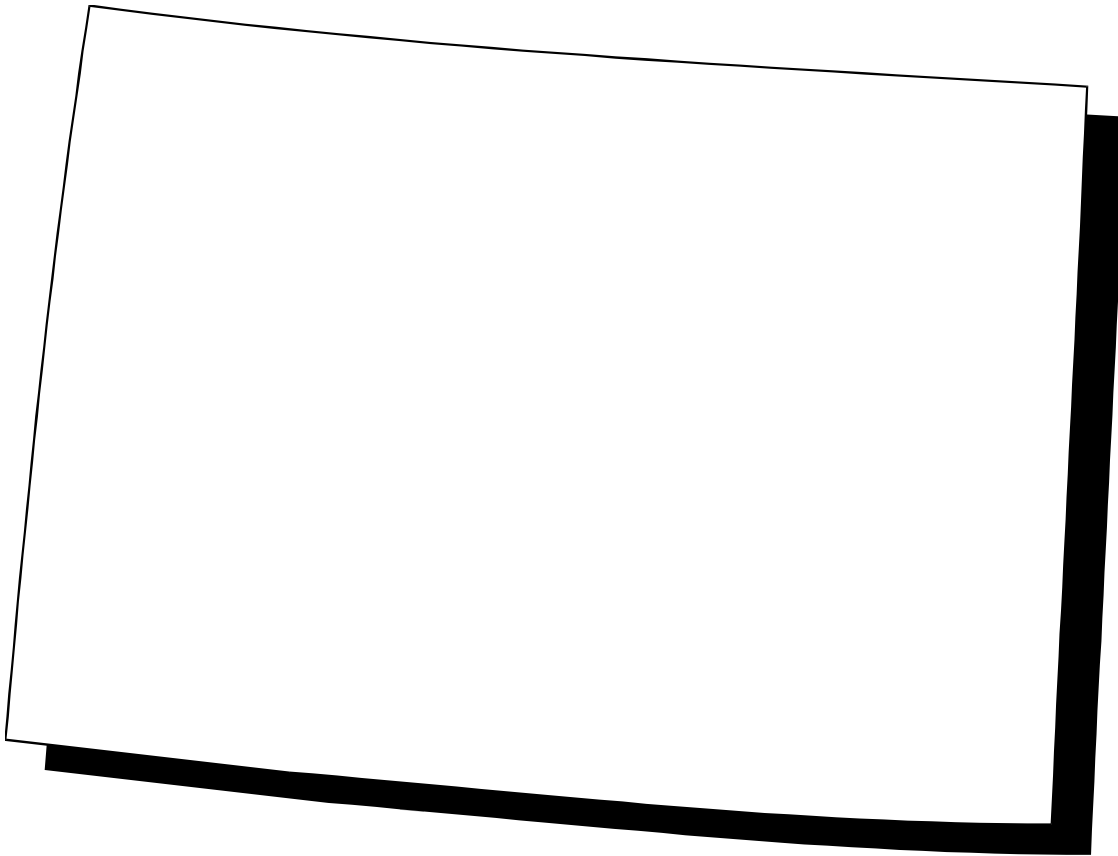
- Coronado's expedition into the Southwest in 1540-42 gave substance to Spain's claim to the entire western interior region to the United States.
- In 1662, when LaSalle floated down the Mississippi River, he claimed for the French King the entire drainage area of the "Father of Waters", which included a substantial area of Colorado.
- During the 17th and 18th centuries, the British Colonies of New England and Virginia extended their theoretical boundaries all the way to the pacific Coast, overlapping the French and Spanish claims.
- Between 1763 and 1848, Colorado belonged in varying proportions to France, Spain, Mexico and the Republic of Texas.
- In 1803, when Napoleon withdrew his claims to the West and negotiated the Louisiana Purchase, a part of Colorado came under U.S. jurisdiction for the first time.

Colorado State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Journal Pages**

Print on white paper.

Colorado



Label the capital city, major cities, and major bodies of water.

