

Kentucky 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



Kentucky State History Lapbook
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Kentucky 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.

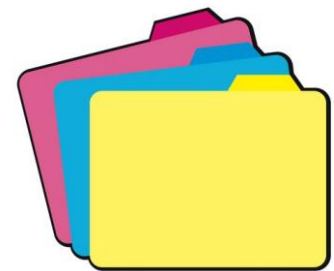
*** Printing:

*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.

Kentucky 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).

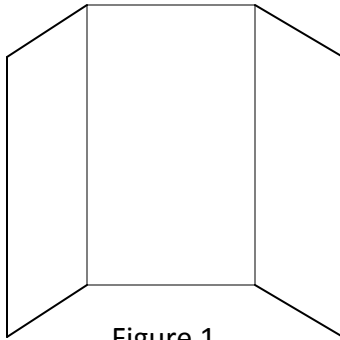


Figure 1

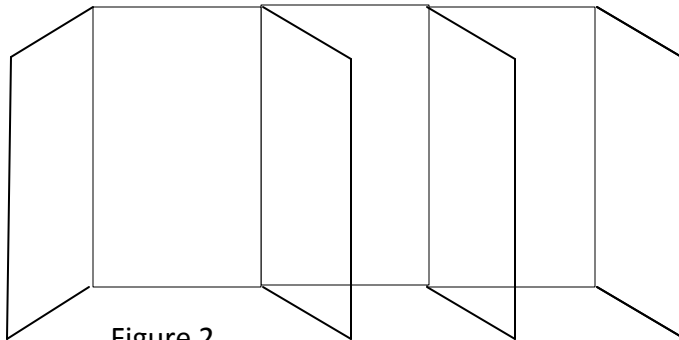
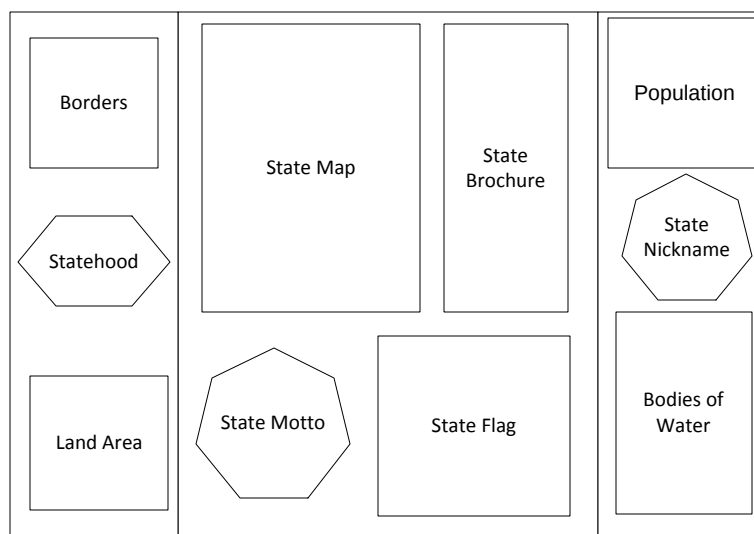


Figure 2

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:

State Song	More State Symbols	State Quarter	State Insect
Fact		Fact	Fact
State Bird	State Flower	Highest & Lowest Points	State Tree

Inside of 3rd Folder:

Government	State Report	Economy	State History
Fact		Fact	
Famous People	Weather & Climate		Recipes

