

Utah State History Lapbook Journal



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

Written & designed by
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of Knowledge Box Central



Utah History Lapbook Journal
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Utah 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.

**Utah State History
Lapbook Journal**

**The following
pages contain the
Study Guide**

Print on white paper.

Utah State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Utah

The land of Utah covers 85,000 square miles, and is home to some of the most spectacular and unique natural formations in the country. Some of these unique sites have been designated national parks -- Famous among them are Zion National Park with its natural monuments, the towers and spires of Bryce Canyon, and the spectacular red rock of the Canyon Lands. Natural bridges, gorgeous canyons, and mysterious moonscapes are all part of Utah's landscape.

Utah is not only known for “the greatest snow on earth” but is a popular destination for hiking, biking, and camping.

The Navajo Indians were referred to by the Apache as "Yuttahih" meaning "one that is higher up." Europeans thought the word referred to Indians living higher in the mountains than the Navajo - the territory became known as the land of the Utes, and eventually Utah.

People who live in Utah or who come from Utah are called Utahns.



Map of Utah – Capital, Major Cities, Lakes and Rivers

STATEHOOD

On January 4, 1896, Utah became the 45th state to be admitted into the Union.

STATE CONSTITUTION

Utah still operates under its first constitution adopted in 1895.

The Utah Constitution is the governing document of the state of Utah. It was drafted in 1895 and ratified by the state's voters on November 5, 1895 by a popular vote of 31,305 to 7,607. The proclamation of the President of the United States announcing the result of the election and admitting Utah to the Union as a state was issued January 4, 1896. Utah's Constitution has been amended many times since its inception.

PREAMBLE: *Grateful to Almighty God for life and liberty, we, the people of Utah, in order to secure and perpetuate the principles of free government, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

As in the case of the federal government, Utah's state government is organized into three branches - legislative, executive, and judicial with each branch having specific functions and responsibilities as outlined under the Utah Constitution.

Executive Branch: The chief executive officers, all elected for four-year terms, include the governor, lieutenant governor (who also serves as secretary of state), attorney general, treasurer, and auditor. The governor must be at least 30 years old, a qualified voter, and must have been a state resident and citizen for at least five years. The governor and lieutenant governor are jointly elected and limited to serving three consecutive terms.

Utah's Legislative Branch, the Utah State Legislature is composed of two bodies like the United States Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The legislature, as established in the constitution of 1896, consists of a 29-member senate and a 75-seat house of representatives; senators serve for four years, representatives for two. There are no term limits for either chamber. Each body elects its own leadership and is responsible for determining its own rules of procedures. Annual sessions begin in January and are limited to 45 calendar days. Legislators must be at least 25 years old, US citizens, state residents for at least three years, district residents for at least six months, and qualified voters in their districts.

The Legislature convenes at the Utah State Capitol in Salt Lake City on the fourth Monday of January for an annual 45 day session. A bill passed by the legislature becomes law if signed by the governor, if left unsigned by the governor for 10 days while the legislature is in session (20 if it has adjourned), or if passed over the governor's veto by two-thirds of the members of each house.

Amending the constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the legislature and ratification by majority vote at the next general election. The Utah Constitutional Revision Commission has

been a permanent commission since 1977, recommending and drafting proposed constitutional changes. Voters must be US citizens, at least 18 years old, and have been residents of the state 30 days prior to Election Day. Restrictions apply to those convicted of certain crimes and to those judged by the court as mentally incompetent to vote.

The Judicial Branch, the Utah State Court System, is comprised of two appellate courts – the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals; trial courts including the District, Juvenile, and Justice courts; and two administrative bodies – the Judicial Council and the Administrative Office of the Court. District, Juvenile and Justice Courts are located in each of the state's eight judicial districts. (Supreme Court justices serve 10 year renewable terms. The Court of Appeals judges serve 6 year renewable terms.)

The Utah Judicial Council is the policy-making body for the judiciary branch. It has the constitutional authority to adopt uniform rules for the administration of all the courts in the state. The Council also sets standards for judicial performance, court facilities, support services, and judicial and non-judicial staff levels.

