

Colorado 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



Colorado State History Lapbook
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ISBN #

Ebook: 978-1-61625-938-9
CD: 978-1-61625-936-5
Printed: 978-1-61625-937-2
Assembled: 978-1-61625-939-6

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

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Colorado 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.

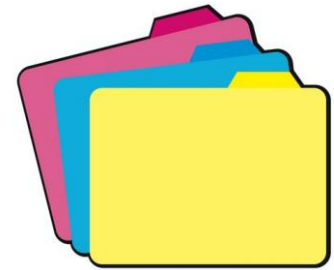
*** Printing:

*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.

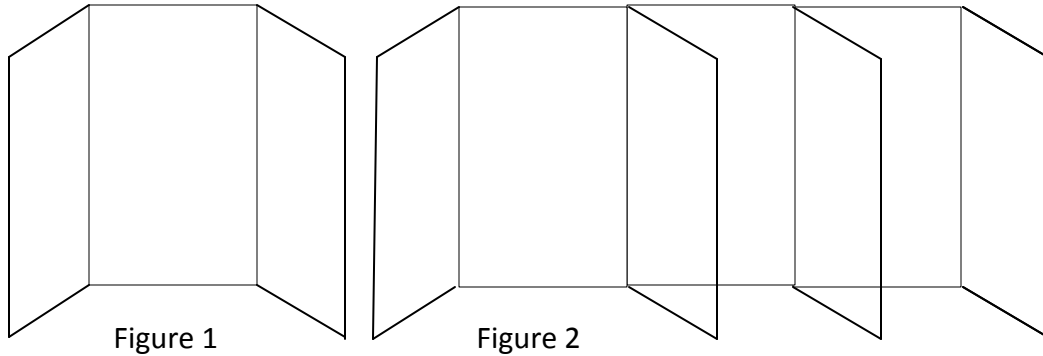
4. **Booklet Templates:** This section includes ALL of the templates for the booklets.

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.

Colorado State History Lapbook

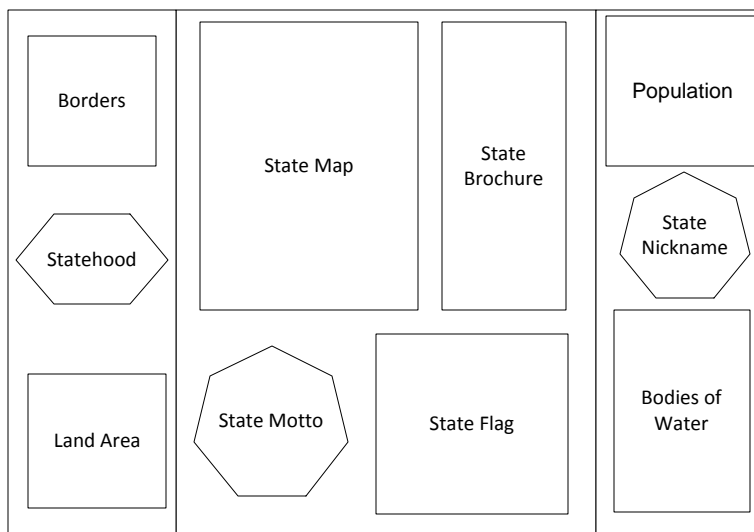
Base Assembly & Layout Guide

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).