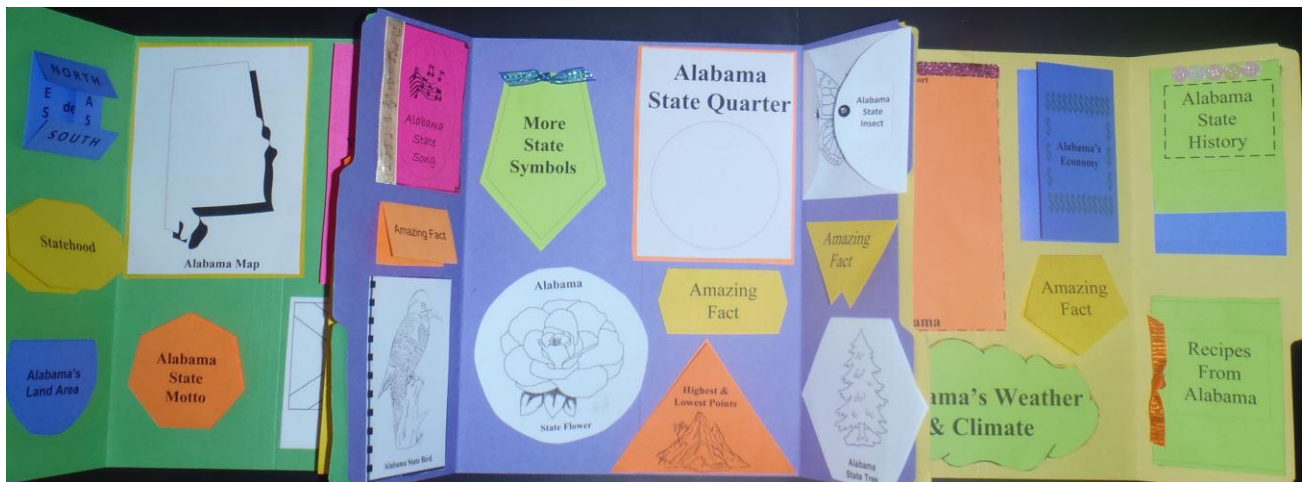
Back of 3rd Folder:

State License Plate

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.