The Judicial Council consists of fourteen members. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court chairs the Council. The other members include: a Supreme Court Justice; a judge of the Court of Appeals; five District Court judges; two Juvenile Court judges; three Justice Court judges; a state bar representative; and the State Court Administrator, who serves as secretariat to the Council.

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

STATE SEAL

At the center of the Great Seal of the state of Utah is a shield with a beehive, the word "Industry", and the date 1847.

Even prior to Utah gaining statehood in 1896, the image of the beehive and the term "Industry" were unofficial symbols of the region.

The 1847 provisional state of Deseret, which was to become Utah, adopted the beehive as its official emblem, and the symbol carried through as Utah became a part of the Union.

The qualities of the beehive (industry, perseverance, thrift, stability, and self-reliance) were all virtues respected by the region's settlers. On both sides of the seal are American flags, atop the shield is an American eagle, and under it "1847". The circumference of the seal contains the words "The Great Seal of the State of Utah", and the date of statehood, "1896".



STATE CAPITAL (Salt Lake City)



Utah's Capitol building, located on a hill overlooking downtown Salt Lake City, is an elegant architectural masterpiece.

The building is set on over 40 acres, with beautifully maintained and sculpted lawns, trees, flowerbeds, and shrubs. From the south steps, Kiwanzar trees can be viewed circling the drive. From the front steps you see a spectacular view of the Wasatch and Oquirrh Mountains, and Salt Lake City below.

The gardens feature plants native to Utah.

Visitors are welcome to walk through and enjoy a peaceful moment. A Vietnam Memorial is found on the west grounds, commemorating the 388 Utah natives who died in the war. To the east, a monument stands in honor of the Mormon Battalion - a group of 500 Mormons who pledged allegiance to their country by marching from Iowa to Mexico to fight in the 1846 Mexican conflict.

Wherever you roam on the Capitol grounds, you're sure to be reminded of those who have come before, and of the future yet to come. The building was constructed between 1912 and 1916, using granite from nearby Little Cottonwood Canyon. The dome is covered with Utah copper. There are 52 Corinthian columns. Throughout the grounds, on the building itself, and within the interior are countless beehive representations. The beehive is Utah's state symbol, representing the values of industry and cooperation.

Seed money for the construction of the Capitol came in 1911 when the state collected almost \$800,000 in inheritance tax from the estate of railroad magnate E.H. Harriman. The state bonded for another \$2 million and legislators chose Richard Kletting's Renaissance Revival plan for a 404-foot long, 240-foot wide and 286-foot tall statehouse.

Inside, the Capitol is divided into two wings, each lined by marble Ionic columns weighing 25,000 pounds, with the Supreme Court on the east end and the House of Representatives on the west. In the center is the 165-foot tall rotunda. The ceiling of the rotunda is beautifully painted with clouds and seagulls, paying tribute to the state bird. Twelve paintings lining the rotunda were a WPA project and painted elsewhere then attached to the walls. The paintings depict scenes from the early history of the state and its settling. Statues in the rotunda include likenesses of Brigham Young and Philo T. Farnsworth (inventor of television).

Other rooms of note include the State Reception Room, better known as the Gold Room, which is used for important state functions and is adorned with French, Scottish, Russian and English period pieces. The Governor's Office is on the west end of the second floor directly below the House. The dungeony first floor houses a gift shop and exhibits about features unique to Utah, including ancient Lake Bonneville, National Parks, the Utah mountains, and matters of historical significance.

Today's Capitol is actually Utah's second. The first Capitol Building was in a small town called Fillmore, built there by federal decree, but only one wing of that building was finished before Salt Lake City was made the territorial capitol in 1855. Between then and January 4, 1896, when Utah became a state, the Legislature met at different locations around the city.

STATE MOTTO

"Industry" officially became the State Motto on March 4, 1959.

