

Alabama State History Lapbook



Designed for K-8th grades, but could be adjusted for older grade levels, if needed

Written & designed by
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of Knowledge Box Central



Alabama State History Lapbook
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Alabama State History Lapbook

Thanks for purchasing this product. Please check out our Lapbooks for other states as well. The Lapbooks are designed for K-8th grades but could be adjusted for use with older students.

Please also check out our Lapbook Journals for each state. The Lapbook Journals are designed for 6th-12th grades, but again could be adjusted for other age groups..

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.

It would be helpful to have pamphlets and brochures from the state that you are studying. You may get these at no charge from your Chamber of Commerce, travel agencies, and several other places. Your student may read the information, use some of the picture for cutting and pasting, or even use some of them to decorate the front of the lapbook.

How do I get started?

First, you will want to gather your supplies. Depending on which format you purchased from us, you will need different supplies. So, take what applies, and skip over the rest.

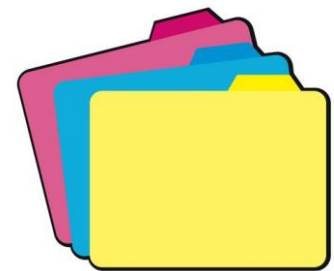
*** Printing:

*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.



*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper or 110# cardstock.

For some booklets, we have suggested specific colors or cardstock. You may choose to use those suggested colors, or you may choose to print on any color that you like.



*** Assembly:



***Folders:** We use colored file folders, which can be found at Walmart, Sam's, Office Depot, Costco, etc. You will need between 2 and 4 file folders, depending on which product you have purchased. You may use manilla folders if you prefer, but we have found that children respond better with the brightly colored folders. Don't worry about the tabs...they aren't important. If you prefer, you can purchase the assembled lapbook bases from our website.



***Glue:** For the folder assembly, we use hot glue. For booklet assembly, we use glue sticks and sometimes hot glue, depending on the specific booklet. We have found that bottle glue stays wet for too long, so it's not a great choice for lapbooking.



***Other Supplies:** Of course, you will need scissors. Many booklets require additional supplies. Some of these include metal brad fasteners, paper clips, ribbon, yarn, staples, hole puncher, etc. You may want to add decorations of your own, including stickers, buttons, coloring pages, cut-out clipart, etc. The most important thing is to use your imagination! Make it your own!!



Ok. I've gathered the supplies. Now how do I use this product?

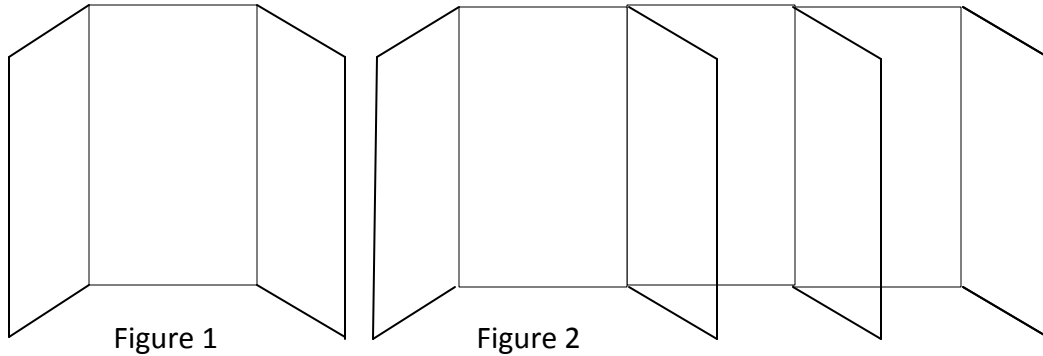
Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

- 1. Lapbook Base Assembly & Layout Guide:** This section gives instructions and diagrams and will tell the student exactly how to assemble the lapbook base and where to glue each booklet into the base. Depending on the student's age, he or she may need assistance with this process, especially if you choose to allow the student to use hot glue.
- 2. Student Instruction Guide:** This section is written directly to the student, in language that he or she can understand. However, depending on the age of the child, there may be some parent/teacher assistance needed. This section will also tell the student exactly what should be written inside each booklet as he or she comes to it during the study, as well as telling the student which folder each booklet will be glued into.
- 4. Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets.
- 5. Study Guide:** This section is a great resource for the parent/teacher. It includes an overview of this state's history. At the end of the Study Guide, there are several links that you may use for additional study.