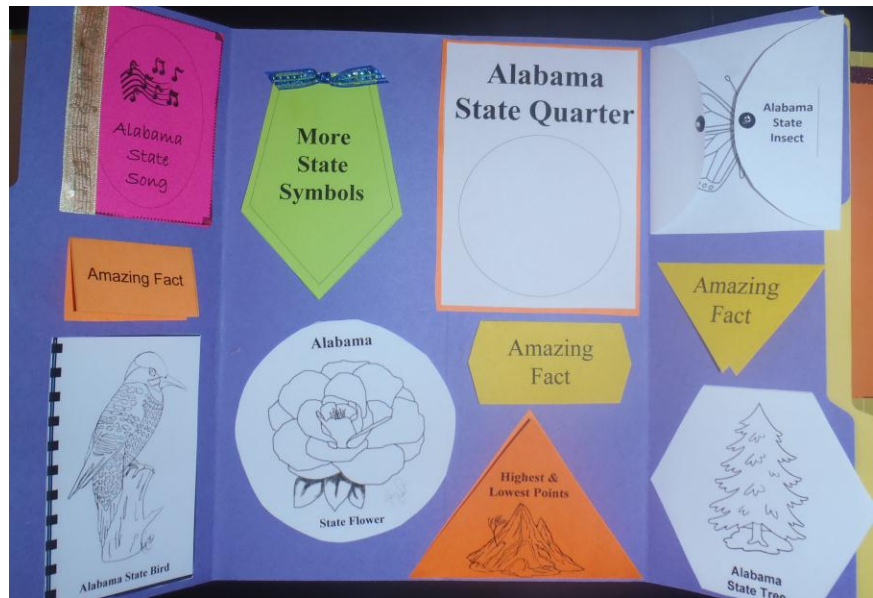
Folder #1

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

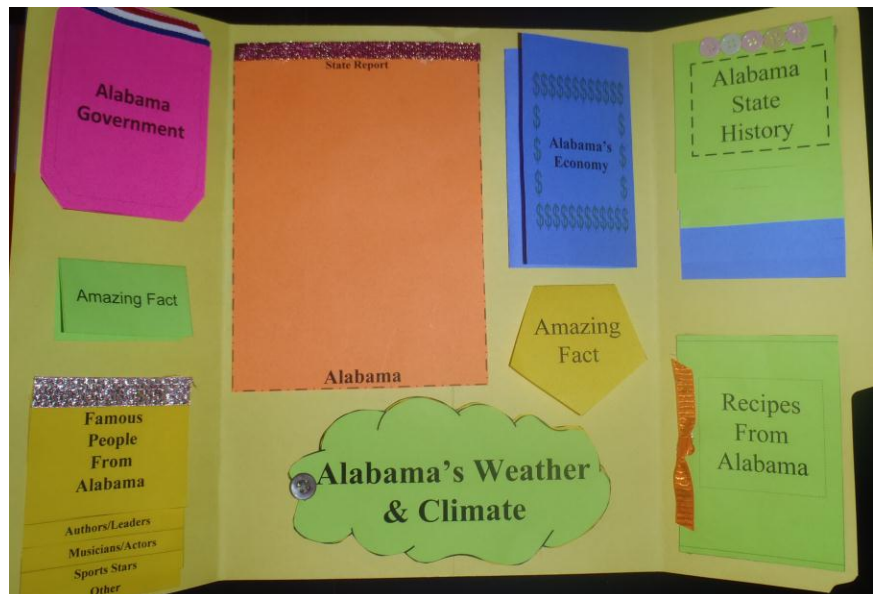


Folder #2

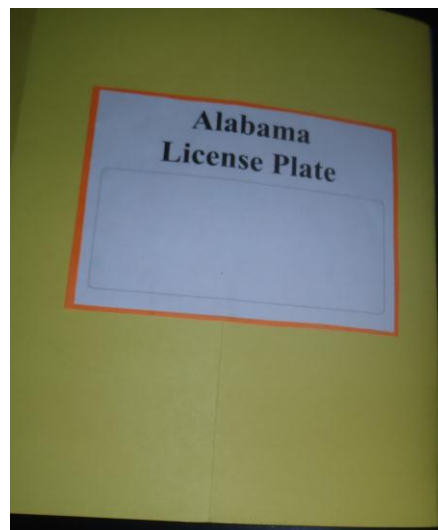
**Example is
Alabama, but
YOUR state will be
laid out in the
SAME way.**



Folder #3



Back of Folder #3



Kentucky 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.

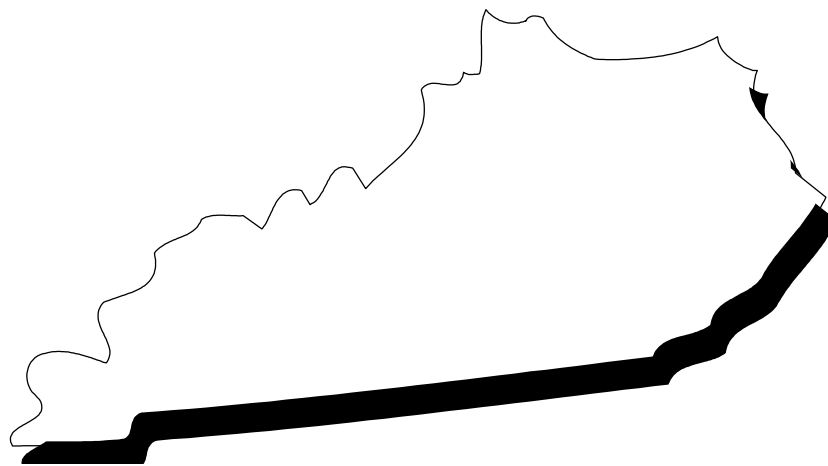
Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Borders