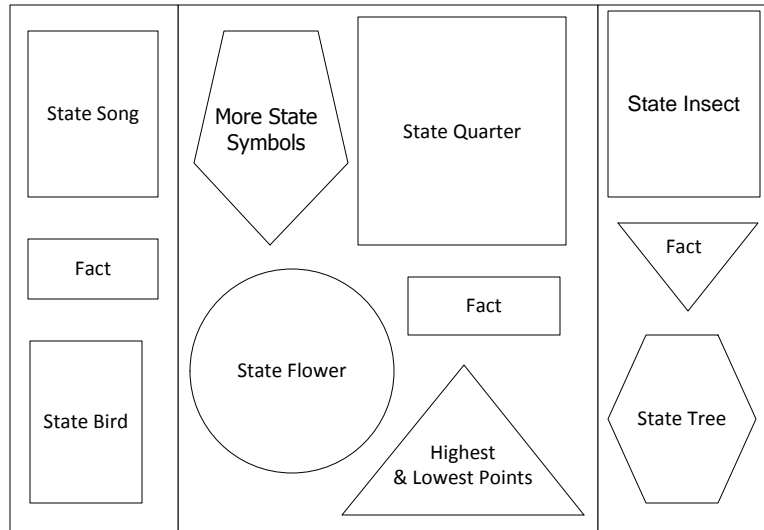


This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

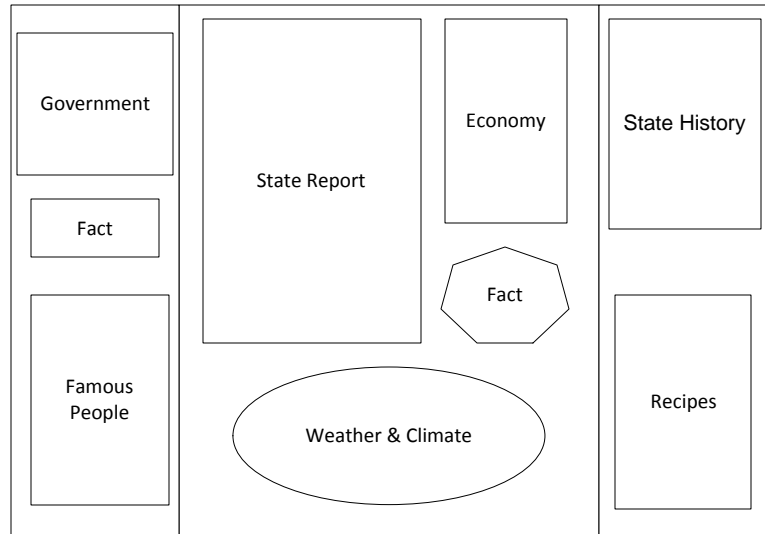
Inside of 1st Folder:



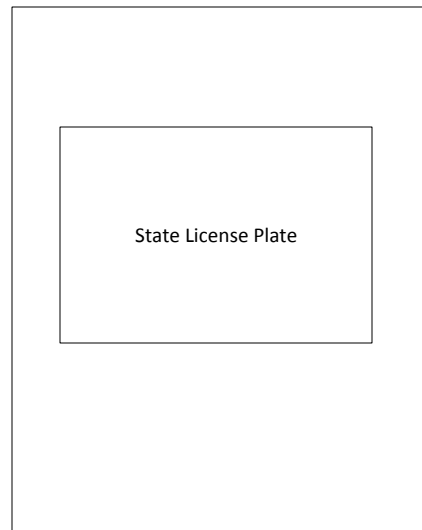
Inside of 2nd Folder:



Inside of 3rd Folder:

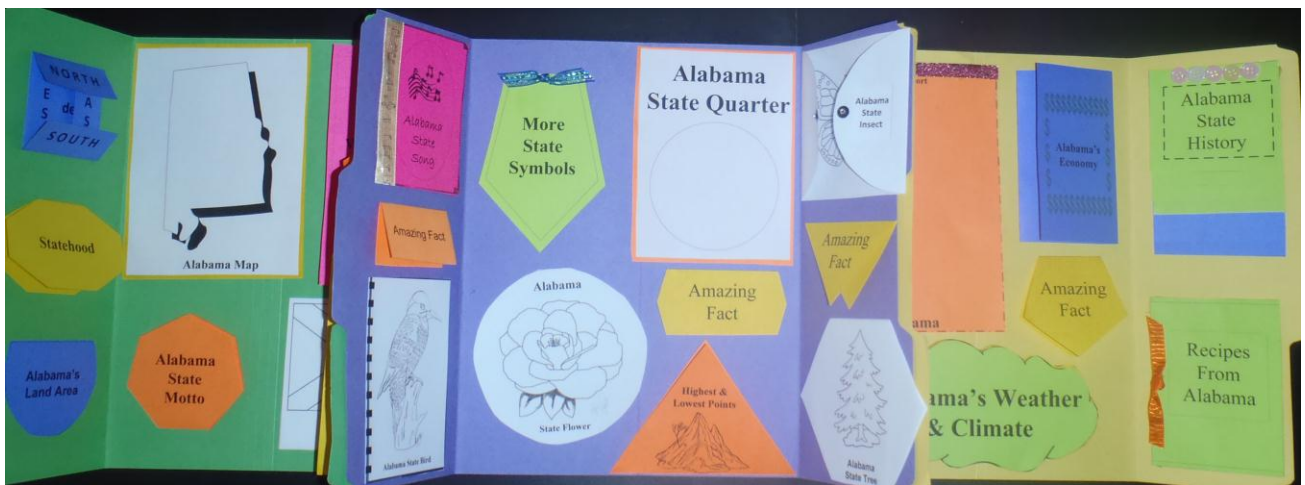


Back of 3rd Folder:



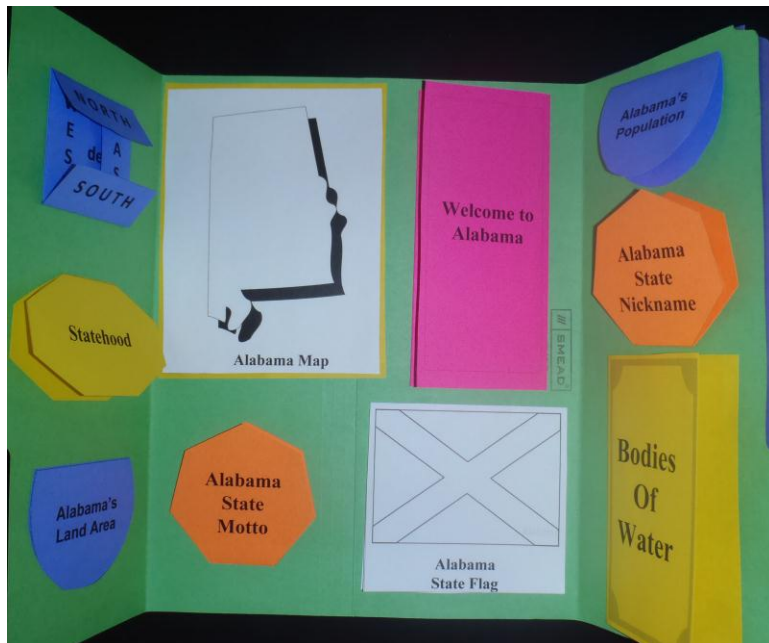
Below you will find pictures of a completed lapbook. This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!