Alabama State History Lapbook

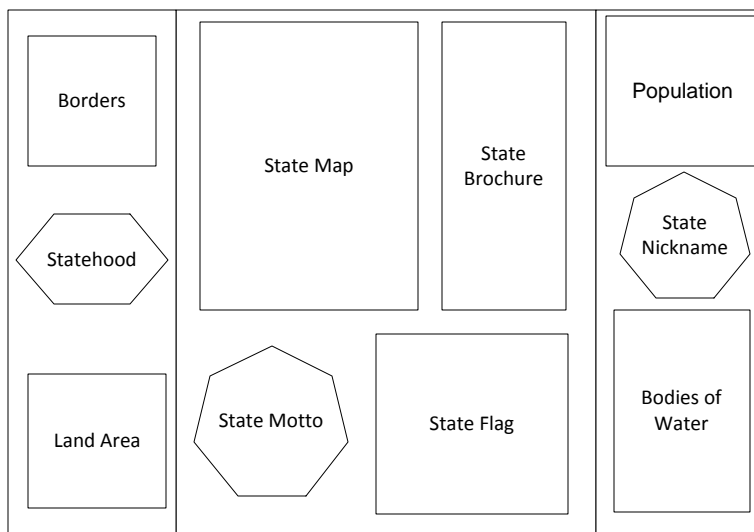
Base Assembly & Layout Guide

You will need 3 folders of any color. Take each one and fold both sides toward the original middle fold and make firm creases on these folds (Figure 1). Then glue (and staple if needed) the backs of the small flaps together (Figure 2).

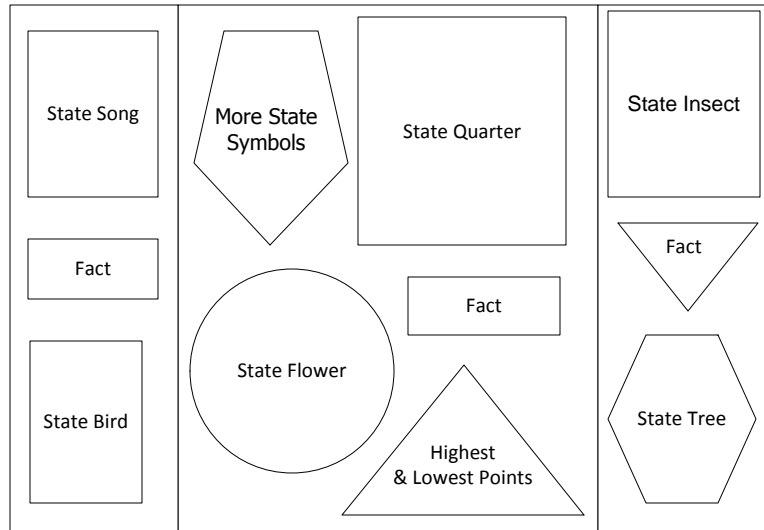


This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

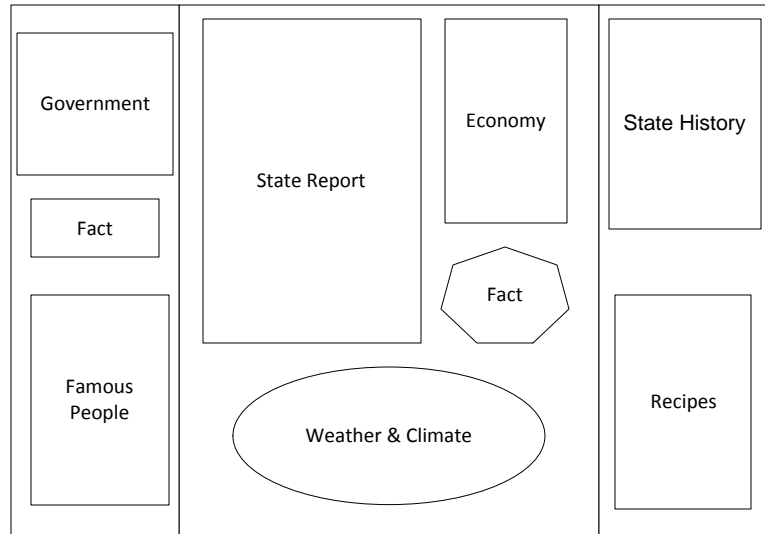
Inside of 1st Folder:



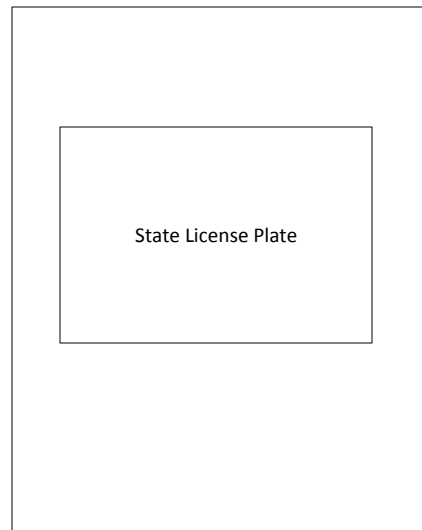
Inside of 2nd Folder:



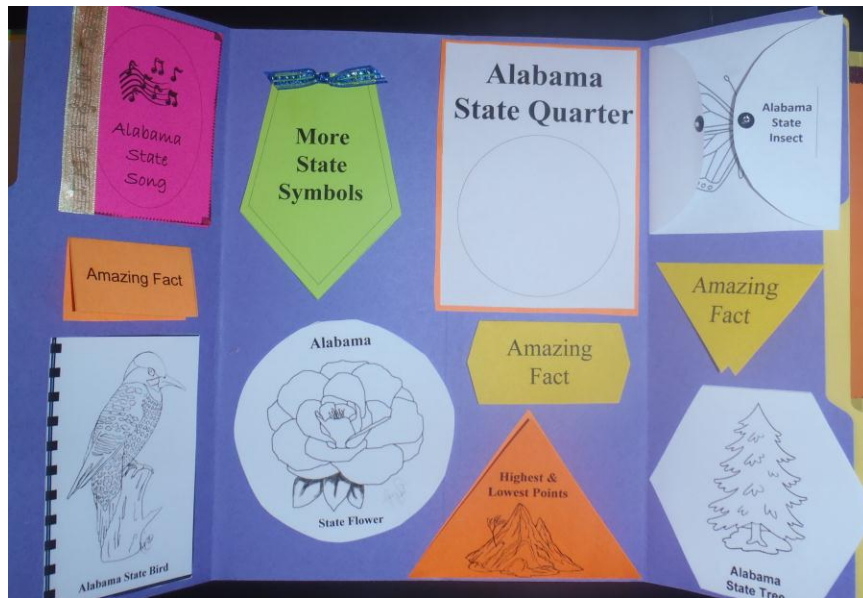
Inside of 3rd Folder:



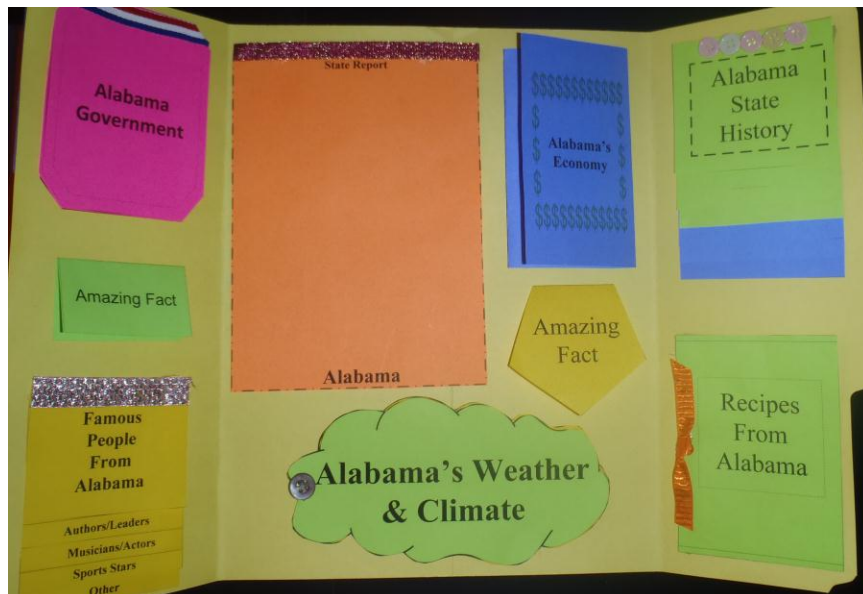
Back of 3rd Folder:



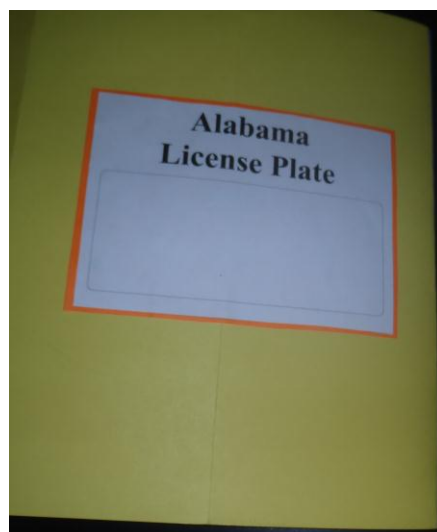
Folder #2



Folder #3



Back of Folder #3



Alabama State History Lapbook

Student Instruction Guide

**These booklets may be taught/completed in any order.
We are presenting them here in the general order in
which they appear in the Lapbook.**

Booklet #1

***Booklet Title:** State Map

***Student Instructions:** On the state map provided, mark and label the capital, other cities, lakes, rivers, and any landmarks that you feel are important.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out along the outer black line edges of this one-page book. Glue to another piece of paper of a different color, Cut around the edges again, creating a small border.

Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Borders

***Student Instructions:** In this booklet, you will write down what is found on the borders of the state that you are studying. It may be another state, several states, or it may be a body of water. Write the names on the inside of each direction's "flap."

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of the booklet and the title label. Fold each side in along the lines so that the words are on the outside. Glue the label that says "Borders" inside, in the center.

Booklet #3

***Booklet Title:** Statehood

***Student Instructions:** When did this state actually become a state? Write the date inside this booklet. You may write any other information you learned about statehood here as well.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center line so that the title is on the front.

Booklet #4

***Booklet Title:** State Population

***Student Instructions:** What does the word, population, mean? It means the number of people who live in an area. Write down how many people live in this state.

