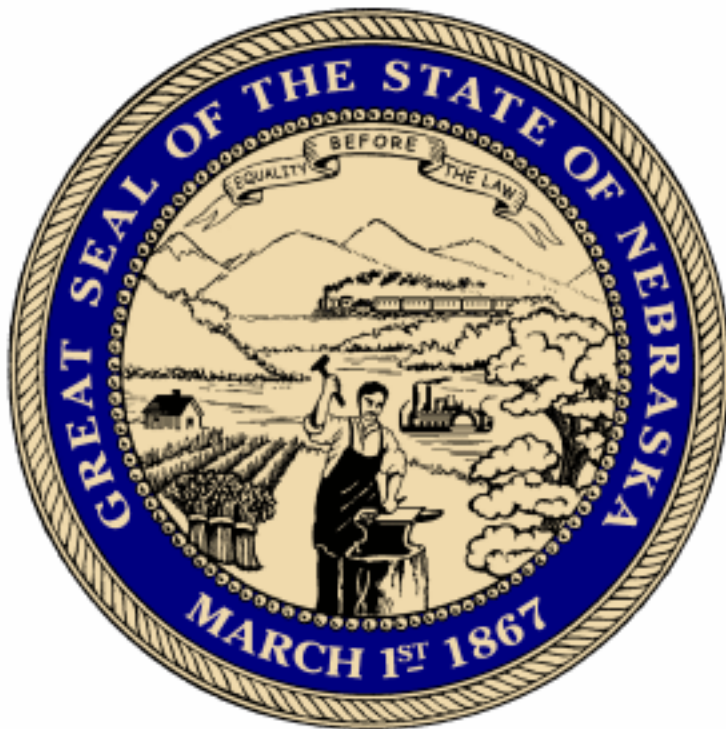


Nebraska State History Lapbook



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

Written & designed by
Cyndi Kinney & Judy Trout
of Knowledge Box Central



Nebraska State History Lapbook
Copyright © 2012 Knowledge Box Central
www.KnowledgeBoxCentral.com



ISBN #

Ebook: 978-1-61625-818-4

CD: 978-1-61625-816-0

Printed: 978-1-61625-817-7

Assembled: 978-1-61625-819-1

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

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher, except as provided by USA copyright law.

The purchaser of the eBook or CD is licensed to copy this information for use with the immediate family members only. If you are interested in copying for a larger group, please contact the publisher.

Printed format is not to be copied and is consumable. It is designed for one student only.

All information and graphics within this product are originals or have been used with permission from its owners, and credit has been given when appropriate. These include, but are not limited to the following: www.iclipart.com and Art Explosion Clipart.



Nebraska 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.

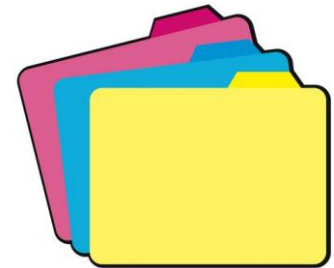
*** Printing:

*Print instructions and study guide on white copy paper.

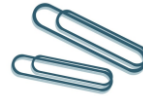


*Print the booklet templates on 24# colored paper or 110# cardstock.

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?

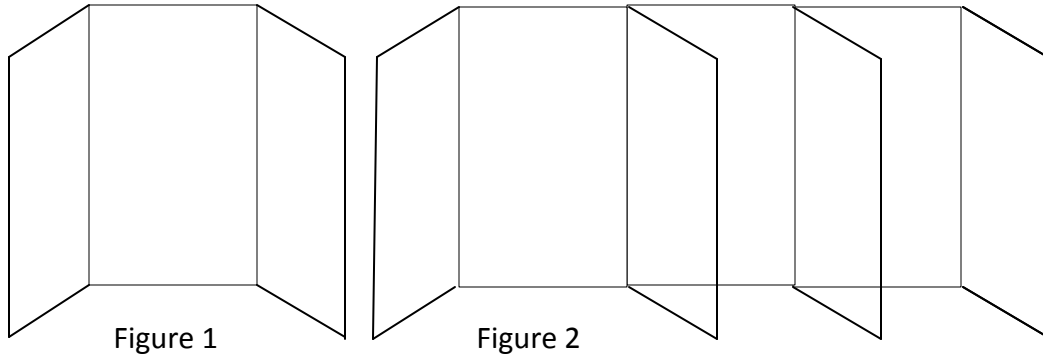
Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

- 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.

