

Iowa 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



Iowa State History Lapbook
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Iowa 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.

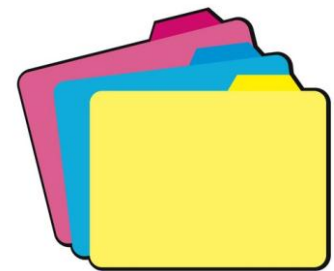
*** Printing:

*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?

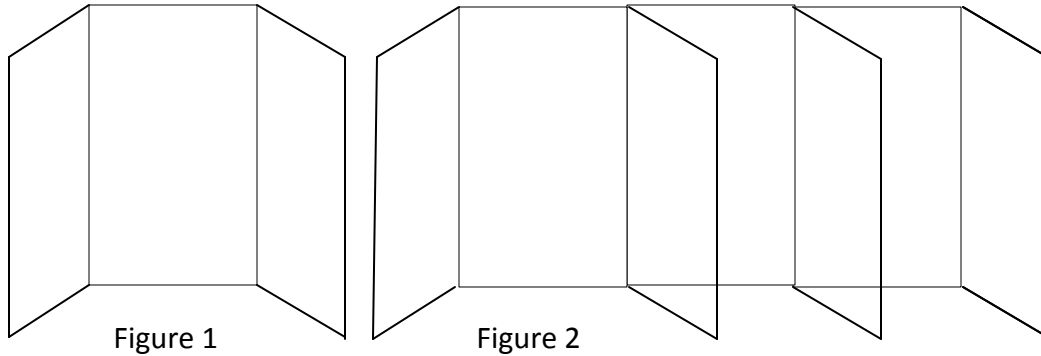
Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

- 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.

Iowa State History Lapbook

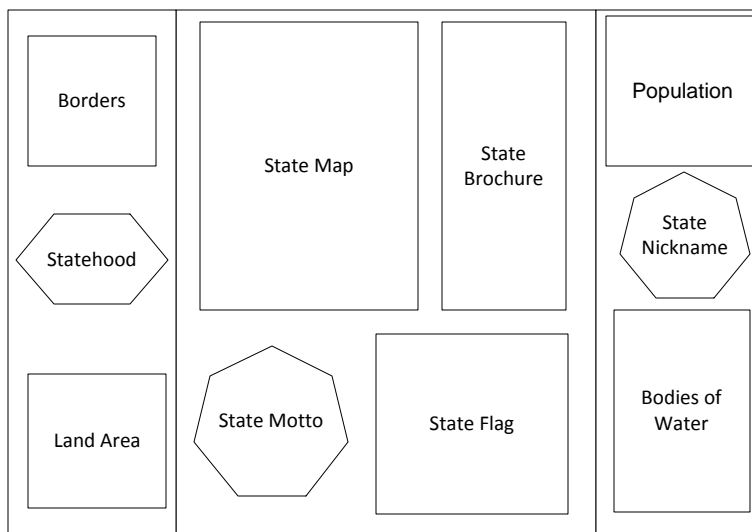
Base Assembly & Layout Guide

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).

