

# Iowa State History Lapbook Journal



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

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



Iowa History Lapbook Journal  
Copyright © 2012 Knowledge Box Central  
[www.KnowledgeBoxCentral.com](http://www.KnowledgeBoxCentral.com)



ISBN #  
Ebook: 978-1-61625-999-0  
CD: 978-1-61625-892-4  
Printed: 978-1-61625-893-1

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](http://www.iclipart.com), and Art Explosion Clipart.



# Iowa State History Lapbook Journal

Thanks for purchasing this product. Please check out our Lapbook Journals for other states. The Lapbook Journals are designed for 6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> 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-8<sup>th</sup> 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.

**Iowa State History  
Lapbook Journal**

**The following  
pages contain the  
Study Guide**

**Print on white paper.**

# Iowa State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



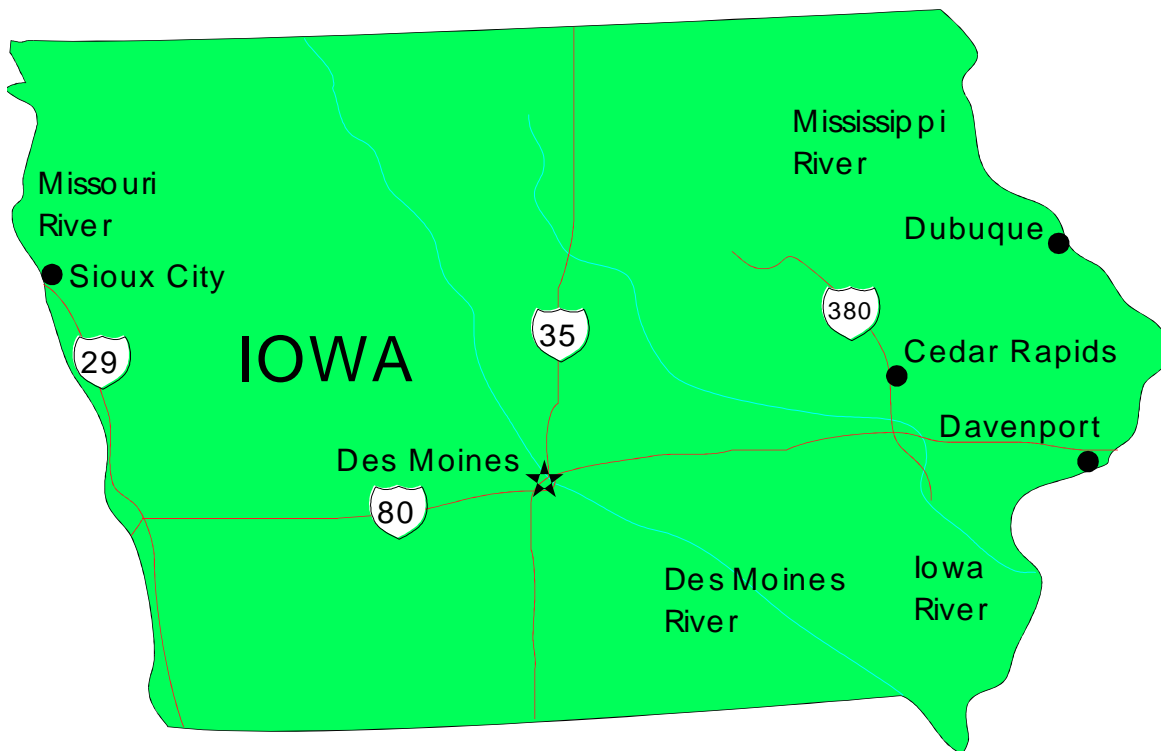
The Great Seal of Iowa

Iowa, the Hawkeye State, with its fertile, rolling prairies, is one of the foremost farming states in the United States. One fifth of the nation's corn harvest is produced in Iowa. Wet springs combined with warm summers create a favorable environment for plantings of corn and soybeans in the state's top-grade farmland. Although agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, Iowa has also encouraged the growth of manufacturing and service industries.

The state of Iowa, originally a territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi River, was named after the Iowa River.

The Iowa River was named after the Iowa Indians who lived in the territory. The tribal name "Ayuxwa" was spelled by the French as "Ayoua" and by the English as "Ioway." "Ayuxwa" means "one who puts to sleep."