***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center black line so that the title is on the front.

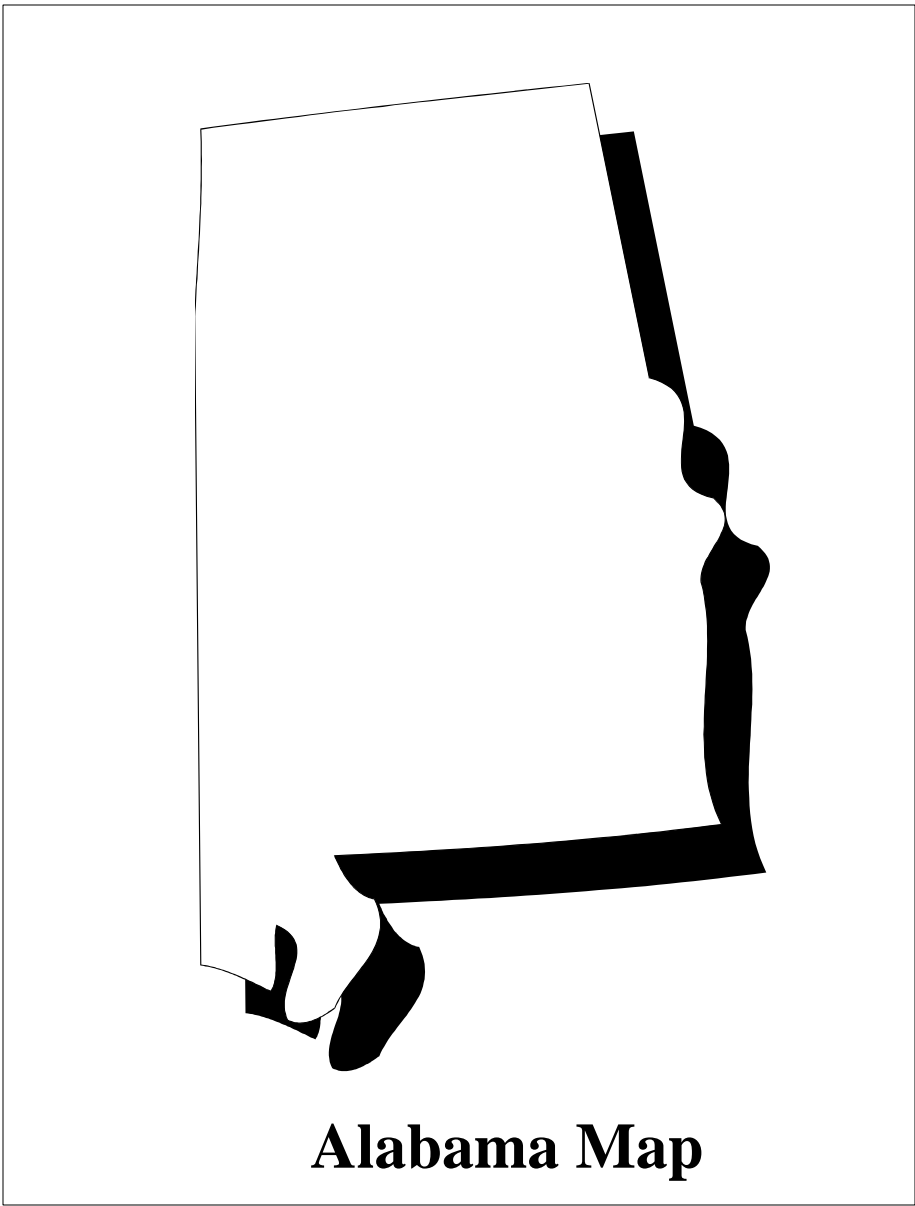
Booklet #5

***Booklet Title:** Land Area

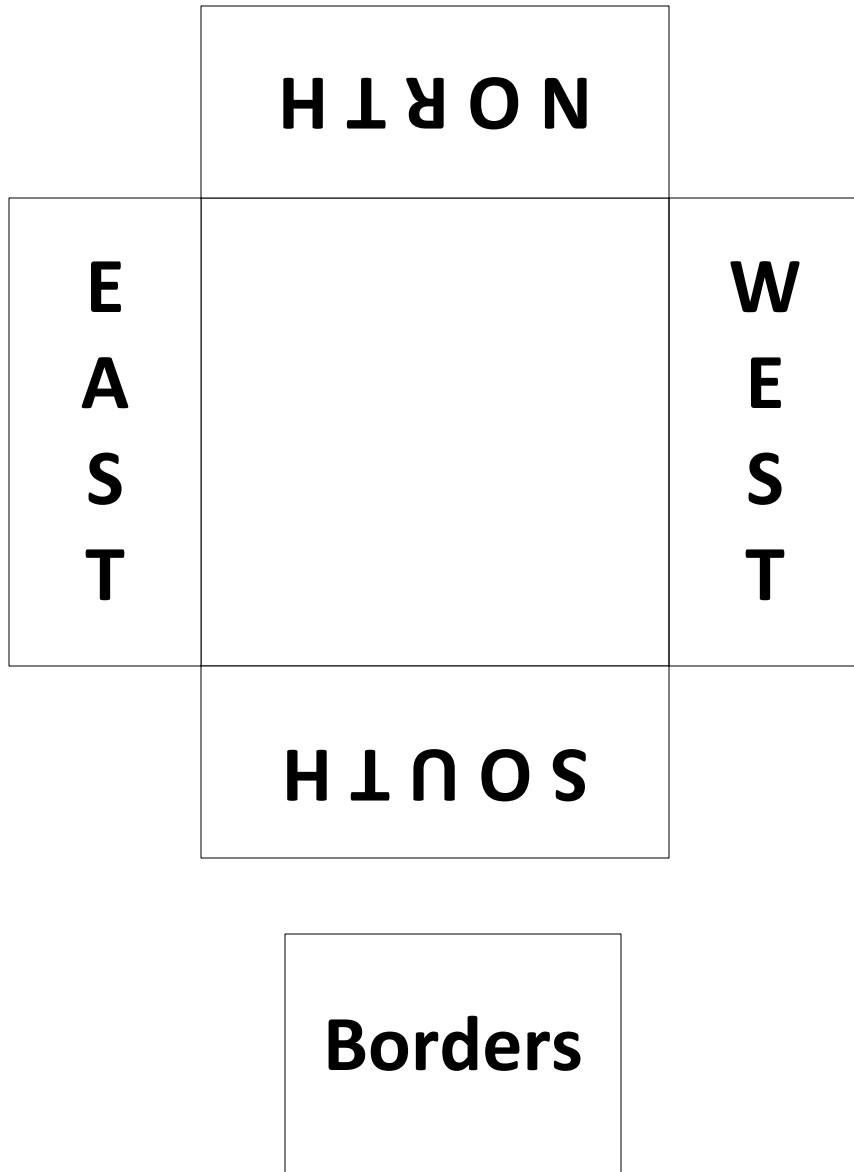
***Student Instructions:** Do you know how much land this state covers? Write the answer inside this booklet.