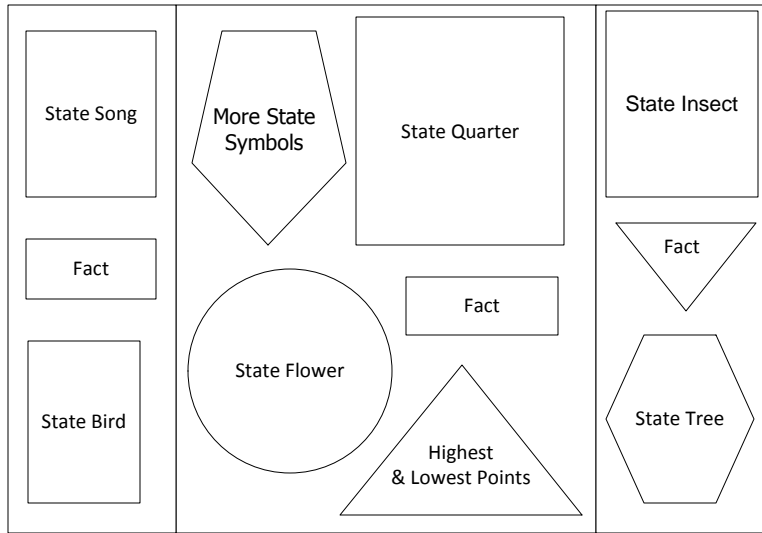


This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

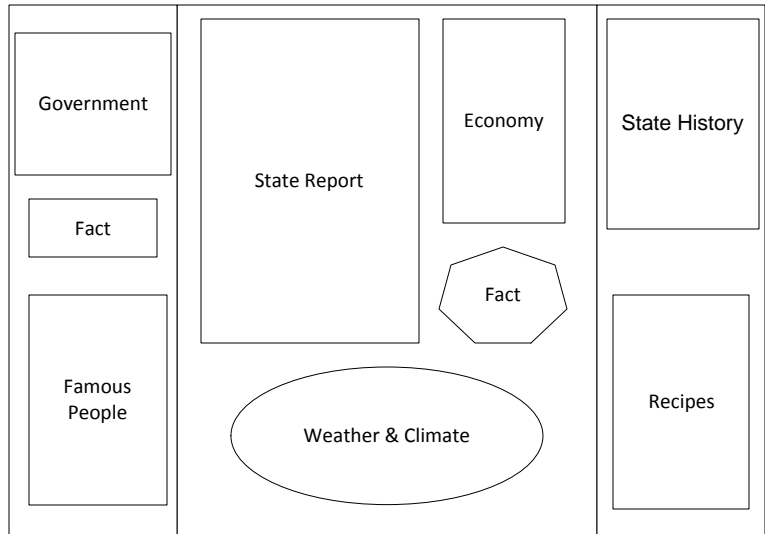
Inside of 1st Folder:



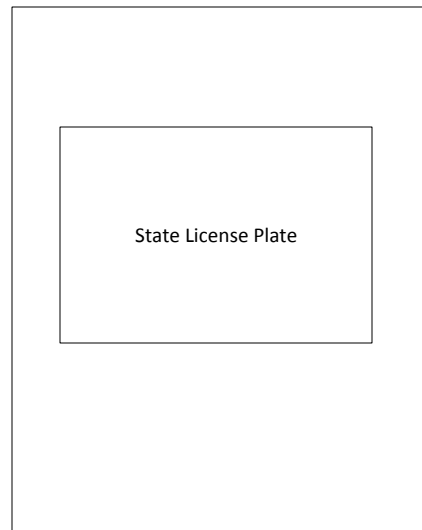
Inside of 2nd Folder:



Inside of 3rd Folder:



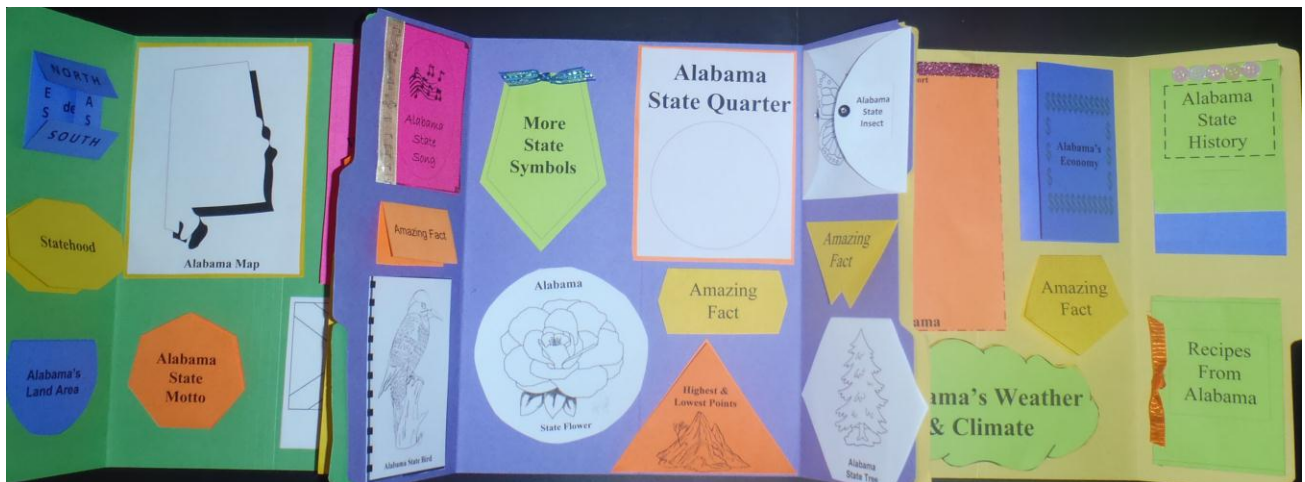
Back of 3rd Folder:



Below you will find pictures of a completed Alabama State History Lapbook. **YOUR state will be laid out in the SAME way.**

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.