Also, there is a page of close-up pictures of some of the booklets that may be a little more confusing to assemble. These pictures should help.



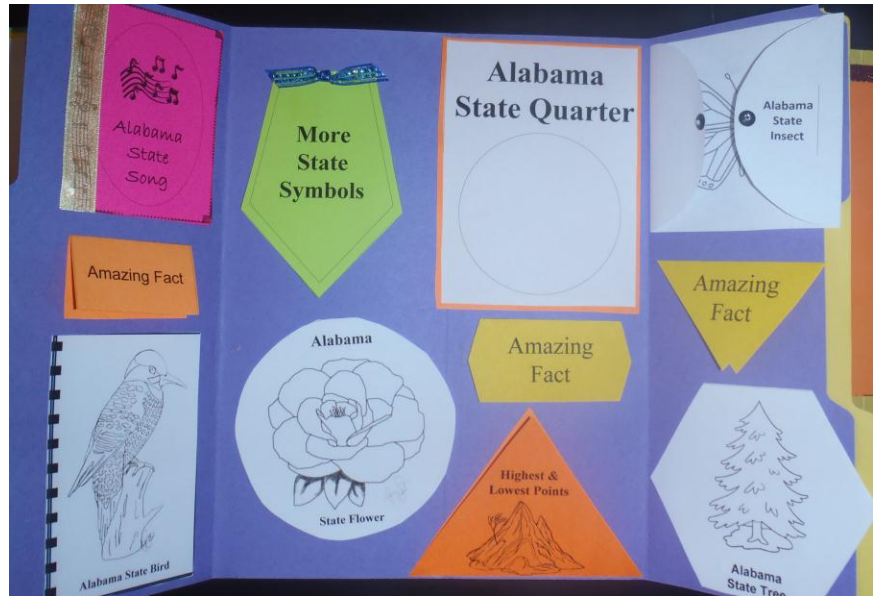
Folder #1

Example is Alabama, but YOUR state will be laid out in the SAME way.

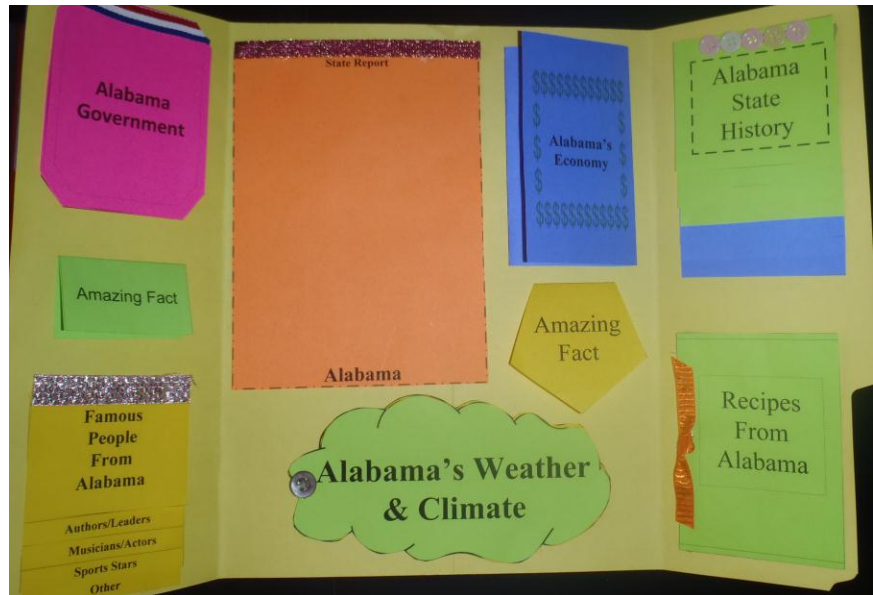


Folder #2

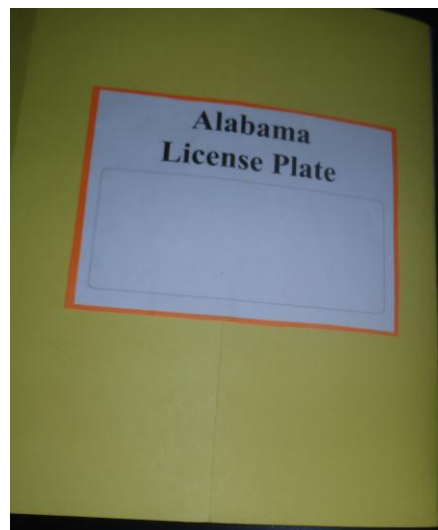
**Example is
Alabama, but
YOUR state will be
laid out in the
SAME way.**



Folder #3



Back of Folder #3



Colorado 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.