When did this state become a state? _____

Rank in statehood: _____

Capital city &
its population:

Northern border: _____

Southern border: _____

Eastern border: _____

Western border: _____

Total area:

State's rank in size
(area):

State's total population: _____

City with largest population: _____

State's rank in population: _____

Number of Counties:

Colorado



State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

State Flag Information:

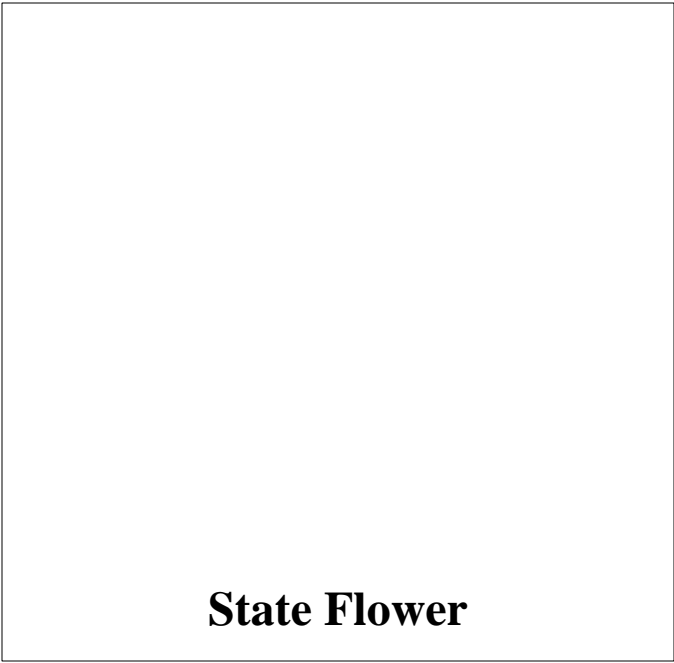
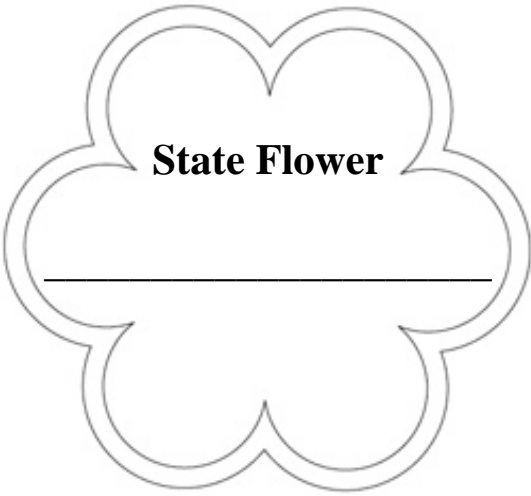
When adopted: _____

Colors: _____

Specific design: _____

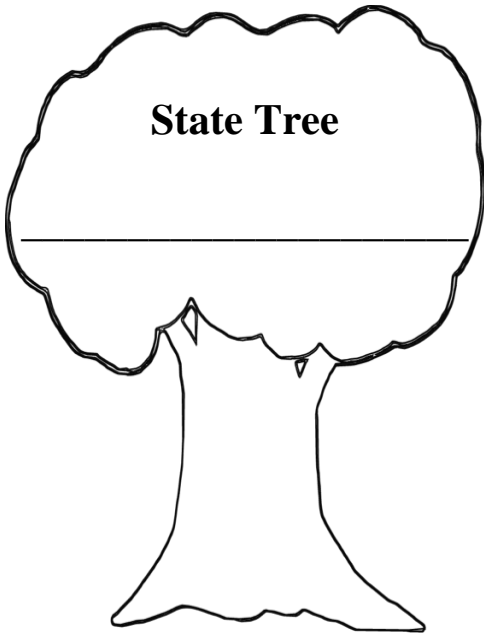
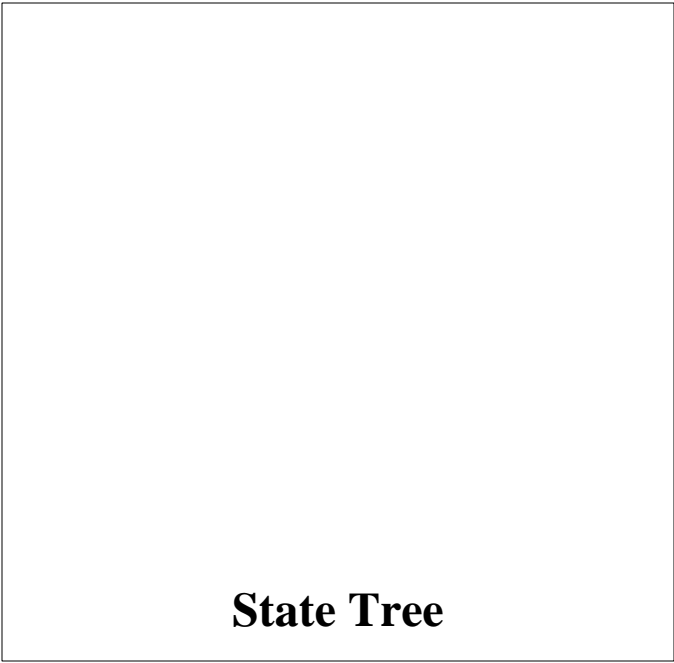
History: _____