People who live in Iowa or who come from Iowa are called Iowans.



Map of Iowa – Capital, Major Cities and Rivers

## STATEHOOD

On December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted to the Union as the 29<sup>th</sup> state.

## STATE CONSTITUTION

The Iowa Constitution is the state's fundamental governing document, and includes a Preamble and twelve Articles.

Iowa's first constitution was written when Iowa entered the Union as a state in 1846. It was different from the rules of government in place when Iowa was a territory, and it was different from the constitutions of other states.

In 1857, a new constitution for the state of Iowa was written and approved. Just as the national government had three separate branches, the 1857 constitution set up three branches of government for Iowa: the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The new constitution listed the qualifications for the people in each of these branches of government, and described their duties.

The constitution of 1857 is Iowa's current constitutional governing document and to date has been amended 46 times.

**PREAMBLE:** *WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF IOWA, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuance of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the STATE OF IOWA, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

In Iowa government, as at the national level of government, power is distributed among three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative branch creates laws that establish policies and programs (Iowa General Assembly web site: [www.legis.iowa.gov](http://www.legis.iowa.gov)); the executive branch carries out the policies and programs contained in the laws; and the judicial branch resolves any conflicts arising from the interpretation or application of the laws. While each branch of government has its own separate responsibilities, one branch cannot function without the other two branches.

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Iowa Constitution established the state's lawmaking authority to a general assembly consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Iowa General Assembly is often referred to as the "Iowa Legislature" or simply the "Legislature."

Legislative Districts

The Iowa Senate consists of 50 members. Each Senator represents a separate geographic area of the state. This area is called a district. There are 50 Senate districts in Iowa.

The Iowa House of Representatives consists of 100 members. As with the Senate, each Representative serves a separate district. There are 100 House districts in Iowa, two within each Senate district.

Every Iowan is represented by one Senator and one Representative in the General Assembly. Since the districts are all of nearly equal population, all Iowans are represented equally in the General Assembly. Senate and House district boundaries are redrawn every 10 years to reflect changes in Iowa's population as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau. This process is known as redistricting.

### Legislator Terms, Election, Qualifications

All Senators and Representatives are elected by registered voters within the district. Senators are elected to four-year terms. Representatives are elected to two-year terms. Elections take place every two years, and half of the senators (those representing even-numbered districts are elected in presidential election years and those representing odd-numbered districts are elected in mid-term election years) and all of the Representatives are elected every two years.

Legislator qualifications include the following: A person must be a U.S. citizen, a resident of Iowa for at least one year, and a resident of his or her district for at least 60 days prior to election. A Senator must be at least 25 years of age by the date of office placement, and a Representative must be at least 21 years of age by the date of office placement.

Legislative Sessions: Each General Assembly consists of two years. The Iowa Constitution requires the legislative sessions of each General Assembly to convene yearly on the second Monday in January. Even though the session may be more or less days, per diem expenses extend up to 110 calendar days during the first year of the General Assembly (odd-numbered years) and up to 100 calendar days during second year of the General Assembly (even-numbered years).

### Leadership

To maintain organization, the Senate and House each adopt a set of rules for their respective members and a set of joint rules for certain actions between the two chambers. Additionally, the Senate and House each elect their leaders to make decisions on day-to-day business. This leadership consists of presiding officers and the majority and minority floor leaders.

Presiding Officers: In the Senate, the presiding officer is the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate's powers include referring bills to committee, recognizing members during debate, and making procedural rulings.

In the House, the presiding officer is the Speaker of the House. The Speaker's powers include appointing members to committees, naming committee chairpersons, referring bills to committee, and making procedural rulings.



The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, each serve a two-year term (full length of the General Assembly) and are chosen by members of their respective majority parties prior to the start of the legislative session. They are elected formally by the entire membership at the start of the session.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

While the legislative branch makes the laws in Iowa, the executive branch carries out the laws. The executive branch is headed by the Governor.

### Governor's Term, Qualifications

The Governor is elected to a four-year term. To be Governor, a person must be at least 30 years old by the time of election, and must have been a U.S. citizen and a resident of Iowa for at least two years before the election.

### Duties of the Governor

As chief administrator of Iowa's government, the Governor is responsible for the various state departments and agencies. The Governor appoints department and agency heads and other state officials not elected by the people. The Governor appointments are generally subject to approval by the Senate.