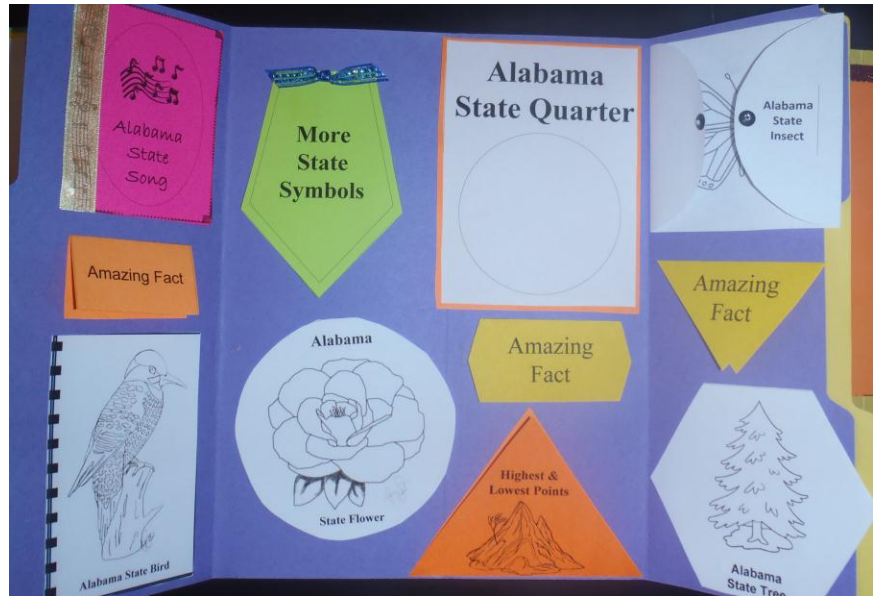
Folder #1

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

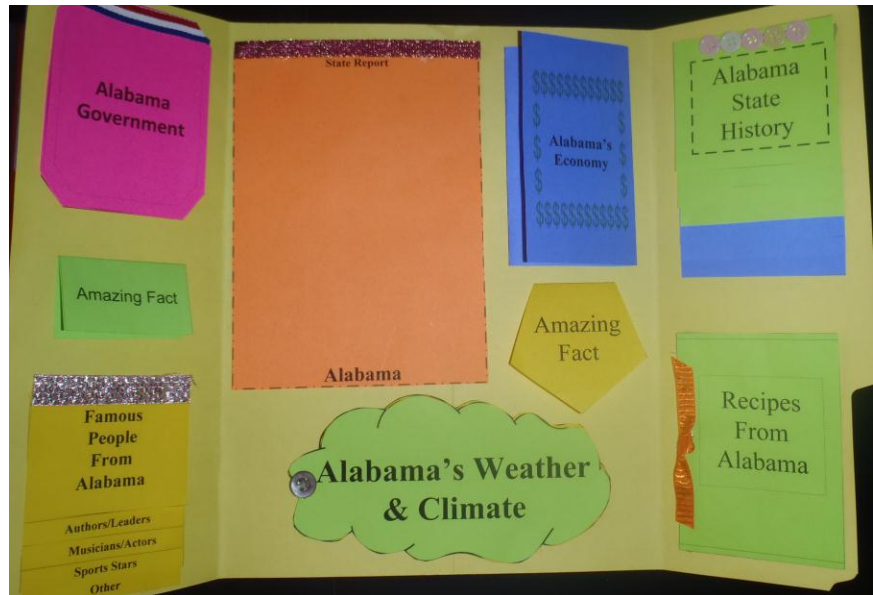


Folder #2

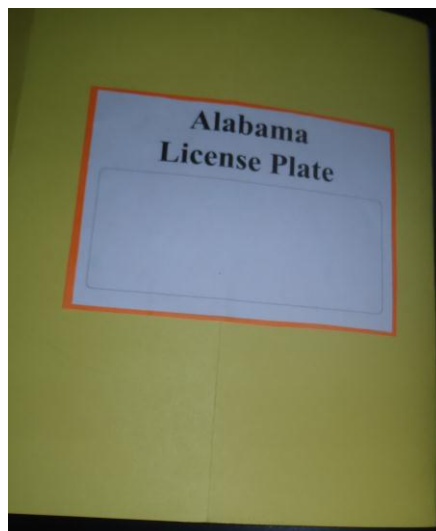
**Example is
Alabama, but
YOUR state will be
laid out in the
SAME way.**