Colorado



Draw the state flower above.

State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

Colorado

Colorado State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Lapbook Pages**

On the pages in this section, you will find:

1. Pictures of completed Lapbook Page:

This is just a SAMPLE (The one in the picture is for Alabama, but each state will have the same booklets).

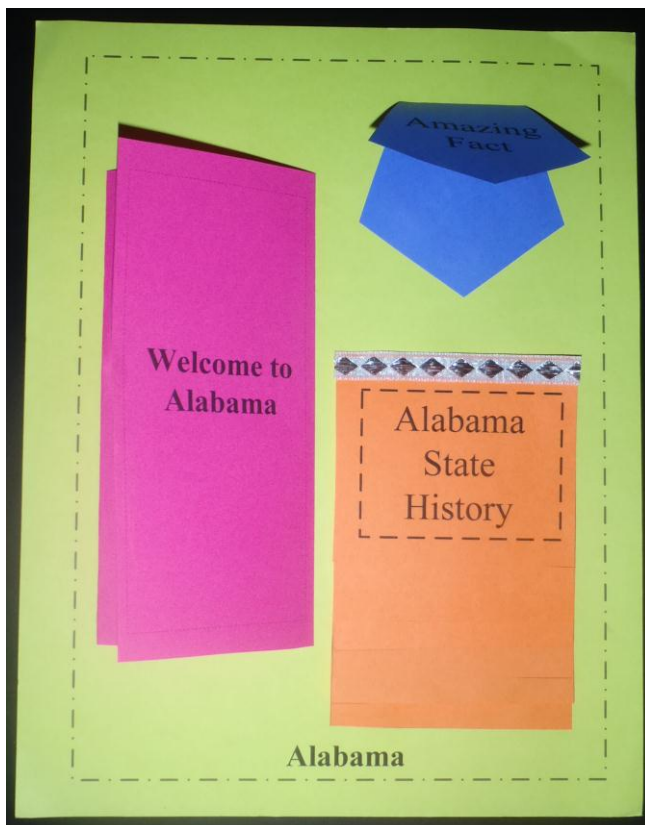
2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions: This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

3. Lapbook Booklet Templates: Each booklet will be labeled so that you can easily find them when reading through the Lapbook Booklet Instructions. Print these on colored paper.