The Governor takes final action on all bills passed by the Iowa General Assembly. The Governor has three options: sign the bill, veto the bill (or item veto an appropriations bill), or take no action. In the case of a veto, the Legislature may override the veto with two-thirds of the members of each chamber voting to reconsider and pass the bill a second time. If, during session, the Governor does not sign or veto a bill, it becomes law after three calendar days (except Sundays). Bills received by the Governor during the last three calendar days of session shall be signed or vetoed within 30 calendar days.

Each year, the Governor reports to the General Assembly on the financial condition of the state and makes recommendations on how the state's money should be spent. The Governor has the power to call a special session of the General Assembly.

### Other Executive Branch Leaders

In addition to the Governor, other elected leaders of the executive branch are the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, and Secretary of Agriculture. All are elected to four-year terms.

### Lieutenant Governor

The Lieutenant Governor succeeds the Governor in case of death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected as a team. The Lieutenant Governor's duties are assigned by the Governor.

## Secretary of State:

The Secretary of State serves as the state commissioner of elections, maintains corporations' records, registers trademarks, commissions public notaries, and preserves original documents such as the Iowa Constitution and Iowa land patents and deeds. The Secretary of State Business Services Division is responsible for filing a wide variety of documents including Uniform Commercial Code financing statements, trademarks, business entity documents, and other statutorily required special filings. The office also supervises Iowa's 99 county auditors in the administration of Iowa's election laws and prescribes uniform election practices and procedures.

## Auditor of State

The Auditor of State is required by law to annually examine the books, accounts, and records of every state department and to conduct or arrange financial audits of every local governmental body receiving state funds, including counties, cities, and school districts.

The auditor ensures that government is open and accountable to its citizens by providing independent, accurate, and timely audits of the financial operations of Iowa's state and local governments. The office also conducts reviews of government activities to help ensure they are conducted in an effective, efficient and legal manner. In addition, the office works with government officials, certified public accounting firms conducting government audits, and individual citizens.

## Treasurer of State

The Treasurer of State is the keeper of the state's treasury—the depository for funds that have been collected.

The treasurer receives all revenues from state agencies and the federal government and is responsible for all consequent bank relations. The office is the investor and custodian of the state's general fund, the reserve funds, and the road use tax fund. The treasurer accounts for funds on a cash basis and balances regularly with the Iowa Department of Revenue. Also, the treasurer redeems all proper warrants of the state and coordinates state bonding activity regarding the payment of state projects such as prisons and the Iowa Communications Network.

The treasurer meets each month with the banking superintendent and the state auditor to set interest rates to be paid on public funds held in depositories. They also set guidelines and rates for the debt obligation of public bodies in Iowa. The office prepares an annual report of bonded indebtedness of state and local governments in Iowa, and provides below market financing for alternative crops and nontraditional livestock, for targeted small businesses, for the transfer of rural small businesses, for traditional livestock farmers and for value-added agriculture projects.