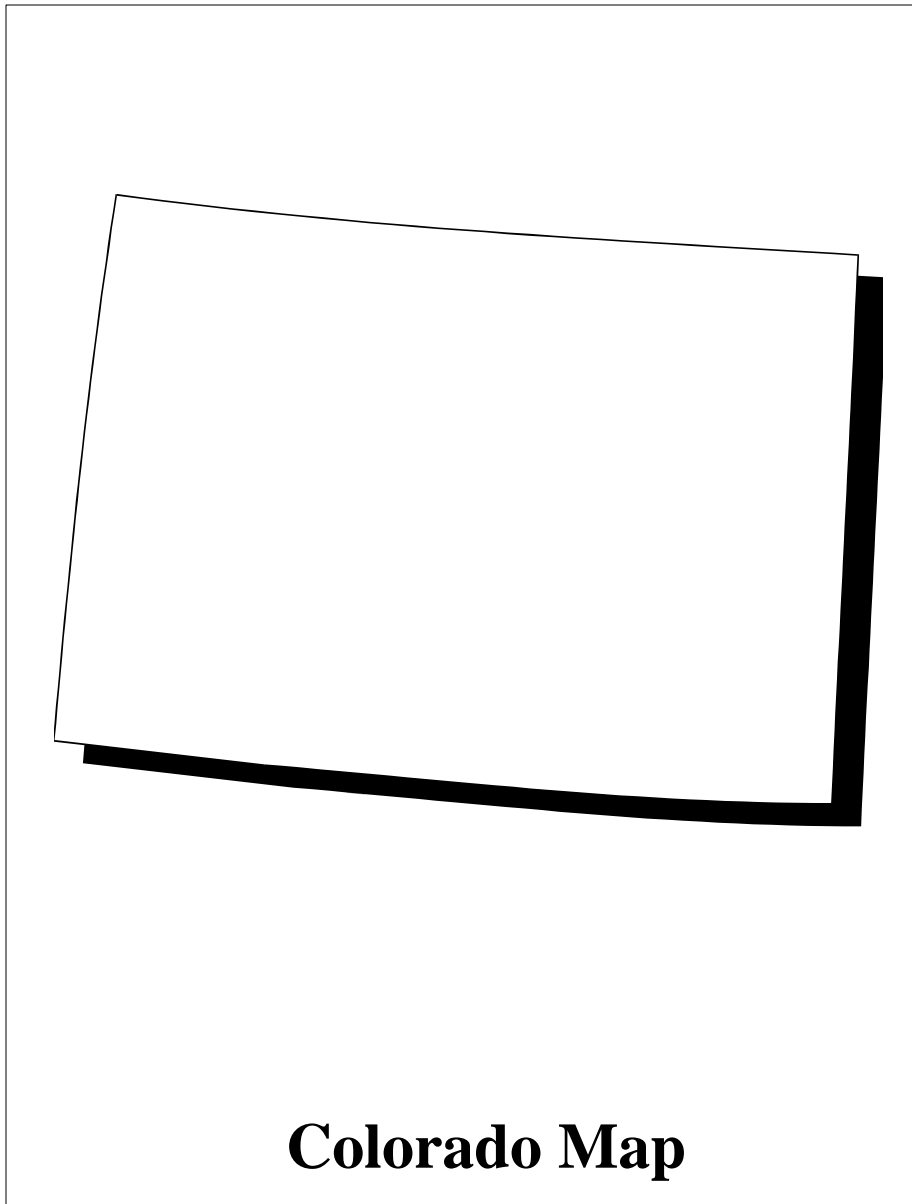
Booklet #2

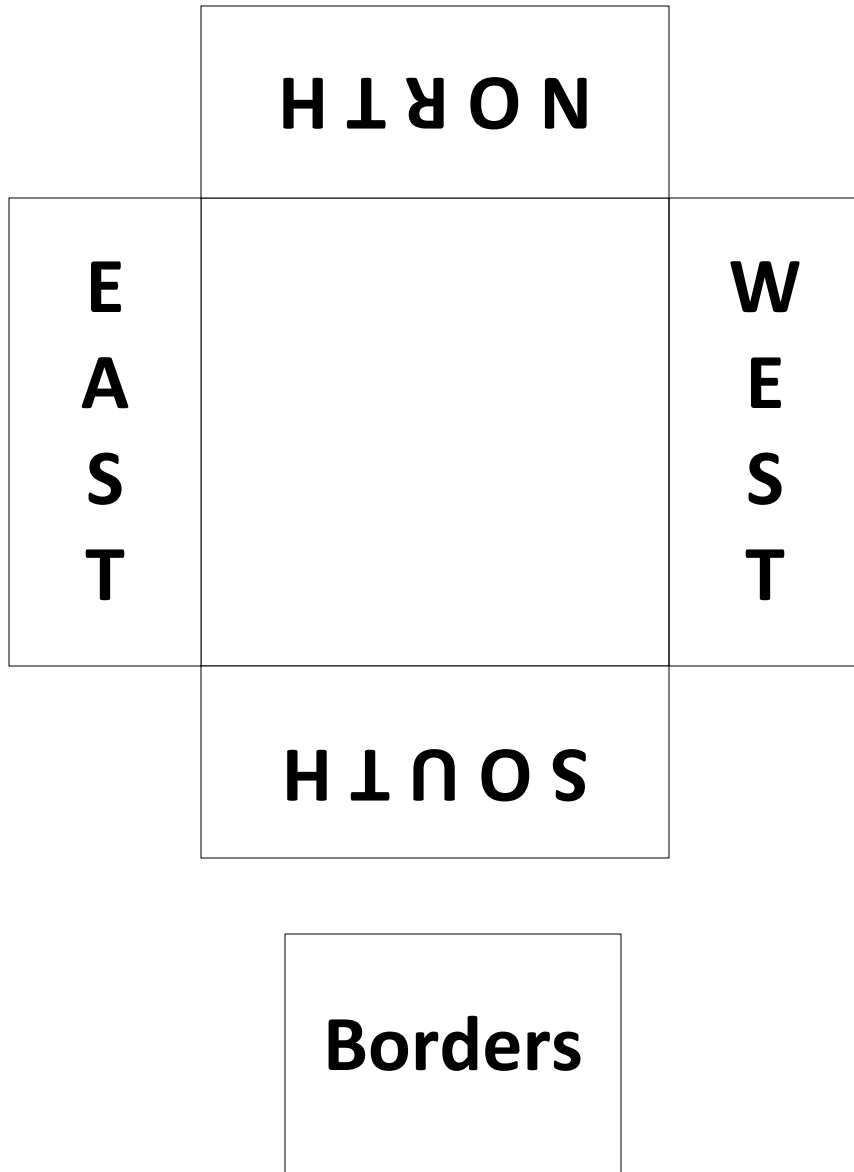
***Booklet Title:** Borders

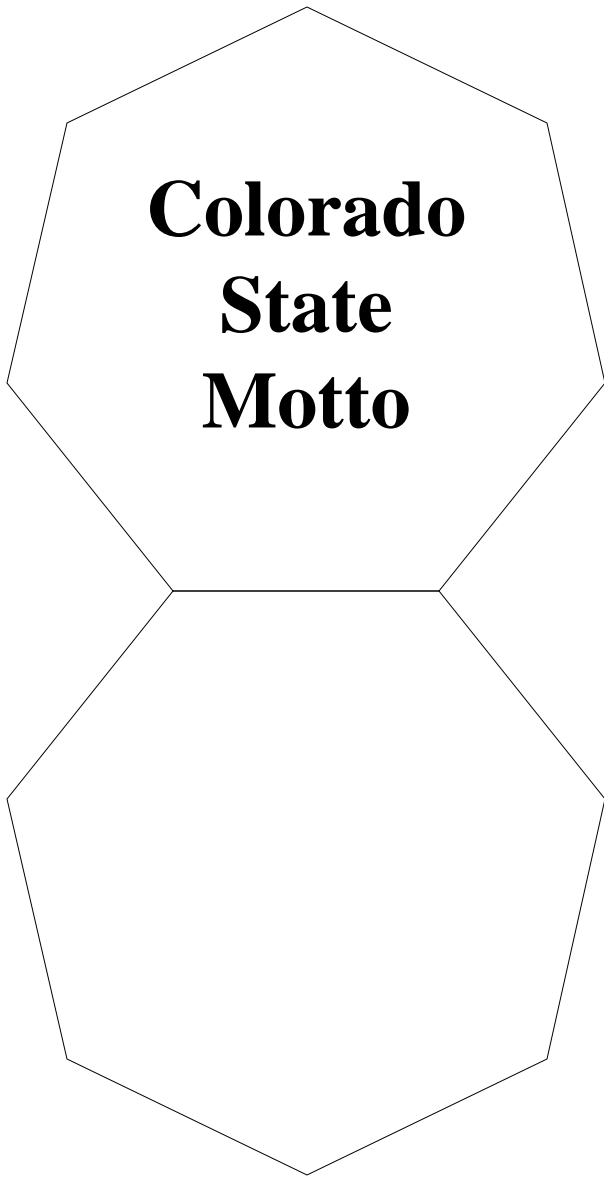
***Student Instructions:** In this booklet, you will write down what is found on the borders of the state that you are studying. It may be another state, several states, or it may be a body of water. Write the names on the inside of each direction's "flap."