Industry is associated with the symbol of the beehive. The early pioneers had few material resources at their disposal and therefore had to rely on their own "industry" to survive. The word "industry" appears on both the State Seal and the State Flag.

STATE FLAG

Utah's state flag displays the state seal design against a field of blue. The beehive on the shield is a symbol of hard work and industry (the state motto is "INDUSTRY," and Utah's nickname is *The Beehive State*). The date 1847 is the year the Mormons came to Utah. 1896 is the year Utah became the 45th state. This flag was adopted by the legislature in 1913.



Recent Correction to Utah State Flag:

In 2011, during the 59th state legislative session, a Concurrent Resolution (HCR002) was adopted requiring flag makers to fix a mistake found on all current Utah state flags. The mistake originated in 1922 when a flag maker misplaced the year 1847, by stitching it just above the year 1896, instead of in its correct position on the shield. The flag was to also return to the original 1913 color scheme, which had a white background for the flag's shield instead of blue. The resolution also allowed for continued use of any old-design flags still in use but called for only the new/old design to be sold from that point forward.

Later in 2011, House Bill #490 passed the legislature, making March 9 an annual Utah State Flag day.

STATE NICKNAMES

The Beehive State

Most of the nicknames associated with Utah are related to the members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, or Mormons, that first settled in the territory. Deseret, in *The Book of Mormon* is actually a honeybee. Early Mormon settlers have been described as having carried "swarms of bees" with them. This nickname commemorates the industry of the people of Utah. The beehive was adopted, in 1847, as an official emblem and represents the qualities of industry, perseverance, thrift, stability, and self-reliance, all virtues respected by the region's settlers. The beehive is the centerpiece of the Utah State Flag and the Utah State Seal.

The Deseret State

When the Mormons first came to the territory, they named the area The State of Deseret, a reference to the honeybee in *The Book of Mormon*. This name was the official name of the colony from 1849 to 1850. The nickname, "The Deseret State," is in reference to Utah's original name.

The Mormon State

Utah is sometimes called "The Mormon State," after the first settlers in the territory; members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Land of the Saints

This term is another reference to the early settlers and their influence in the state.

Land of the Mormons

This term is another reference to the early settlers and their influence in the state.

The Salt Lake State

This is the only non-Mormon nickname of the group and, of course, refers to The Great Salt Lake.

STATE BIRD

The California Gull (*Larus californicus*) was adopted as the official state bird of Utah on February 14, 1955.

The sea gull, even without official status, was long considered the state bird of Utah due to its storied role as a protector of crops. It gained this reputation during the summer of 1848 when swarms of crickets attacked pioneer food supplies. It was reported that flocks of the birds arrived, settled in the "...half-ruined fields" and "gorged themselves" on the attacking crickets. It's often stated that the sea gull was made the state bird in return for saving the settler's lives.



It was a long way from 1848 but, over 100 years later, a bill was introduced in the Utah House of Representatives by Richard C. Howe promoting the California gull as the official state bird. The bill was approved by the Utah Legislature and Governor J. Bracken Lee signed the legislation adopting the sea gull as the official state bird on February 14, 1955.

The statute does not identify a particular species, but official Utah websites consistently and emphatically identify the state bird as a California gull (*Larus californicus*), even remarking that the statute itself only identifies the state bird as a generic "sea gull."

Note: The state bird is the California Gull, however Utah Code generically lists it as the sea gull. ("Pioneer: Utah's Online Library")

Shearer, in his 2002 edition of *State Names, Seals, Flags, and Symbols*, displays a similar inconsistency by referring to the state bird as a "sea gull" and citing it as *Larus californicus*.

Shankle, though about 20 years ahead of the official act, is consistent. In his 1934 book, he refers to the "unofficial at the time" state bird as *Larus californicus*, the California gull.

STATE FLOWER



Utah designated the Sego Lily (*Calochortus nuttalli*) as the official state flower in 1911.