## Attorney General

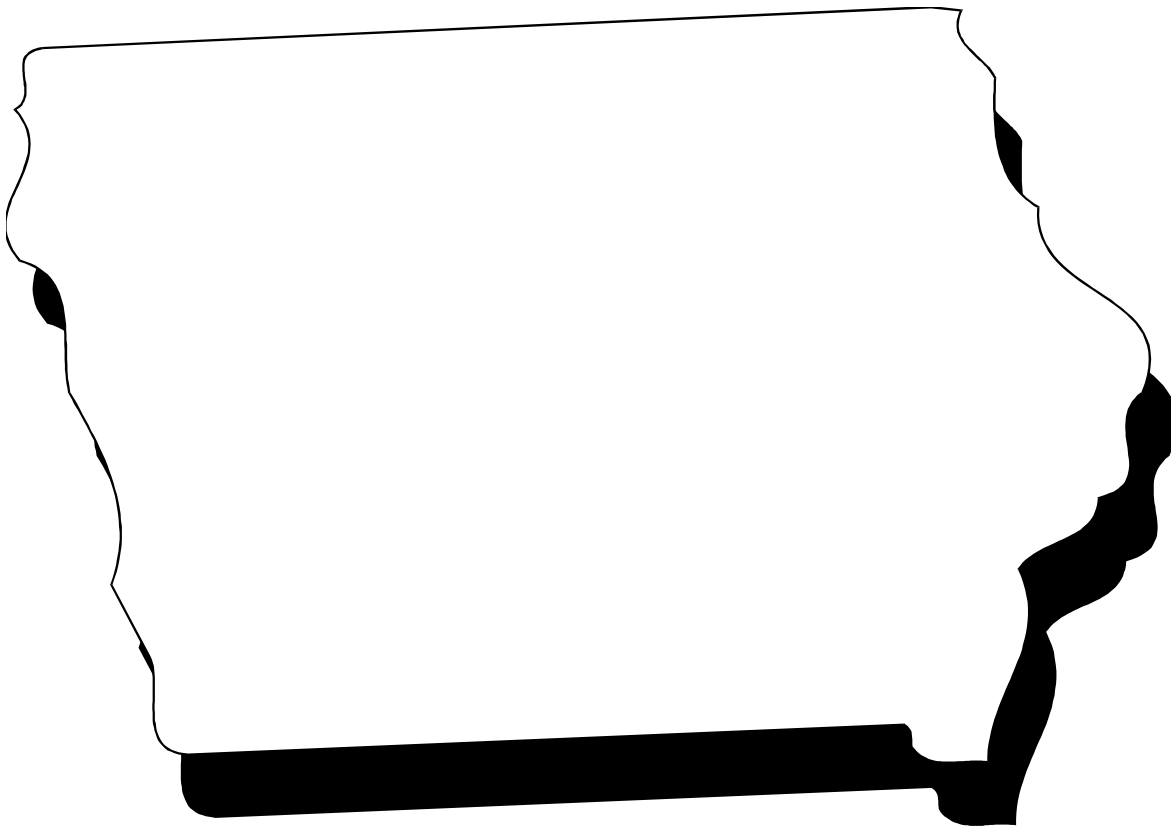
As head of the Department of Justice and chief legal officer of the state, the Attorney General represents the state and its agencies in court cases, gives legal advice to state agencies, and issues written opinions on questions of law submitted by state officials.

**Iowa State History  
Lapbook Journal**

**The following  
pages contain the  
Journal Pages**

**Print on white paper.**

# Iowa



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: \_\_\_\_\_

State's total area: \_\_\_\_\_

State's rank in size (area): \_\_\_\_\_

**Iowa**



## State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

### State Flag Information:

When adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

Colors: \_\_\_\_\_

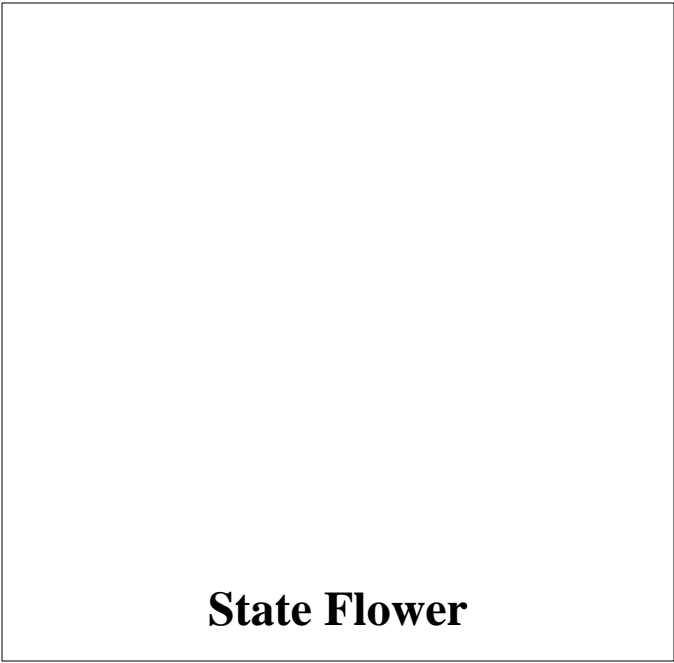
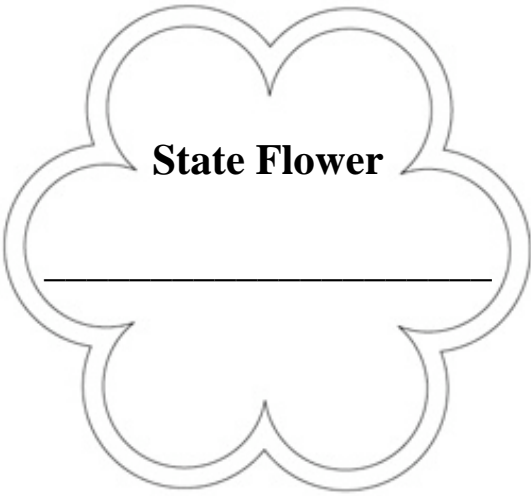
Specific design: \_\_\_\_\_