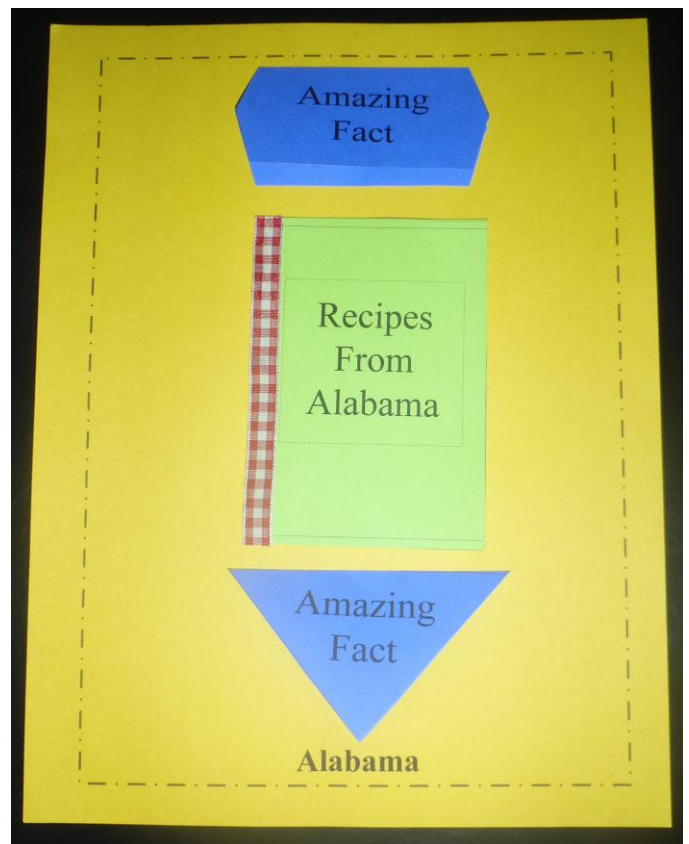
2. Lapbook Background Pages – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

Colorado State History Lapbook Journal Lapbook Pages

This is a SAMPLE of completed Lapbook Pages.
You may choose to arrange your booklets
differently. Be creative!



Page 1



Page 2

Colorado State History

Lapbook Journal

Lapbook Pages

Booklet #1: State History

Assembly Instructions: Cut out each page along the outer black lines. Stack the pages so that the title is on top and the pages get longer toward the back of the stack. Along the top of the stack, secure with staples. You may choose to cover the stapled area with a ribbon like in the picture. Instead of staples, you may choose to punch 2 holes and secure with metal brad fasteners or tie a ribbon.