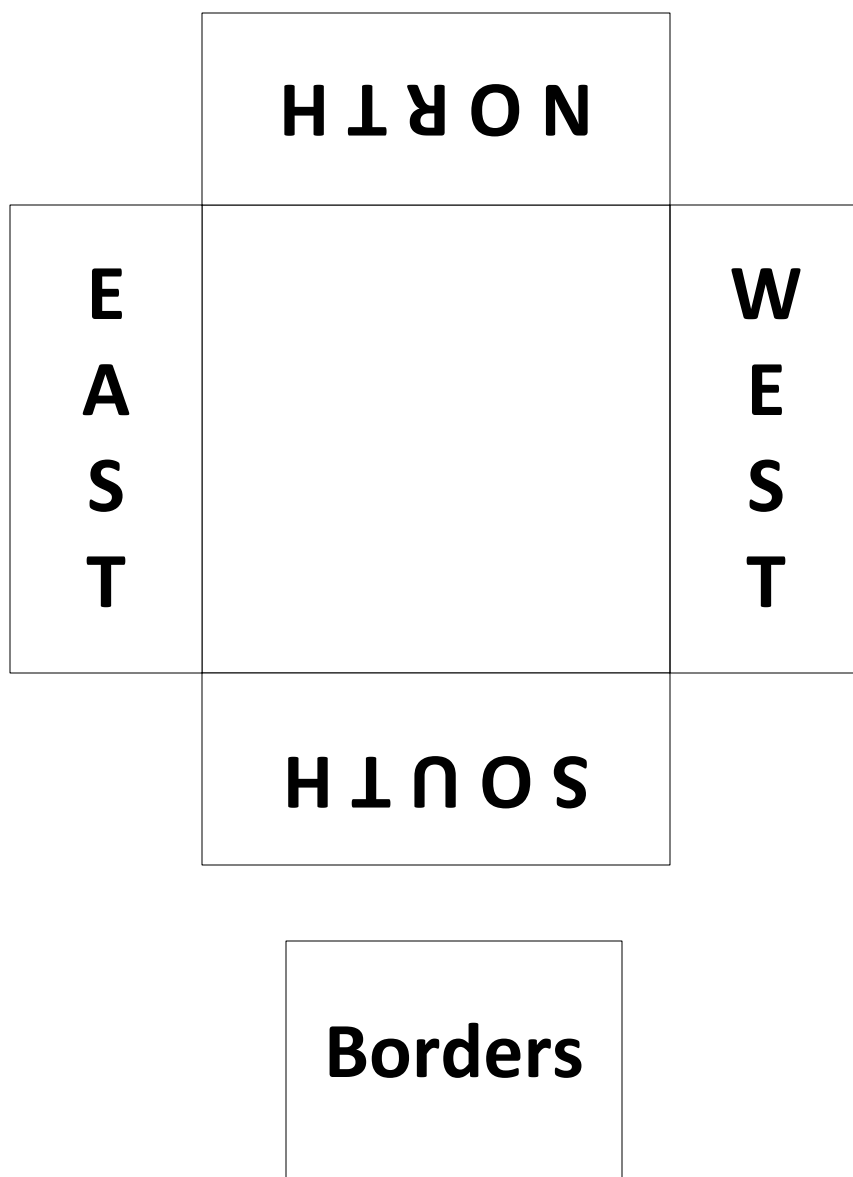
***Student Instructions:** In this booklet, you will write down what is found on the borders of the state that you are studying. It may be another state, several states, or it may be a body of water. Write the names on the inside of each direction's "flap."

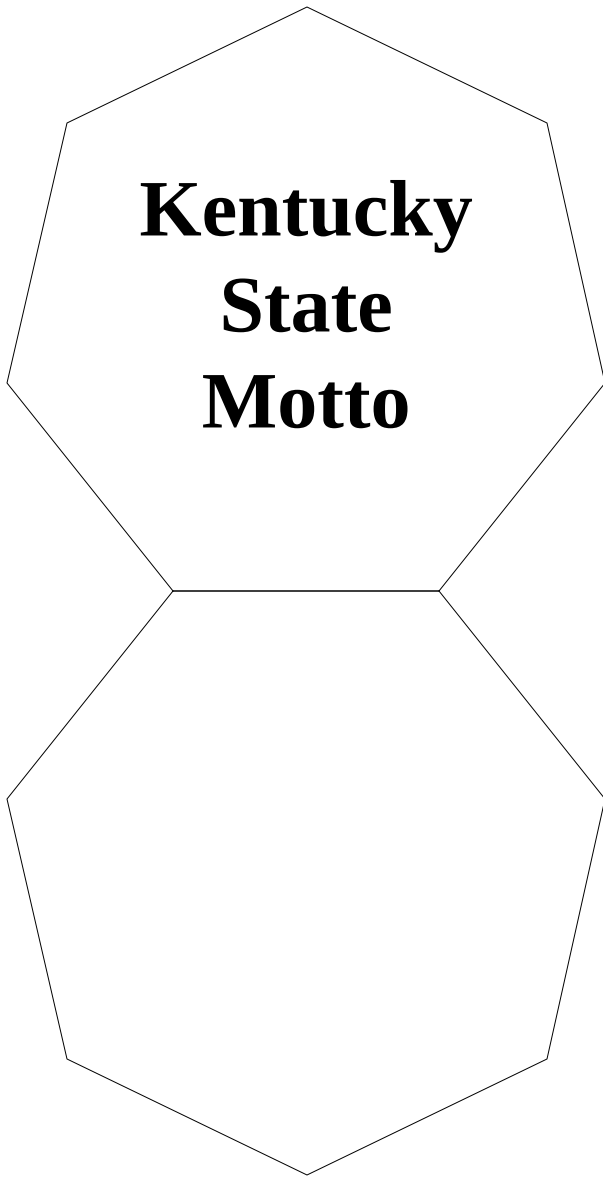
***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1 (See Layout)**