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

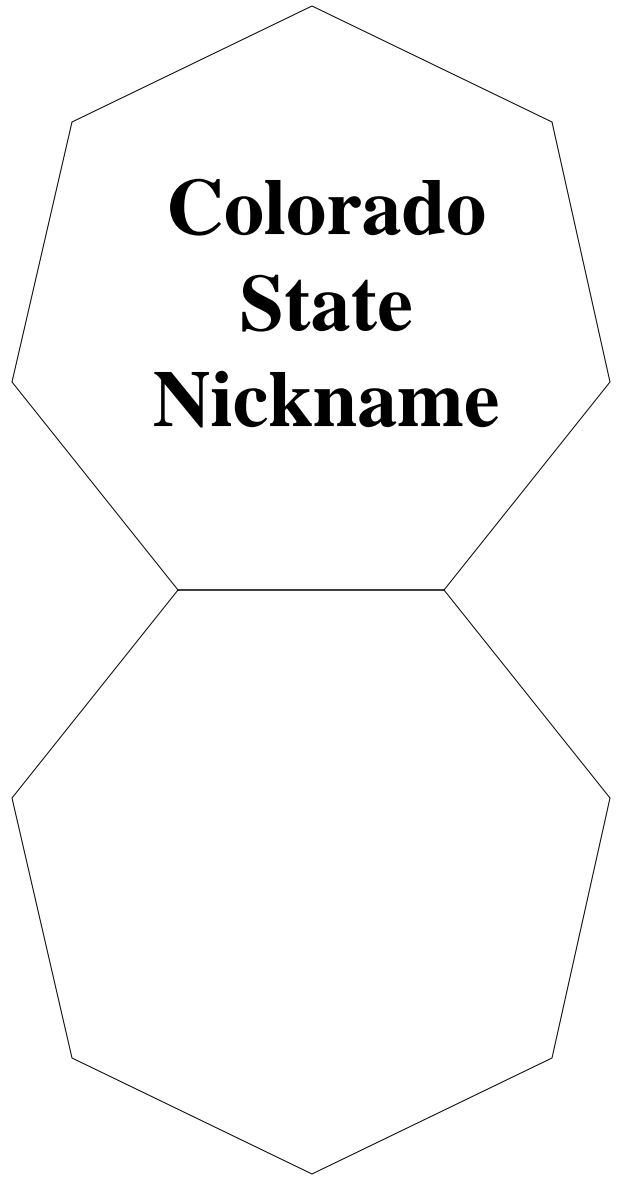
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of the booklet and the title label. Fold each side in along the lines so that the words are on the outside. Glue the label that says "Borders" inside, in the center.