Folder #3



Back of Folder #3



Iowa 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

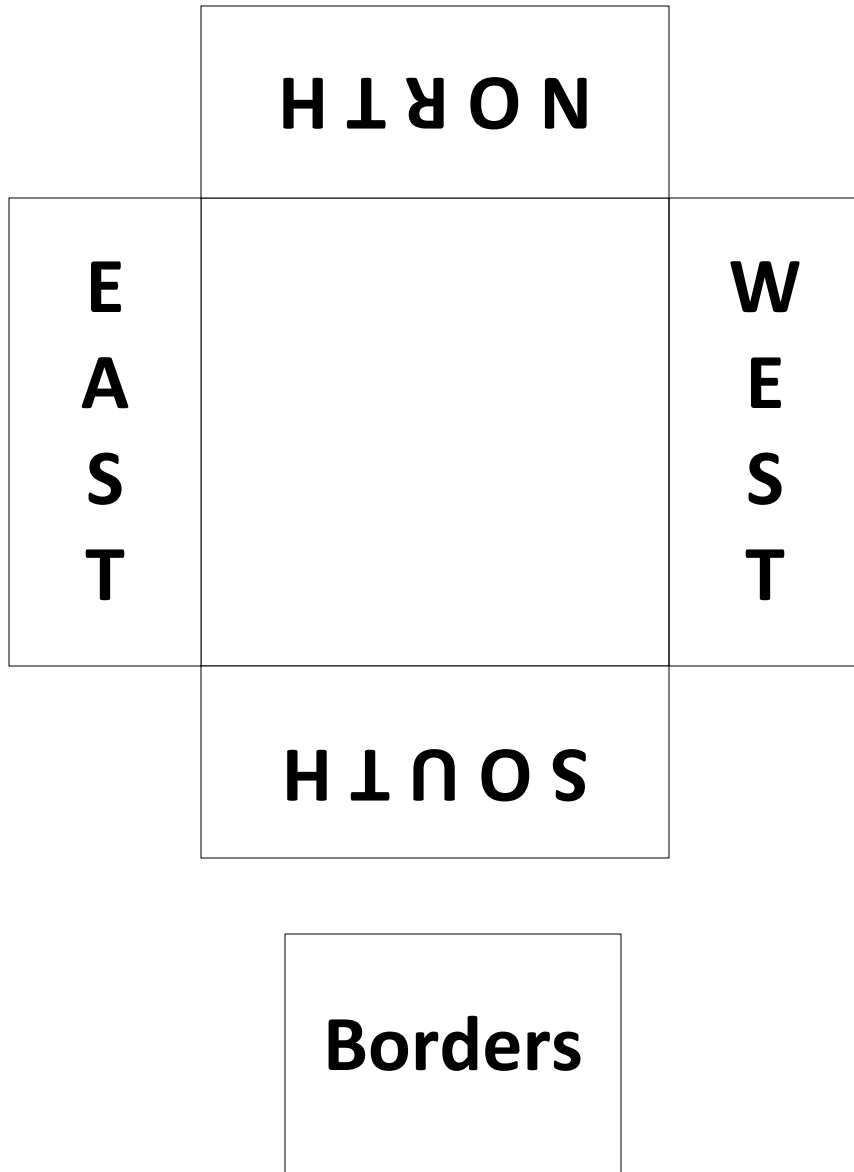
***Booklet Title:** Borders

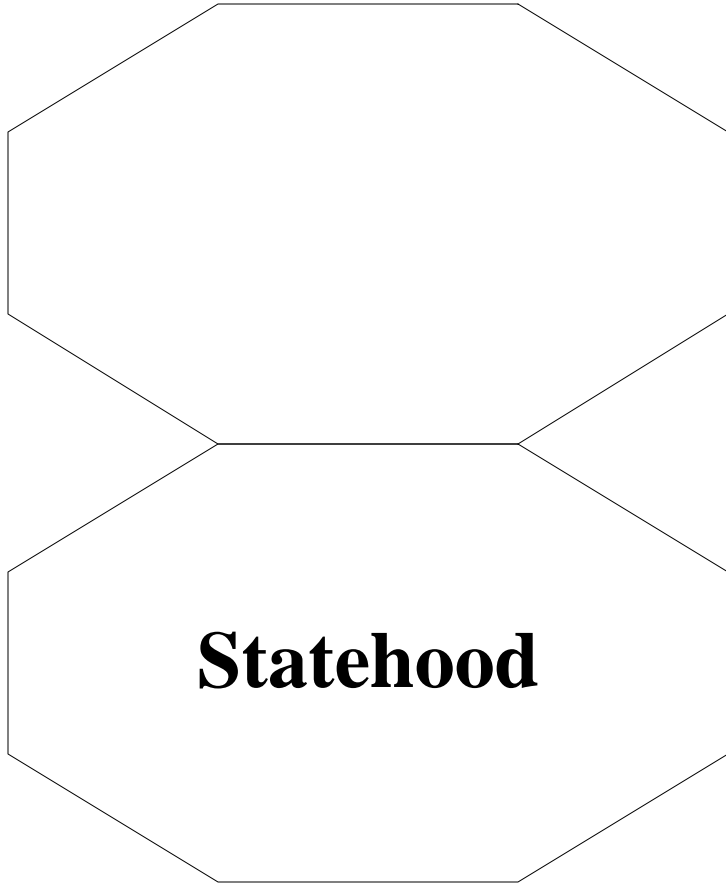
***Student Instructions:** In this booklet, you will write down what is found on the borders of the state