Blooming in early summer, the sego lily has white, lilac, or yellow flowers and grows on open grass and sage rangelands in the Great Basin in Utah. Chosen as the flower symbol of Utah because of its natural beauty and historic significance (the soft, bulbous root of the sego lily was collected and eaten in the mid 1800's during a crop-devouring plague of crickets in Utah).

Also called mariposa lily, the bulb of the sego lily was roasted, boiled, or made into a porridge by native Americans before the Mormon pioneers. The sego lily is native to a number of western states (including Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico).

STATE INSECT

The Honey Bee, *Apis mellifera*, became the official state insect in 1983 ([Utah Code](#)) through the lobbying efforts of a fifth grade class.

The honey bee is significant in Utah history, as Utah was first called by its Mormon settlers, "The Provisional State of Deseret," a Book of Mormon word meaning honey bee.



Honey Bee Facts:

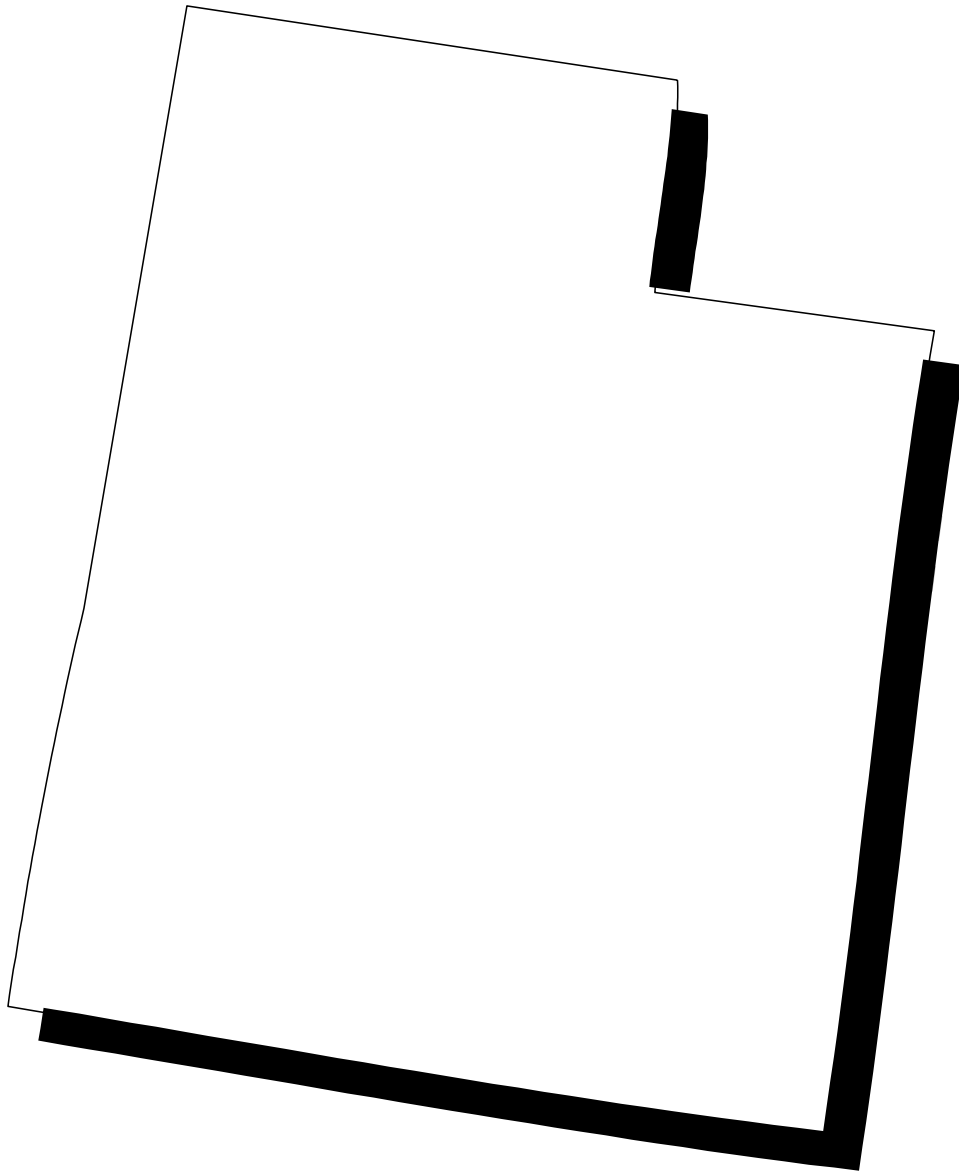
Bee pollination is critical to plant and human survival - beeswax and honey are just surplus gifts from this tiny wonder of nature. The plant world expends a lot of energy attracting bees and other insects with brilliantly colored flowers and sweet nectar (nectar is produced solely to attract pollinating insects). The honeybee is recognized as an official state symbol in seventeen states, primarily because honeybees play such an important role in agriculture.