****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.

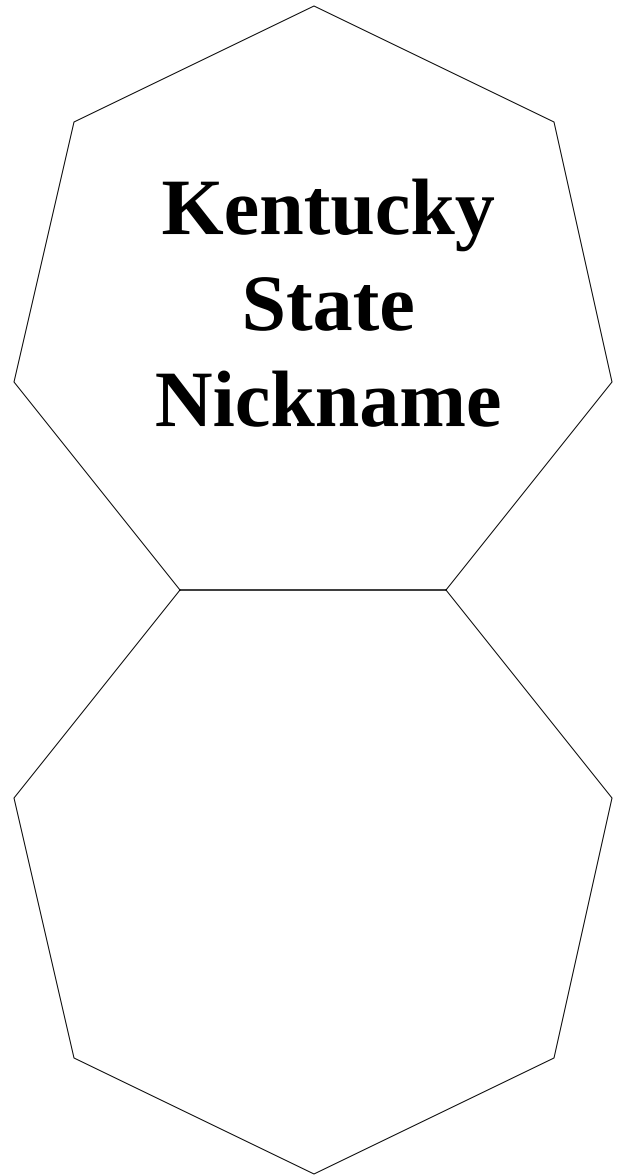


Kentucky Map





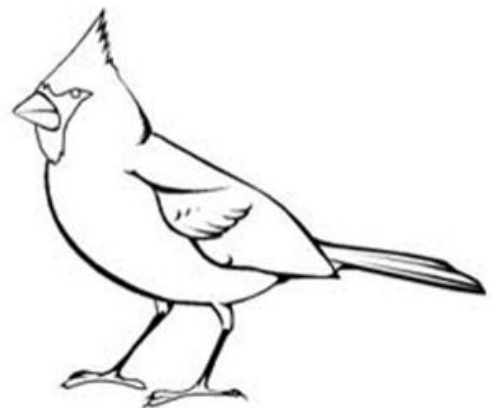
Booklet # 6



Booklet # 7



Kentucky State Flag



Kentucky State Bird

Kentucky State History

Lapbook Journal

Study Guide



The Great Seal of Kentucky

The Bluegrass State is famous for breeding horses, tobacco farms, fine bourbon, and, of course, the Kentucky Derby. The state is home to a stellar system of state parks and natural attractions, featuring lakes, hardwood forests, spectacular waterfalls, and magnificent caves.