History: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

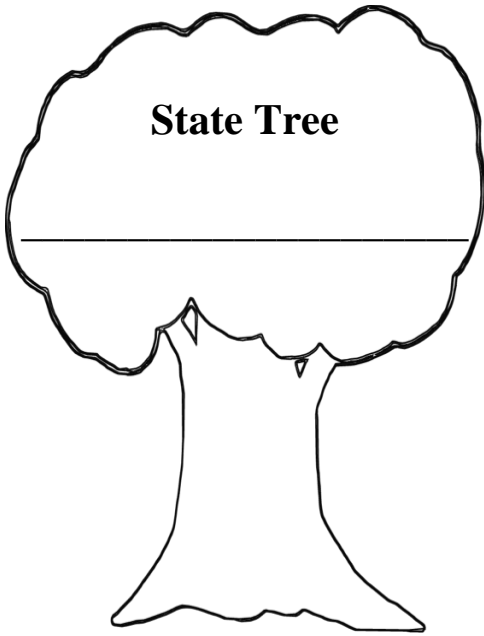
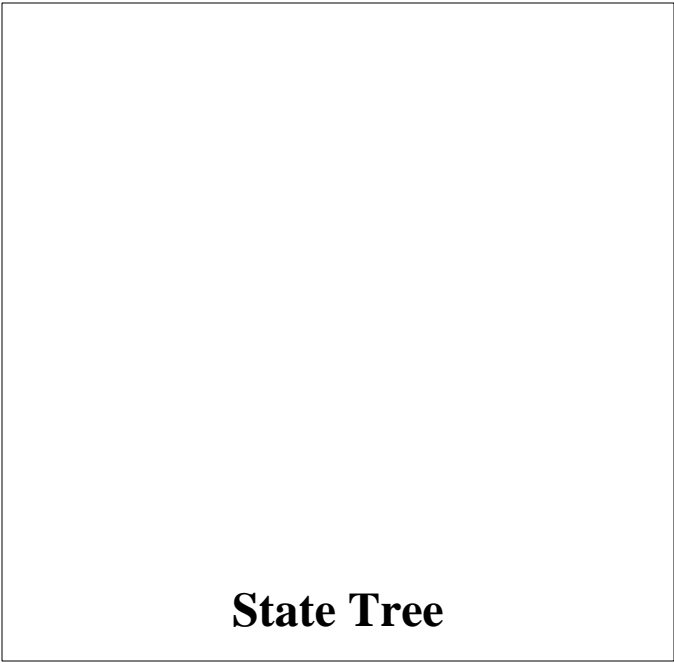
\_\_\_\_\_

# Iowa



Draw the state flower above.

## State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

# Iowa

**Iowa 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).

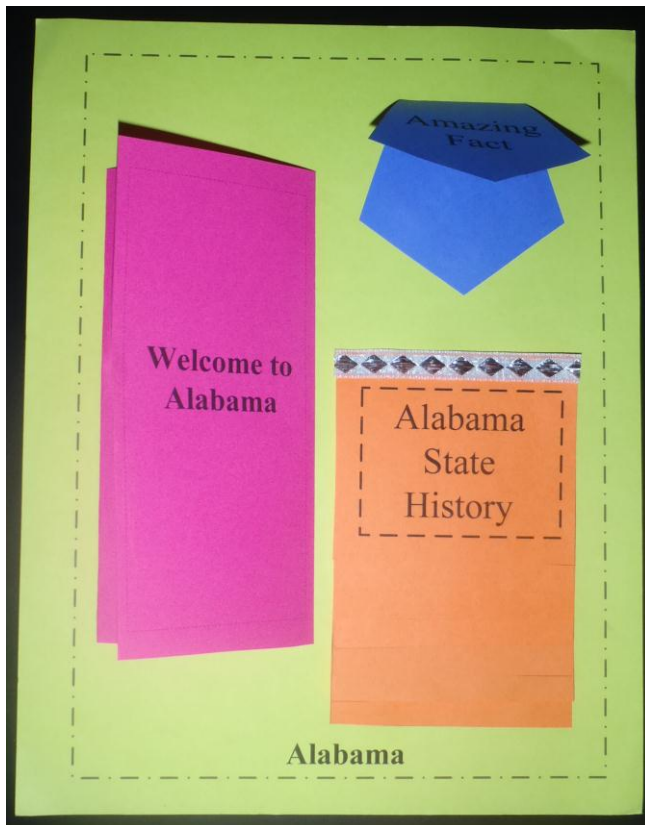
**2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions:** This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