Utah State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Journal Pages**

Print on white paper.

Utah



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:

Utah



State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

State Flag Information:

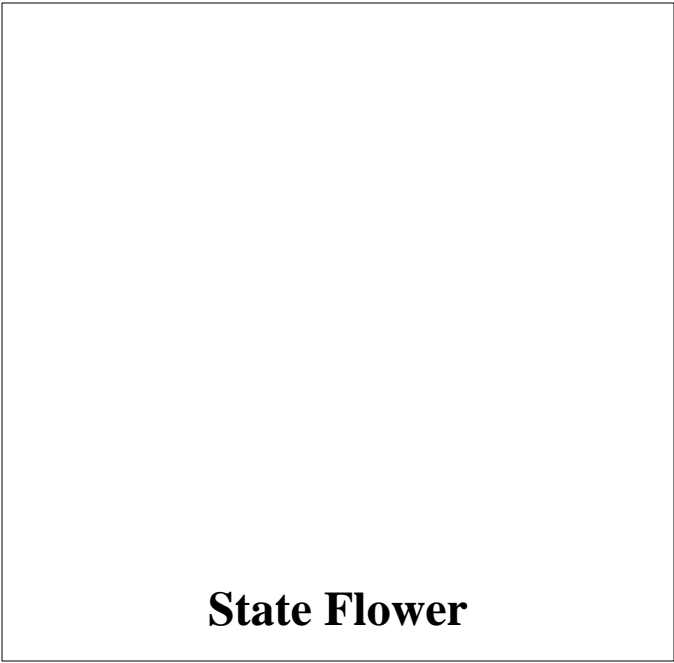
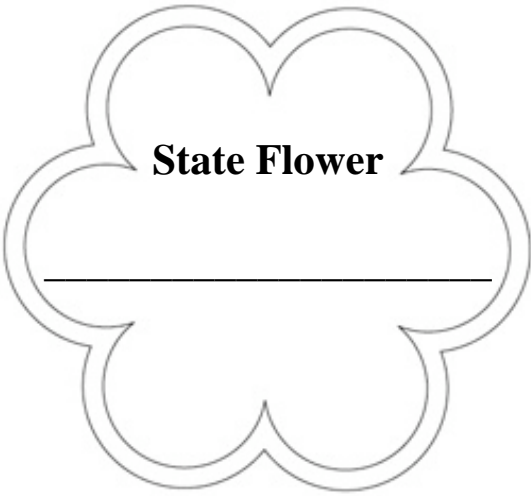
When adopted: _____