The history and lore of Kentucky is interwoven with legendary figures, stories, and song. A sampling: Daniel Boone, explorer, hunter, and woodsman who cleared the Wilderness Road and founded Fort Boonesborough; James Bowie, who designed the Bowie knife, became a Texas Ranger, and later died at the Alamo; Kit Carson, trapper, scout, and Indian agent; Jefferson Davis, who became president of the Confederate States of America; Carry A. Nation, the Temperance Crusader; Abraham Lincoln, Mary Todd Lincoln, the McCoy's of the Hatfield-McCoy dispute, and Casey Jones, who became immortalized in song. Singers, musicians, and songwriters have honored Kentucky for generations, from Bill Monroe, "The Father of Bluegrass Music" with his classic *Blue Moon of Kentucky* and *My Rose of Old Kentucky*; to The Coal Miner's Daughter Loretta Lynn and her *Blue Kentucky Girl*; to Stephen Foster's *My Old Kentucky Home*, now the official state song of Kentucky.

Kentucky comes from the Wyandot Indian name for "plain" in reference to the central plains of the state.

People who live in or come from Kentucky are called Kentuckians.



Map of Kentucky – Capital, Major Cities and Rivers

STATEHOOD

On June 1, 1792, Kentucky became the 15th state to be admitted into the Union.

STATE CONSTITUTION

The Commonwealth of Kentucky was admitted into the Union as the fifteenth state in 1792. Kentucky has had four constitutions since being admitted to the statehood over two hundred years ago:

- The first adopted in 1792,
- The second adopted in 1799,
- The third adopted in 1850, and
- The fourth adopted in 1891, and currently in force.

PREAMBLE: *We, the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberties we enjoy, and invoking the continuance of these blessings, do ordain and establish this Constitution.*

COMMONWEALTH

You will often hear Kentucky referred to as the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This doesn't mean Kentucky has a different form of government than any other state. "Commonwealth" is defined by Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary as a political unit or government

(1) "founded on law and united by compactor tacit agreement of the people for the common good," or

(2) "one in which supreme authority is vested in the people."

Using these definitions, it could be said that all 50 states, as well as our national government, are common-wealth's. Besides Kentucky, three other states – Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia - use the term common-wealth as part of their official names. The term was used for Kentucky as it had also been used by Virginia, from which Kentucky was created. The term has no particular significance in its meaning and was chosen to emphasize the distinction from the status of royal colonies as a place governed for the general welfare of the populace.

STATE GOVERNMENT

The Kentucky state government is made up of three separate branches of state government, executive, legislative, and judicial and is regulated by the Kentucky State Constitution.

The Executive Branch of Kentucky state government is headed by the governor who serves as both head of state and head of government. The governor as chief executive of the state of Kentucky and as outlined in the constitution has the power to grant pardons, veto legislation, and call the legislature into session. The governor serves as commander-in-chief of the state's military forces and is empowered to enforce all laws of the state. The lieutenant governor may or

may not have executive authority depending on whether the person is a member of the Governor's cabinet. Under the current Kentucky Constitution, the lieutenant governor assumes the duties of the governor only if the governor is incapacitated. The governor and lieutenant governor usually run on a single ticket, and are elected to four-year terms. Other elected constitutional offices in the executive branch include the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Kentucky is one of only five states that elects its state officials in odd-numbered years (the others being Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Virginia). Kentucky holds elections for these offices every 4 years in the years preceding Presidential election years.

Kentucky's Legislative Branch, the Kentucky General Assembly, is bicameral and made up of two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives and is the lawmaking branch of state government. The Senate, upper house, has 38 members and is led by President of the Senate. Senators are elected to 4 year terms with no term limits. A state senator must be at least 30 years old and have lived in Kentucky for at least six years.