that you are studying. It may be another state, several states, or it may be a body of water. Write the names on the inside of each direction's "flap."

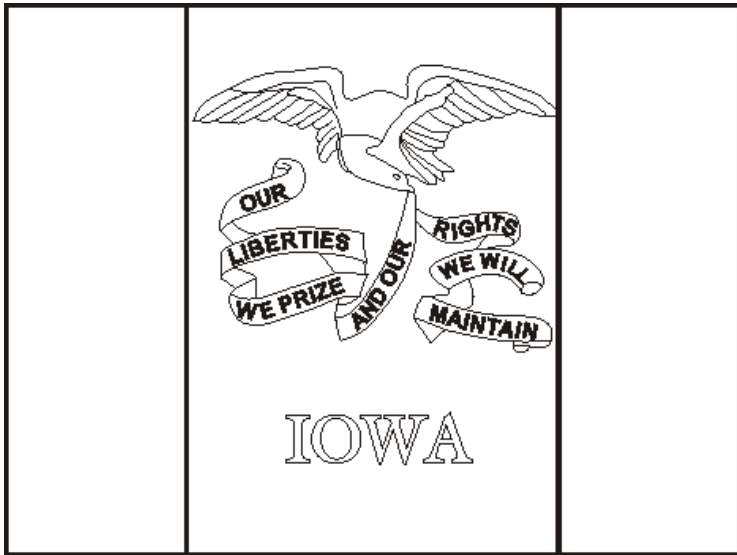
***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****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.