Colors: _____

Specific design: _____

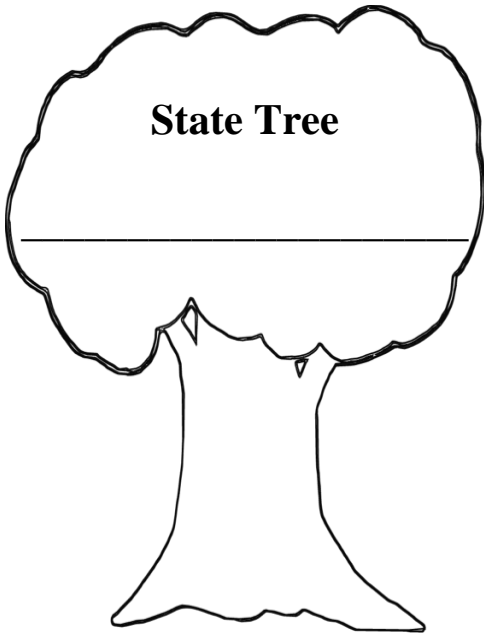
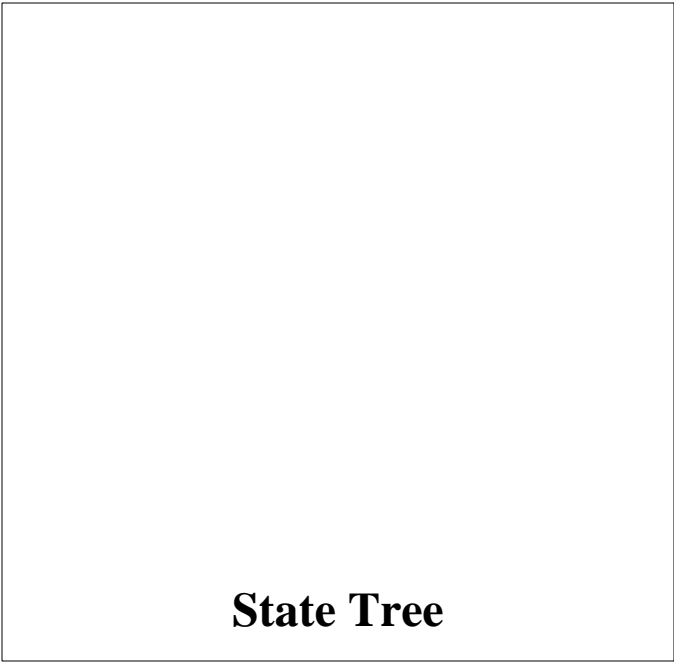
History: _____

Utah



Draw the state flower above.

State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

Utah

**Utah 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).

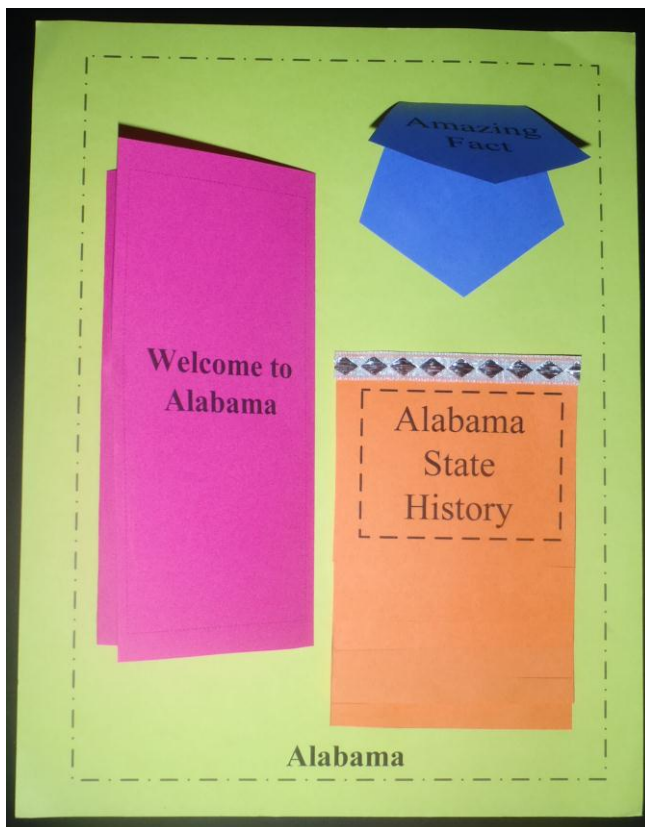
2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions: This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

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.