The House of Representatives, lower house, has 100 members and is led by the Speaker of the House. Representatives are elected to 2 year terms with no term limits. A member of the House of Representatives must be at least 24 years old and have lived in Kentucky for two years. Both senators and representatives must live in their legislative districts one year before election. These men and women represent the views and concerns of the people in their legislative district.

Kentucky's General Assembly meets on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January. Even-year sessions cover 60 working days and must end or "adjourn" by April 15. Odd-year sessions cover 30 working days and must adjourn by March 30. The governor may call legislators into a special session for important issues as needed anytime during the year.

The Judicial Branch of Kentucky state government is called the Kentucky Court of Justice and is made up of four levels of courts: District Courts, Circuit Courts, Court of Appeals, and the Kentucky Supreme Court. The Kentucky Court of Justice is headed by the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth. Unlike federal judges, who are usually appointed, justices serving on Kentucky state courts are chosen (elected) by the people. All judges in Kentucky courts must be attorneys. Judges are elected to eight year terms with the exception of District judges who are elected to four-year terms.

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

STATE SEAL

Kentucky's official seal was adopted in 1792, six months after Kentucky gained statehood.

The seal is a simple rendition of two men, one in buckskin, and the other in more formal dress. The two men are facing each other and clasping hands.

The outer ring of the seal is adorned with the words "Commonwealth of Kentucky", and within the inner circle is the motto "United we stand, Divided we fall."



The official act of the General Assembly in December 1792 stated: Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the Governor be empowered and is hereby required to provide at the public charge a seal for this Commonwealth; and procure the same to be engraved with the following device, viz; "Two friends embracing, with the name of the state over their heads and around about the following motto: United we stand, divided we fall."

The two men on the seal haven't stood still for two centuries, however. Various versions have pictured both men dressed in buckskin, or both men in formal dress, men with and without hats, men with beards, men with wigs, and hand clasps that have ranged from simple handshakes to full embraces.

STATE CAPITAL (Frankfort)



The Kentucky State Capitol is located at 700 Capitol Avenue, Frankfort.

The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural style is Neoclassic Revival.

Kentucky's current capitol is the fourth permanent building since statehood in 1792. It was built to replace the earlier 1830 capitol, still standing in downtown Frankfort, which had become inadequate to accommodate the growing state government.

A long and bitter quarrel among Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort over which city should be Kentucky's Capital finally ended in 1904, when the legislature voted to spend one million dollars for a new capitol to replace the 1830 capitol on the old public square in downtown Frankfort. The architect's design was far too immense for the square, so the present site in south Frankfort was chosen instead. Ground was broken in 1904 and on June 2, 1910 Kentucky's New Capitol was dedicated.

The architect was Frank Mills Andrews, a native of Iowa who practiced in Chicago, New York City, Cincinnati and Dayton. Andrews was a distinguished architect. The elegance of the Capitol's interior was largely achieved by the generous use of white Georgia marble, gray Tennessee marble and dark green Italian marble. The State Reception Room was designed as a place for ceremonial events.

Murals painted in oils by T. Gilbert White located near the House and Senate chambers depict frontier scenes with Daniel Boone. The east mural portrays Boone and his party catching their first glimpse of the Bluegrass region atop Pilot Knob in 1769. The west mural depicts the negotiations for the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals, which led to the purchase of Cherokee land that would eventually become Kentucky.

Kentucky's legislative bodies meet in the House and Senate chambers. The Supreme Court room serves as the seat of the judicial branch of state government.

Old State Capitol

(This information was gathered from the Kentucky Historical Society and Staff of the Old State Capitol)

Kentucky's "Old State Capitol" building is a national historic landmark (3rd capitol). The building served as the capitol of the Commonwealth of Kentucky from 1830 to 1910. Here Kentucky's leaders decided the course the state would take through the turmoil of the nineteenth century.

This was the only pro-Union state capitol occupied by the Confederate army during the Civil War. Plans to swear in a Confederate governor and set up a Confederate state government were ruined by the approach of the Union army just days before the Battle of Perryville in 1862.