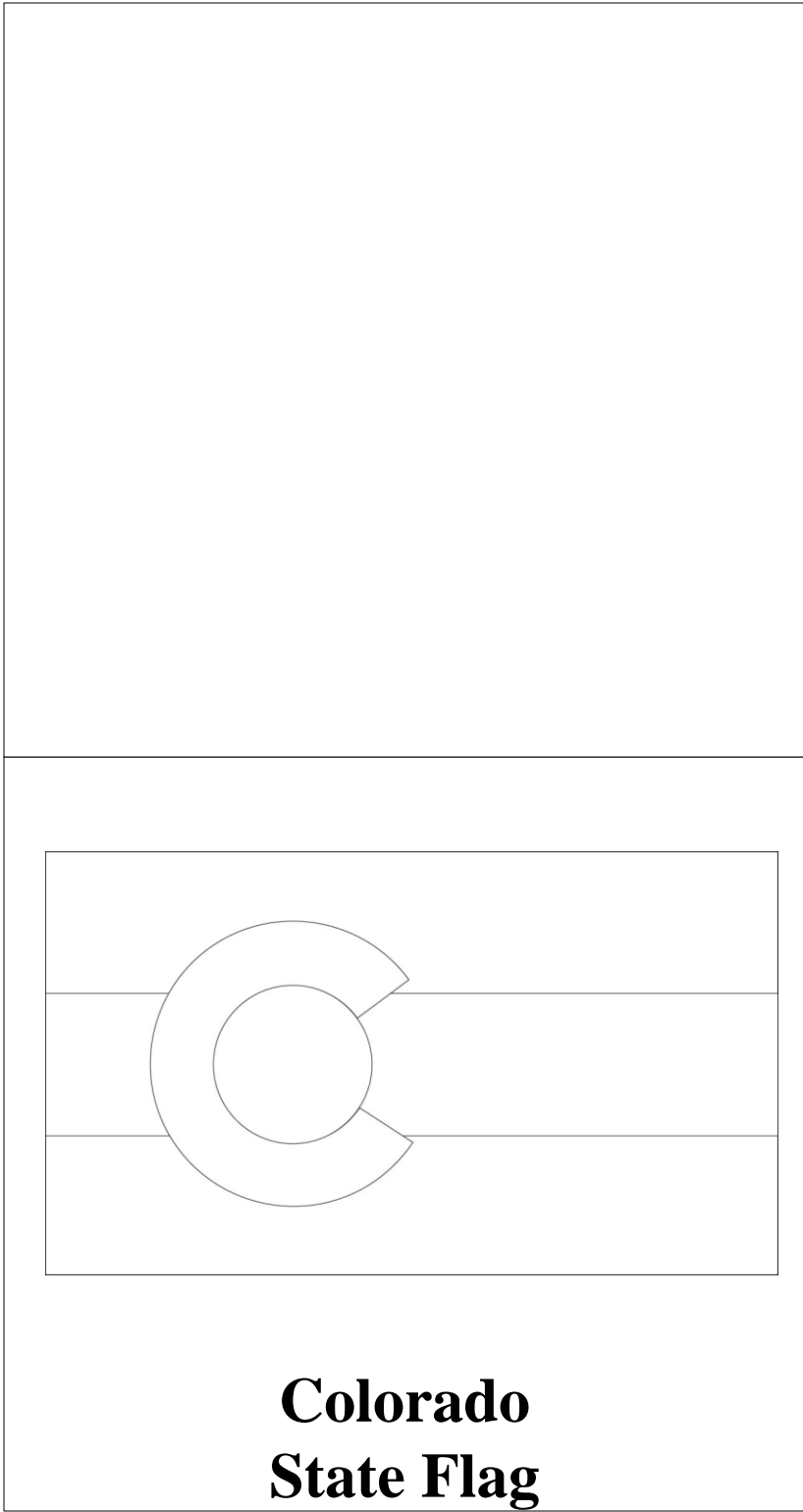


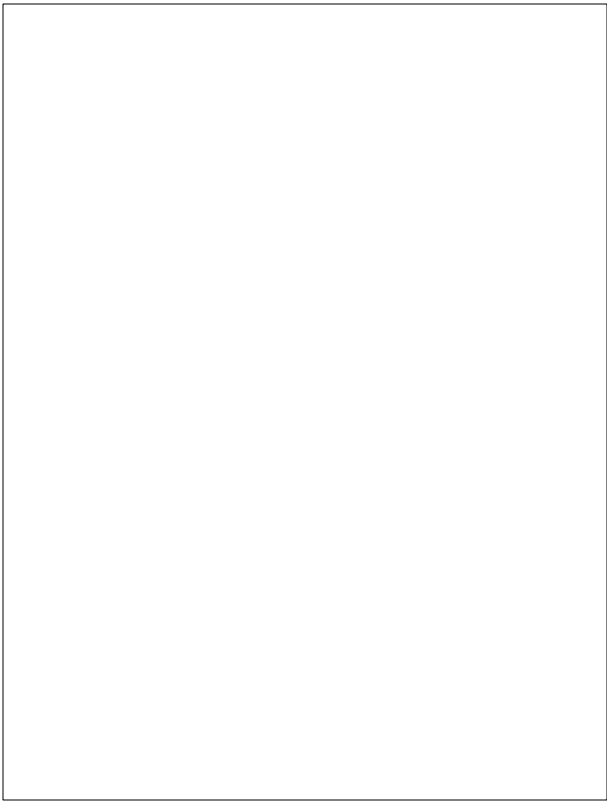
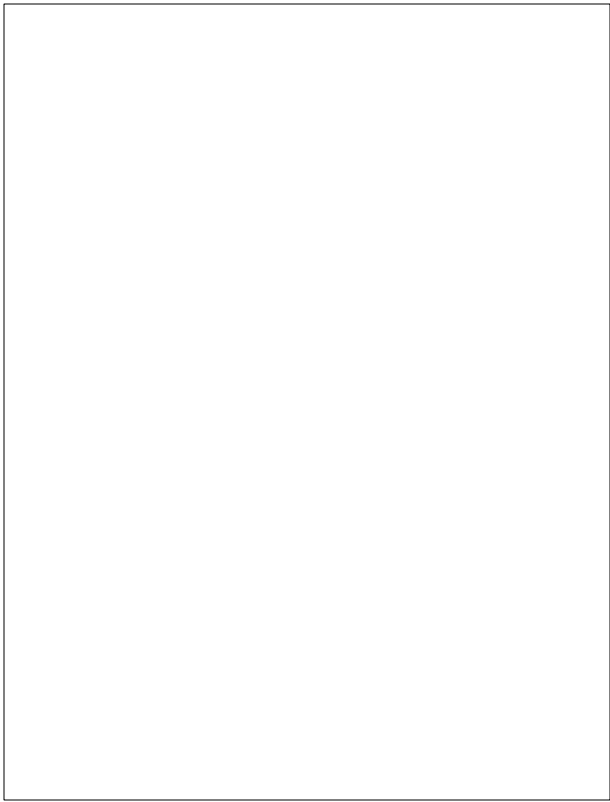
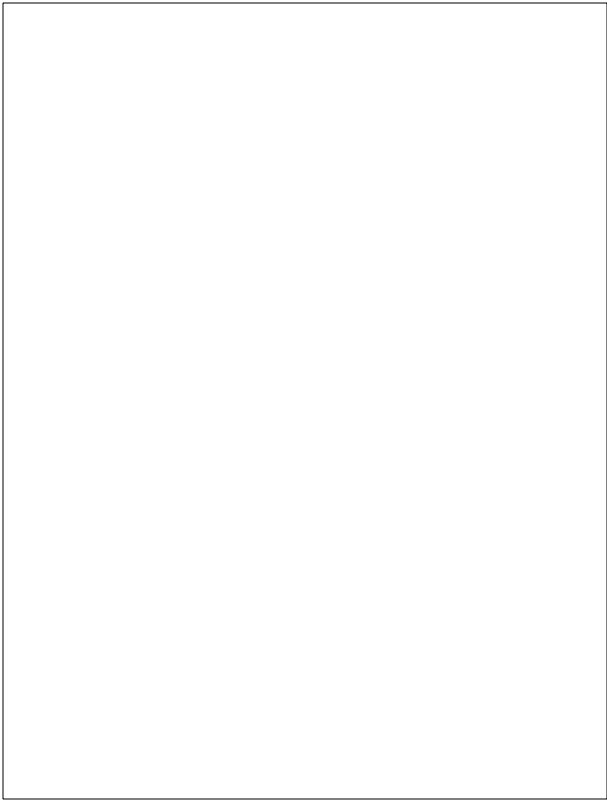