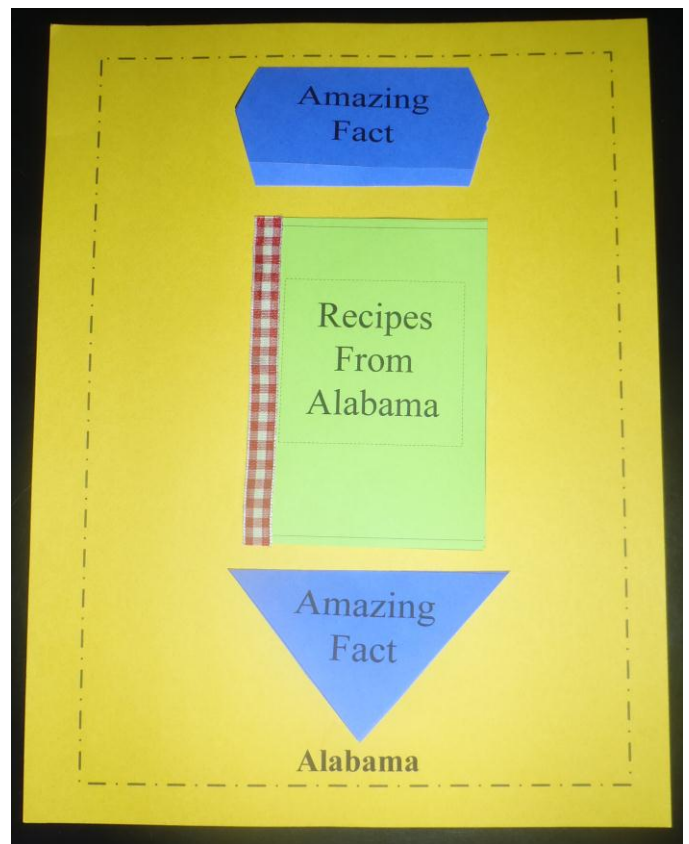
2. Lapbook Background Pages – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

Utah 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

Utah 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.