**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.

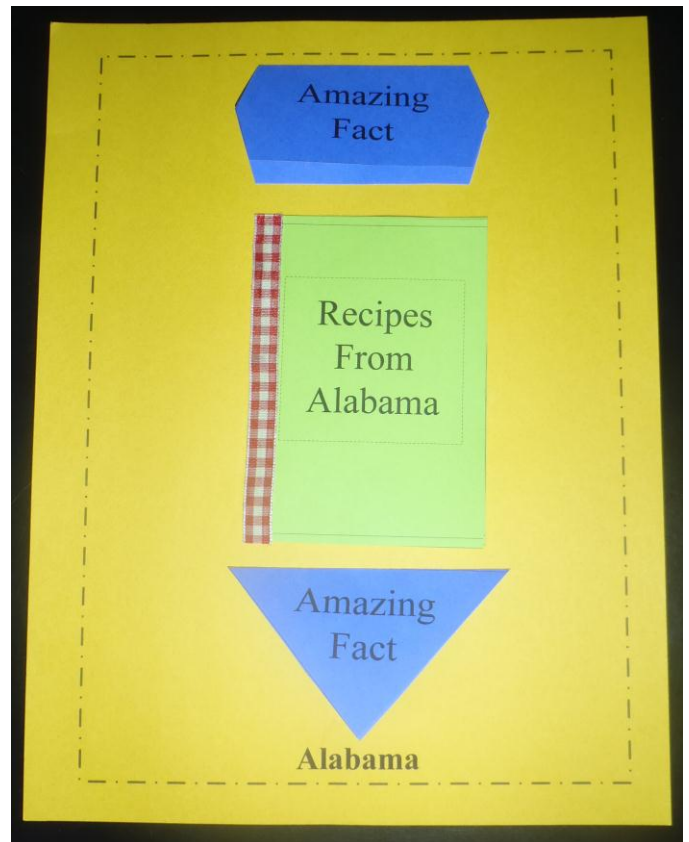
**2. Lapbook Background Pages** – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