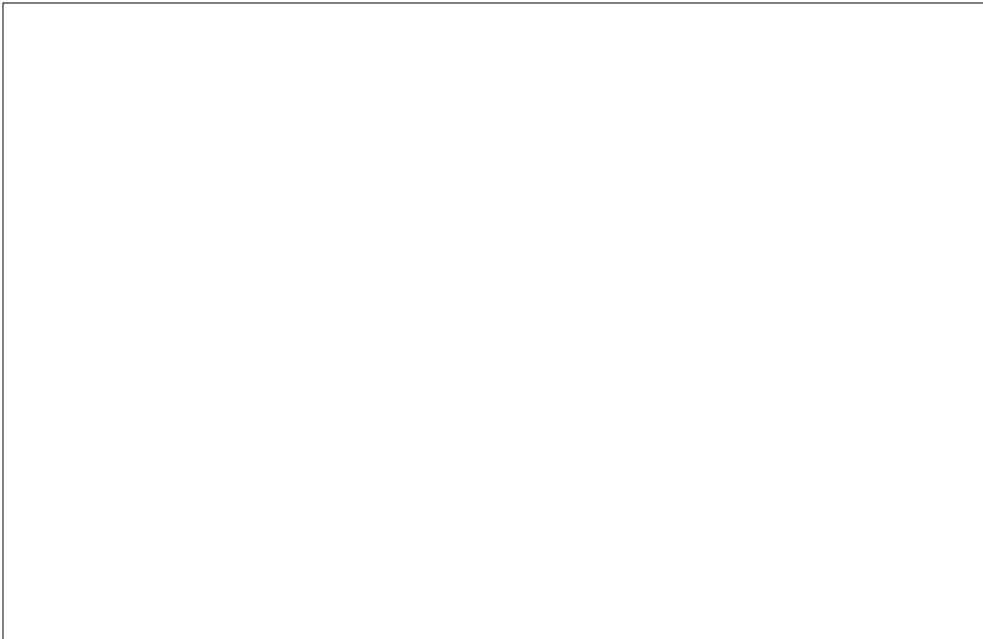
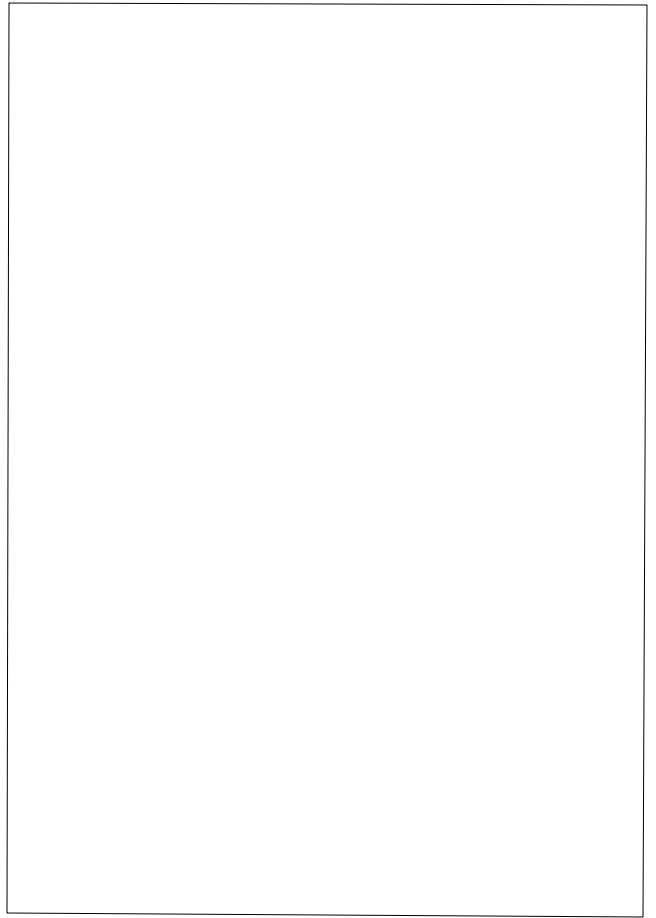
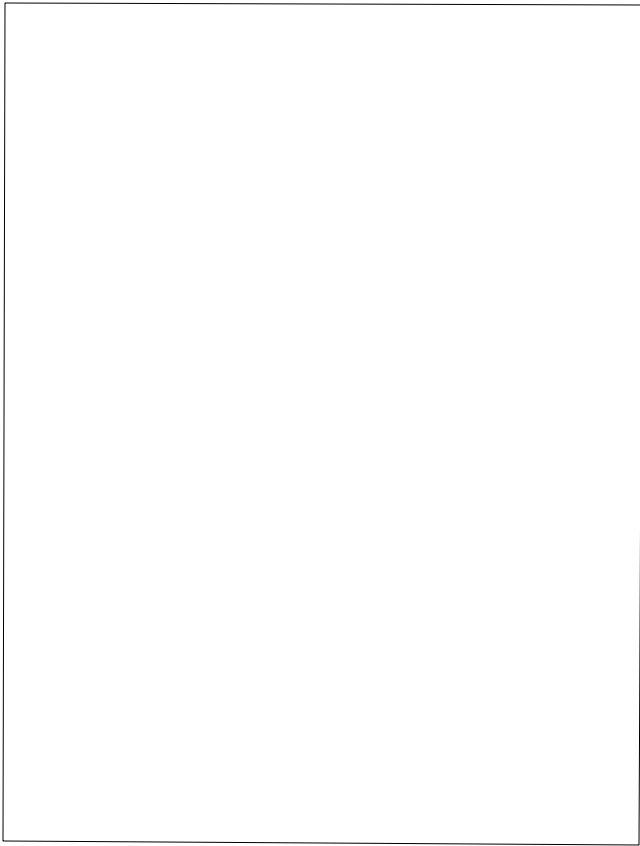
Completion Instructions: During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the one before. This creates "tabs" on the bottom of each page. Use this space (bottom of each page) to write the subject of what you will tell about on each page. For example, you may want to label one page "War" or "Constitution" or whatever you choose.

Booklet #2: State Brochure

Assembly Instructions: Cut out each page along the outer black lines. Tri-fold this booklet so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: There are so many wonderful places to visit and facts to know about each state. Pretend that you are creating a travel brochure that would be seen by people who were considering visiting this state. Inside (and on the outside) this booklet, tell about all of the reasons that someone should visit. You may choose to draw and/or glue pictures also.

Colorado
State
History



**Welcome to
Colorado**