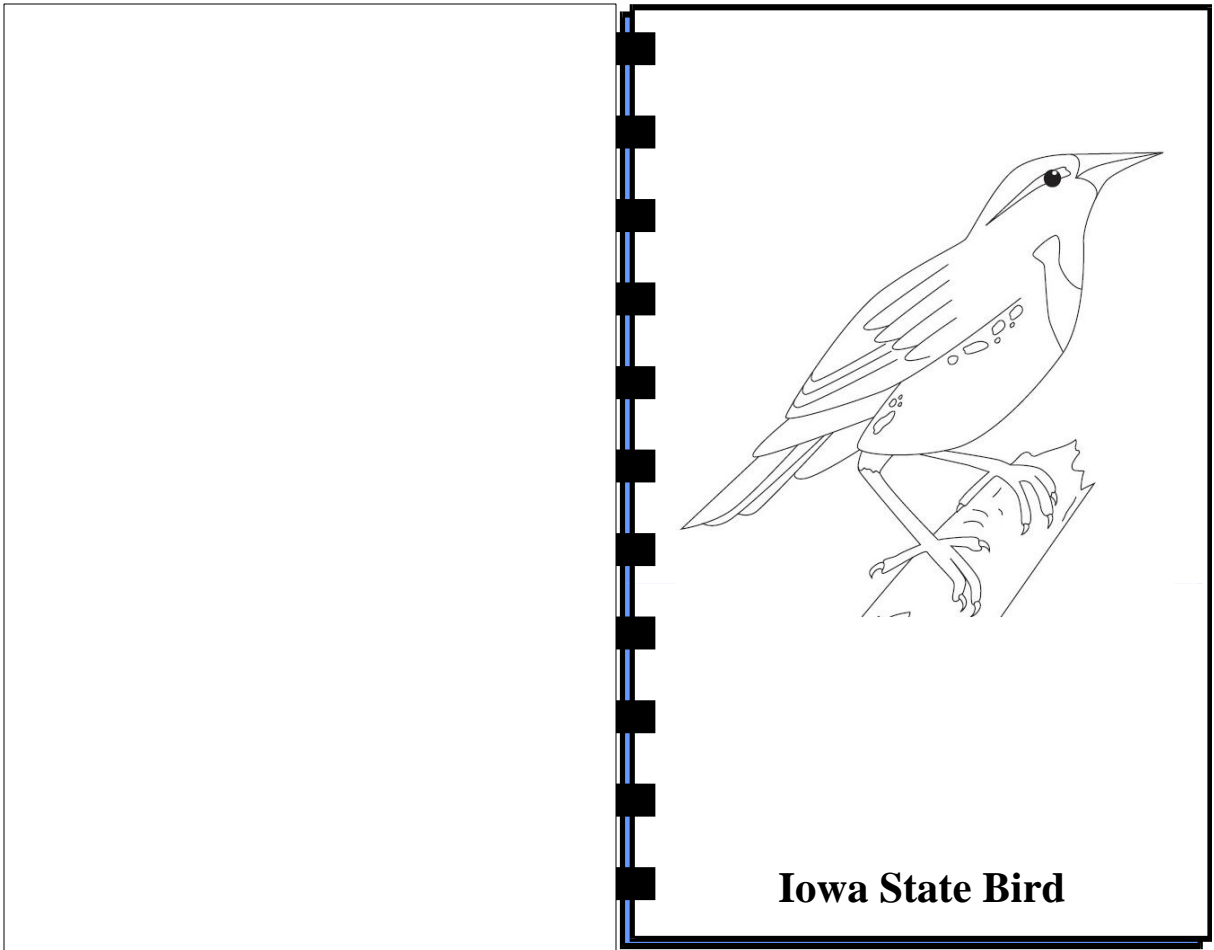








**Iowa
State Flag**



Iowa State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



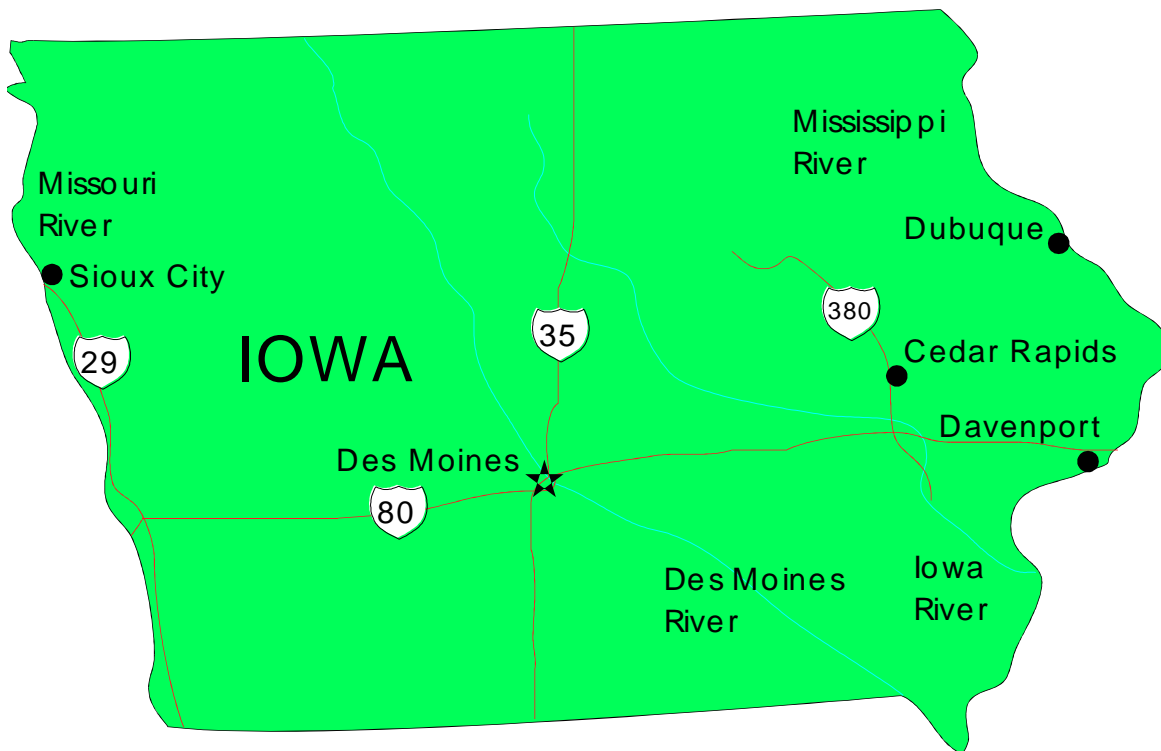
The Great Seal of Iowa

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 29th 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); 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.

The Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division protects consumers from fraud and ensures fair competition in the marketplace. The division enforces laws that protect the buying public from false or misleading advertisements or sales practices. It also enforces laws that make sure consumers get information to help them make important decisions, like credit disclosure laws that help consumers compare loan offers.

The office also assists in fighting crime, alongside Iowa law enforcement officers and county attorneys. The office also monitors the criminal justice system and recommends changes in state law or policy as they are needed.

The Farm Division serves as the primary legal counsel for nearly all bureaus of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, including all thirteen administrative bureaus, five regulatory bureaus, five laboratory bureaus, and the Iowa Agricultural Development Authority. Also, the division represents the interests of Iowa farmers in litigation in state and federal courts and works with other state attorneys general in multi-state investigations and litigation.

Secretary of Agriculture

The Secretary of Agriculture heads the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, which the Iowa Legislature established in 1923 to encourage, promote, and advance the interests of agriculture and related businesses.