In the aftermath of the bitterly contested election for governor in 1899, the state legislature met here to decide the winner. An assassin, hiding in an office in the Old Capitol Annex next door, shot the Democratic claimant, William Goebel, as he approached the Capitol. Armed citizens and State Guard soldiers occupied the grounds, and here for a time Kentuckians threatened to fight their own miniature civil war. A plaque marks the site outside the building where Goebel, the only governor in United States history to be assassinated while in office, fell.

Replaced by the New Capitol in South Frankfort early in the 20th-century, the building has served as the home of the Kentucky Historical Society since 1920. The Old State Capitol has undergone extensive restoration since the early 1970s, and looks today much as it did in the 1850s.

Capitol History

There have been four capitol buildings in Kentucky's history. The first went into use in 1794 and remained in use until 1813. But in 1813, it burned down. The cost to build this capitol was \$3,500.00; it was 86 feet by 54 feet. The architectural style was federal, with Georgian details.

The second capitol came into use in 1814 and remained in use until 1824. It also burned down. The cost to build this capitol was \$40,000.00; it was 120 feet by 80 feet. The same architectural design was used for this building as for the first capitol.

The third capitol was occupied in 1830 and remained in use until 1910. This building is still standing, but in 1920, it was turned into the home of the Kentucky Historical Society. The cost to build this capitol was \$85,000.00 and it measures 132 feet by 70 feet. The architectural style of this capitol is Greek Revival.

The fourth and current capitol was completed in 1910. It cost \$1,750,000.00 and it measures 402 feet and 10 inches by 180 feet. This architectural style is Neoclassic Revival.

STATE MOTTO

“United we stand, divided we fall”

Kentucky's official state motto is *United we stand, divided we fall* - appearing on both the state flag and great seal of Kentucky:

STATE LATIN MOTTO

“Deo gratiam habeamus”

“Let us be grateful to God” (English translation)

In 2002 Kentucky also recognized an official Latin motto: *Deo gratiam habeamus* (*Let us be grateful to God*). This phrase appears in the preamble to the constitution of the commonwealth of Kentucky

STATE FLAG

The Kentucky state flag was adopted in 1962.

This illustration shows the center design larger than life so details are visible.



Flag History:

Kentucky's State flag was authorized on March 26, 1918. The 1918 act specified that the flag be made of "...navy blue silk or bunting, with the seal of the Commonwealth of Kentucky encircled by a wreath of goldenrod, embroidered, printed or stamped on the center thereof."

Dimensions of the flag were not specified but were allowed to vary.

The first State flag was made in 1920 for a ceremony at Camp Zachary before the property was sold. Nobody was pleased with the flag and, after the ceremony, a committee was formed to review it and offer suggestions for improvement. Unfortunately, the work of the committee was lost or forgotten on its way to the Governor for his approval. The Camp Zachary flag eventually ended up in the custody of the Kentucky Historical Society in Frankfort. It was several years before the issue of a State flag was addressed again.

Governor Flem D. Sampson was sworn in as Governor of Kentucky in 1927. The forgotten State flag was required for another military ceremony.

Without reference to the early committee work, the Secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society, Jouett Cannon commissioned Frankfort art teacher, Jesse Cox Burgess to provide the design work from which a State flag could be fashioned. Three flags were made from Burgess' ink and oil artwork by a Philadelphia company. Only two of these flags ever made it back to Frankfort however. The other was lost during use in a Chicago ceremony.

In 1961, Kentucky Adjutant General, Major Taylor L. Davidson launched a project to codify a specific design for Kentucky's flag. In the interest of finalizing the flag design, research was completed on the history and design of the earlier State flags and artist Harold Collins produced three color designs that were presented to Governor Bert T. Combs for his approval.

Once Governor Combs had selected a design, a template was created and a detailed bill was drawn up by Major Davidson for introduction in the Kentucky Legislature. To eliminate future uncertainties about the design, detailed drawings were included with the bill.

In 1962, these amendments to the 1918 law were adopted by the Kentucky Legislature, going into effect on June 14, 1962.