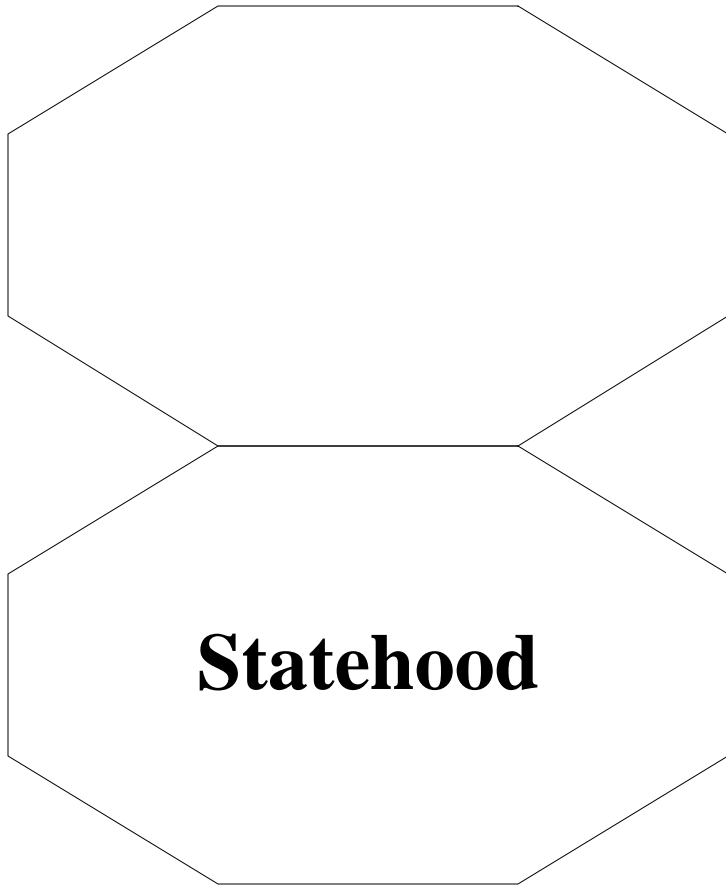
***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

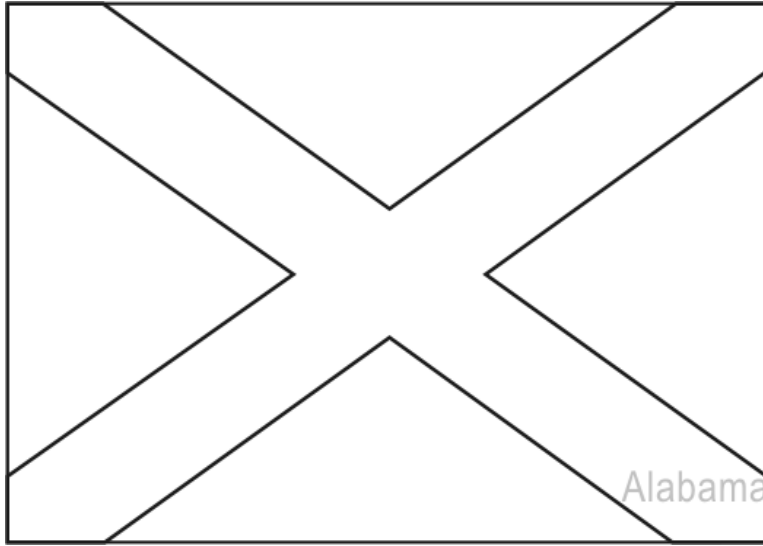
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of the booklet. Fold along the center black line so that the title is on the front.