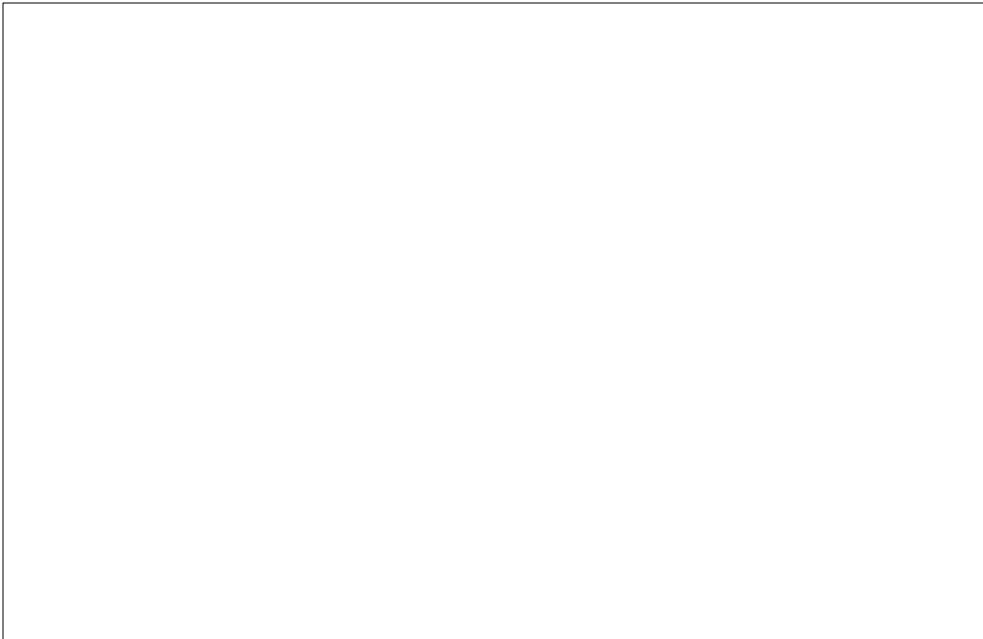
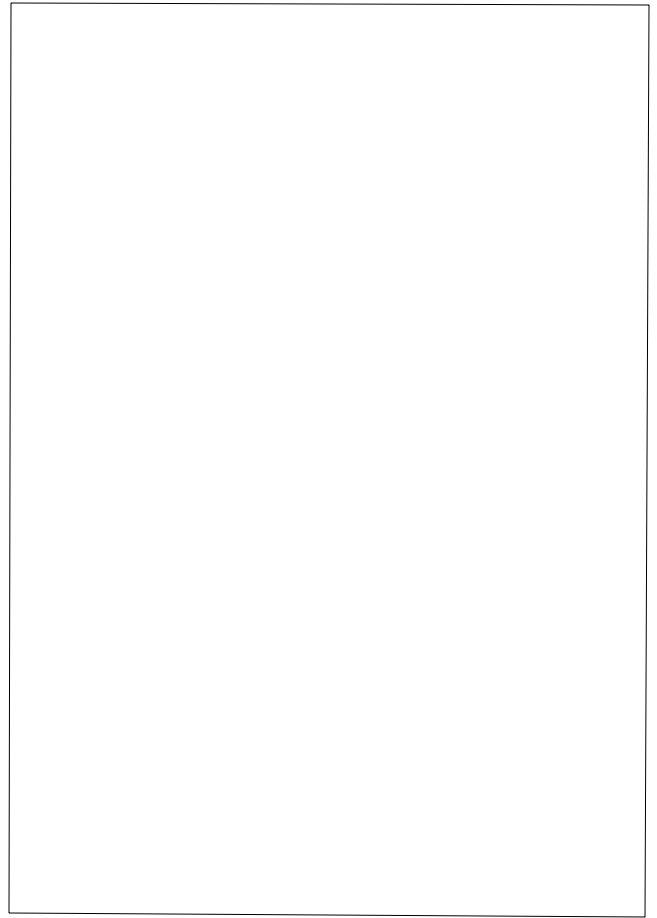
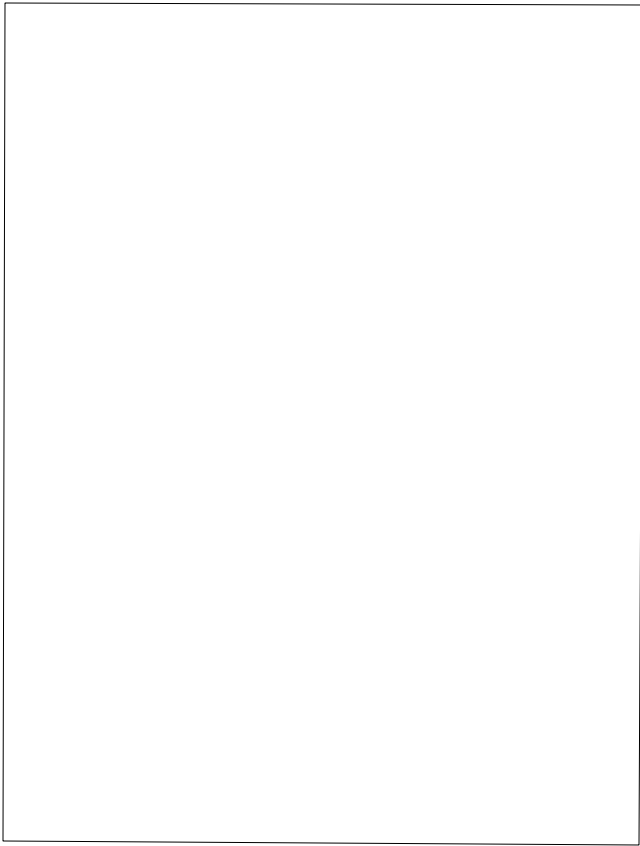
Completion Instructions: During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the one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

Utah
State
History



**Welcome to
Utah**