# Iowa 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**

# Iowa 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.

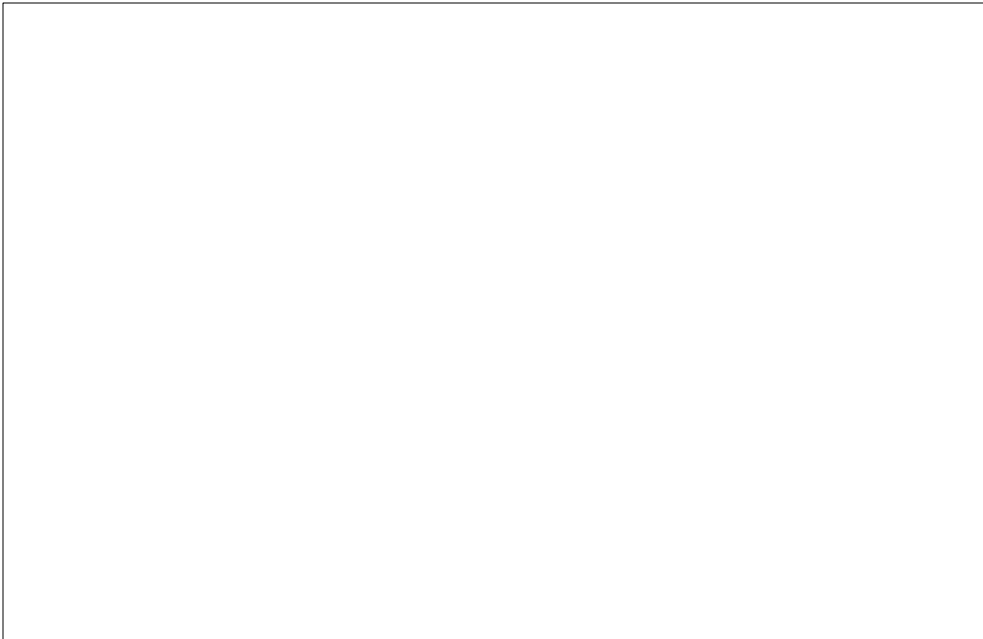
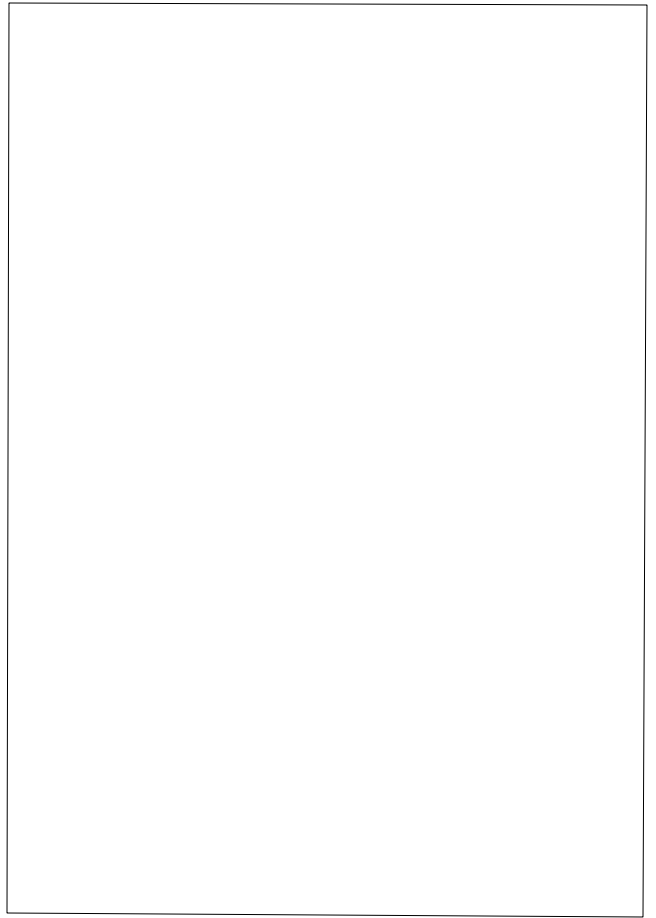
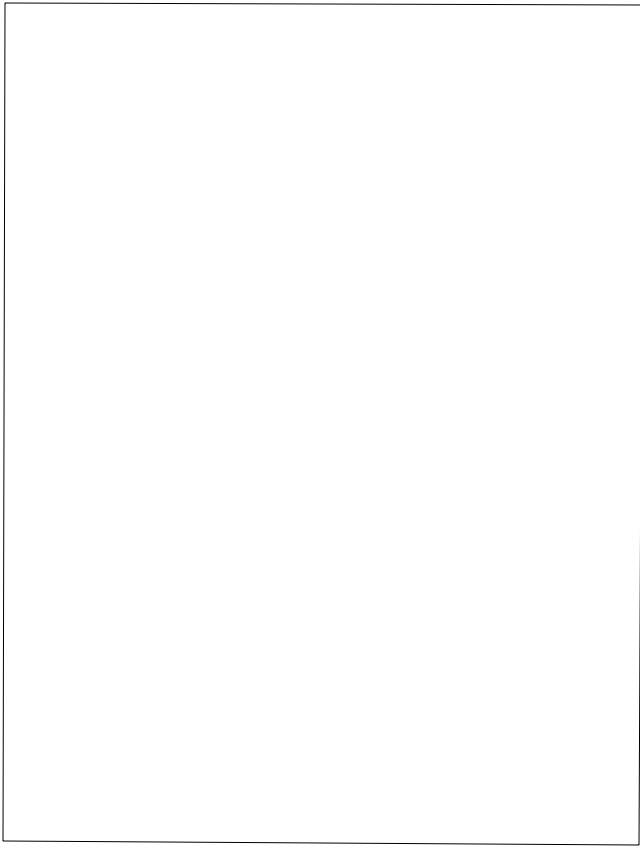
**Completion Instructions:** During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the 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.

Iowa  
State  
History



**Welcome to  
Iowa**