Alabama Map







**Alabama
State Flag**

Alabama State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



Great Seal of Alabama

The state of Alabama was named after the Alabama River. The river was named by early European explorers after the Indian tribe that lived in the territory and first appeared in 1540 spelled as "Alibamu", "Alibamo" and even "Limamu" in the journals of the Spanish explorer Hernando DeSoto (c.1500-1542).

The origin of the name Alabama is thought to come from a combination of two Choctaw words; Alba and Amo. In Choctaw, "Alba" means vegetation, herbs, plants and "Amo" means gatherer or picker. "Vegetation gatherers" would be an apt description for the Alabama Indians who cleared much land for agricultural purposes.

People who live in Alabama or who come from Alabama are called Alabamans or Alabamians.



Map of Alabama – Capital, Major Lakes and Rivers

STATEHOOD: Alabama's birth as a territory and road to statehood began with a series of treaties and occupations involving, at various times, Great Britain, France, Spain and the United States of America.

With the establishment of the Mississippi Territory in 1798, present-day Alabama began to take shape. In 1812, Congress added the Mobile area to the Mississippi Territory claiming that it was part of the 1803 Louisiana Purchase from France. Spain disagreed, but in 1813, the United States forcefully occupied the district with no resistance from Spain.

Alabama was part of the Mississippi Territory until 1817 when the United States Congress divided the territory into two parts. The western part, Mississippi, was granted statehood and the eastern part became the Alabama Territory. William Wyatt Bibb was appointed as the Territorial Governor and St. Stephens was named as the Territorial Capital.

Most of the first settlers in Alabama came on ships landing in Mobile bay. Towns initially grew along the rivers north of Mobile but as settlers began to arrive from Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia, towns began to form in northern Alabama until, by 1819, Huntsville had become the largest settlement.

On January 19, 1818, the first legislature of the Alabama Territory, presided over by Governor William Wyatt Bibb, met in the Douglas Hotel in St. Stephens.

On March 2, 1819, the nation's fifth President, James Monroe signed an enabling act paving the way for Alabama to enter the Union and on July 5th, 44 elected Alabamans met in Huntsville to write a constitution and prepare for statehood. From the 5th through August 2, 1819, the delegates hammered out Alabama's 1819 Constitution.

In September of the same year, Alabama's first constitutional election was held and Territorial Governor William Wyatt Bibb was elected as Alabama's first State Governor. On October 25th, the newly elected Alabama General Assembly met at Huntsville and elected William Rufus King and John W. Walker as Alabama's first United States Senators.

On December 14, 1819, Alabama became the 22nd state to enter the Union.

STATE CONSTITUTION: From 1819 to 1901, Alabama has adopted and operated under six different constitutions, each providing the state with an operating framework suited to the time of adoption.

The 1819 Constitution was created under the rules set out by the United States Congress in the Enabling Act of March 2, 1819. Among other things, this act set the guidelines by which Alabama could achieve statehood and specified that delegate elections were to be held in May, 1819 for a Constitutional Convention to be convened in Huntsville on July 5 of the same year. This was the constitution that led to Alabama's statehood.

By 1861, relationships between slave-holding states and the others of the Union were stressed. The Constitutional Convention of 1861, called the "Secession Convention," concerned itself with Alabama's withdrawal from the Union of the United States. The 1861 Constitution of the Secession Convention was ratified by the convention on March 20. This constitution was adopted as one that would provide governmental frameworks for Alabama after withdrawal from the Union.

The third Alabama Constitution, the 1865 Constitution, was declared as Alabama reunited with the Union at the end of the Civil War. After a series of proclamations, including an Amnesty Proclamation from President Andrew Johnson, a Constitutional Convention convened at Montgomery and adopted a post-war constitution on September 12, 1865 intended to provide for the state as it rejoined the Union.