The Department of Agriculture monitors the changing global conditions in agriculture. They also promote Iowa's interests in the global market economy by increasing Iowa's agricultural market share, both domestic and foreign, and remove unnecessary barriers to agricultural trade.

The department develops and encourages agricultural education and new avenues for Iowa producers to market their products, increasing the independent farmers' impact on the market. The department strives to add value to Iowa agriculture by developing new products, which create a link for Iowa farmers with consumer-ready markets. The department also works to preserve Iowa's soil and improve water quality and protects consumers and producers by assuring the quality of Iowa agricultural products and animal health.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

While the legislative branch of government makes the laws and the executive branch carries out the laws, it is the judicial branch that interprets the laws and settles conflicts involving the laws. In Iowa, the laws are interpreted by a court system consisting of two levels: district (trial) courts and appellate courts. For judicial administrative purposes, Iowa is divided into eight districts, with trials held in each judicial district.

District (Trial) Courts

Civil and criminal cases originate in trial courts. The Iowa District Court has general jurisdiction of all civil, criminal, juvenile, and probate matters in the state. The Iowa District Court is composed of different kinds of judicial officers with varying amounts of jurisdiction: Judicial Magistrates, Associate Juvenile Judges, Associate Probate Judges, District Associate Judges, and District Court Judges. A civil case arises when one party sues another for damages or to stop or