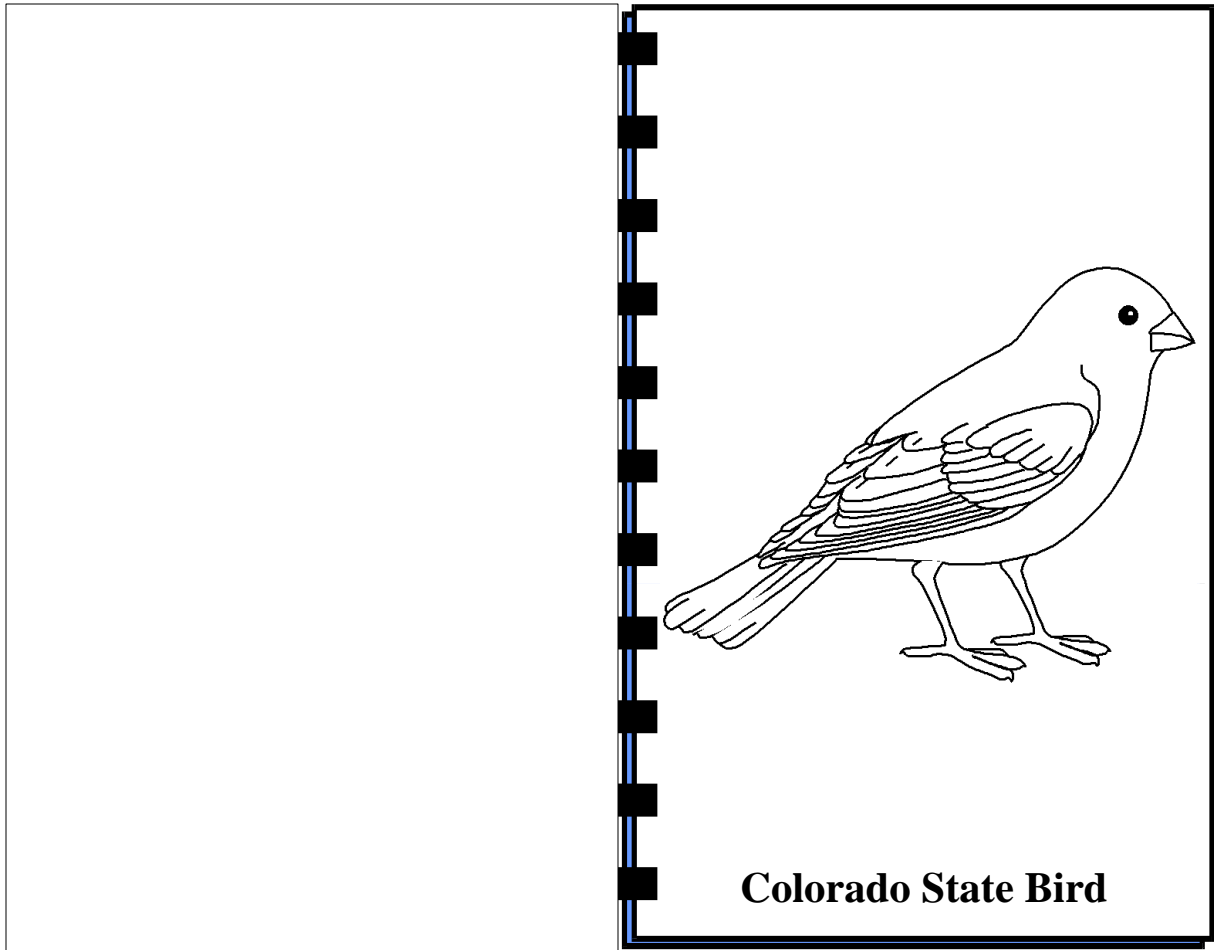
Booklet # 6



Booklet # 7







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.