As a result of the 1867 Reconstruction Acts of the United States Congress, the territories of the 11 "rebel states" were divided into military districts and made subject to military authority. These acts were adopted by Congress over vetoes by President Johnson "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States." The second of these acts directed the states to "cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards" and to collect oaths of loyalty to the United States. It further instructed that an "election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union..." The Reconstruction Acts led to the adoption of the 1868 Constitution.

On March 19, 1875, the Alabama General Assembly called for another Constitutional Convention to be held "the first Monday in September, 1875 for the purpose taking into consideration the constitution of this State, and revising and amending the same in the particulars wherein said constitution appears to require amendment." The 1875 Constitution became the first Alabama Constitution to be voted on and adopted by the citizens of the state.

The 1901 Constitution, laid the framework that governs Alabama today. It was the sixth constitution adopted by the state. Amendments to the 1901 Constitution have risen to over 740 making it the longest constitution in the country.

The constitution provides ways to amend or adjust it as necessary. Changes, in the form of amendments, may be initiated in the Alabama General Assembly or a Constitutional Convention may be called to enact changes.

Constitutional amendments, when originating in the Legislature, must be approved by 3/5 of the members of each house and then by a majority of the citizens of the state. A Constitutional Convention, for the purposes of amending or altering the Constitution, may be called by a majority vote in each of the houses of the legislature and must be approved by a majority of the citizens of the state. Acts or resolutions regarding the Alabama Constitution that are approved in the legislature are not submitted to the Governor of the state for his or her approval. In addition, a Constitutional Amendment may not change the basis of representation in the legislature, which is based on population.

PREAMBLE: *We, the people of the State of Alabama, in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain and establish the following Constitution and form of government for the State of Alabama:*

STATE GOVERNMENT: As in the case of the federal government, Alabama's state government is organized into three branches - executive, legislative, and judicial. The state government is a product of three documents: the United States Constitution, the Alabama State Constitution, and laws of the state.

The Governor of Alabama is the chief executive officer of the state and is elected by citizens for a four-year term and may serve for two consecutive terms. He or she is responsible for

appointing certain state officers, veto or approval of bills passed by the Legislature, granting pardons and paroles, calling special sessions of the legislature, and commands the state militia. The Governor is also responsible for the preparation of the state budget, and ensures that all laws are obeyed in the state.

The Alabama State Legislature is the lawmaking branch of the state government. The Legislature has the authority to pass laws that people must obey. The Legislature is also responsible for raising and distributing the money necessary to run the state government. Senators and Representatives are elected by citizens to terms of four years

The judicial branch of the Alabama Government interprets the laws. The Alabama Court System is made up of the Supreme Court, the highest court, and is presided over by a chief justice and eight associate judges. There are two intermediate courts, the Court of Criminal Appeals, with five judges and the Court of Civil Appeals with three judges. A series of Circuit Courts serve as the major trial courts. There are 40 Circuit Courts in Alabama. All justices and judges, with the exception of municipal court judges, are elected by the qualified voters of a respective court's jurisdiction for six-year terms.

STATE CAPITAL

- Location: Montgomery, Date Erected:1850-1851, 1885, 1906, 1912, 1992
- The first capitol, built in Montgomery in 1847, burned down in 1849.
- The current capitol, built in the Greek Revival style, was constructed on the same site in 1850-1851.
- Jefferson Davis was sworn in as President of the Confederate States of America at the capitol on Feb. 18, 1861.
- A star on the capitol steps commemorates the Davis inauguration.
- A rear wing was added in 1885 and two side wings were added in 1906 and 1912.
- A rear extension, with portico, was added in 1992.
- The Alabama State Capitol was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1962



The Alabama Legislature, referred to as the General Assembly, is composed of two bodies, called houses, like the United States Congress. The two parts are the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Legislature is referred to as a bicameral body because it is made up of two houses. The Legislature is responsible for making the laws in Alabama and for raising and distributing the money necessary to run the state government.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES: Representatives in Alabama each represent people in a specific area of the state. These areas are called house districts. There are currently 105 men and women representing 105 house districts in the Alabama House of Representatives. Each representative serves for a period of four years in the House of Representatives, after which he or she must run for re-election.