Nebraska State History Lapbook

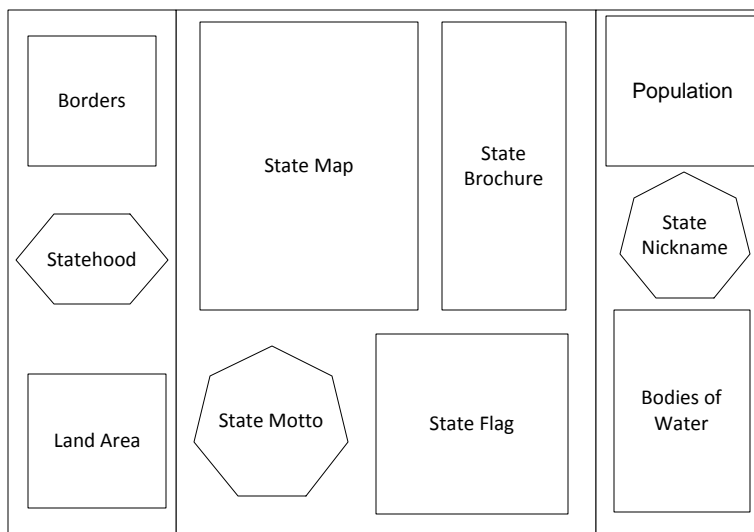
Base Assembly & Layout Guide

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).

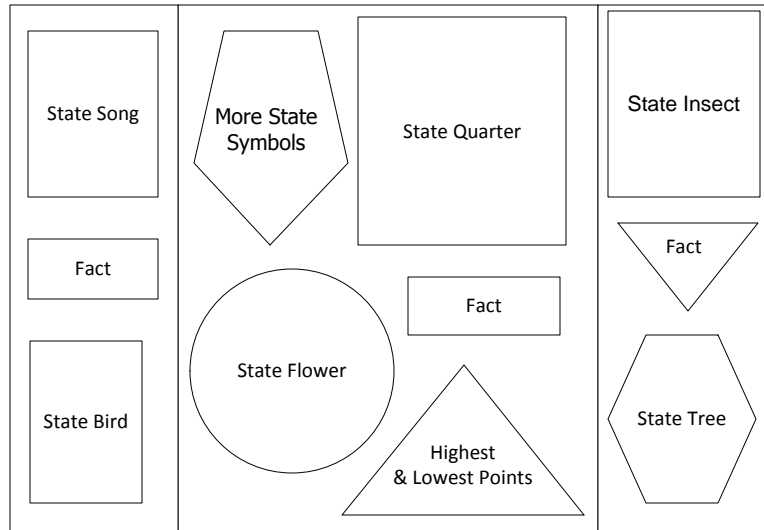


This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

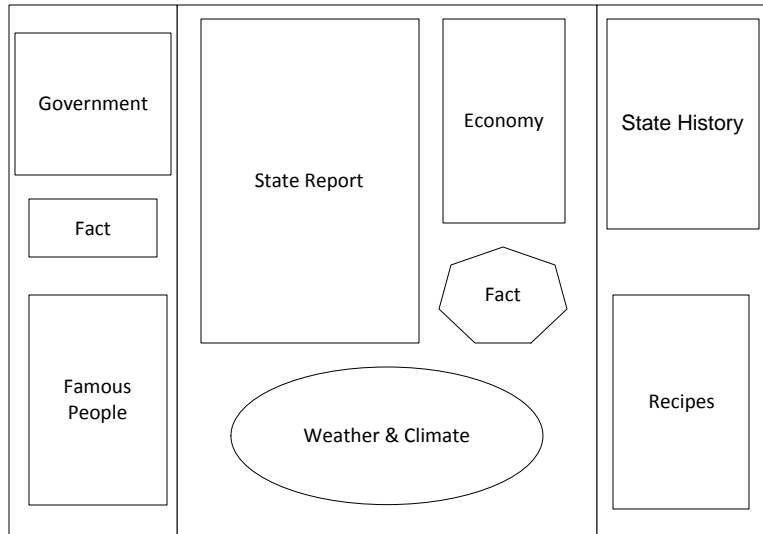
Inside of 1st Folder:



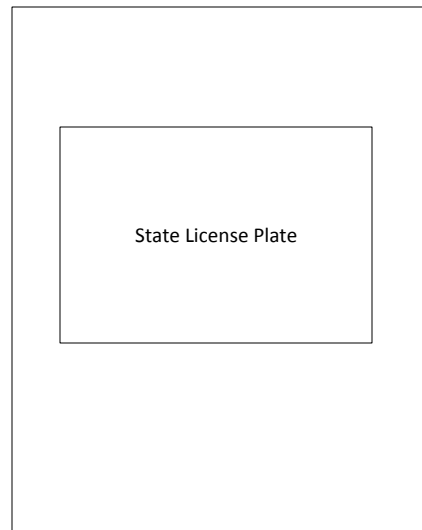
Inside of 2nd Folder:



Inside of 3rd Folder:

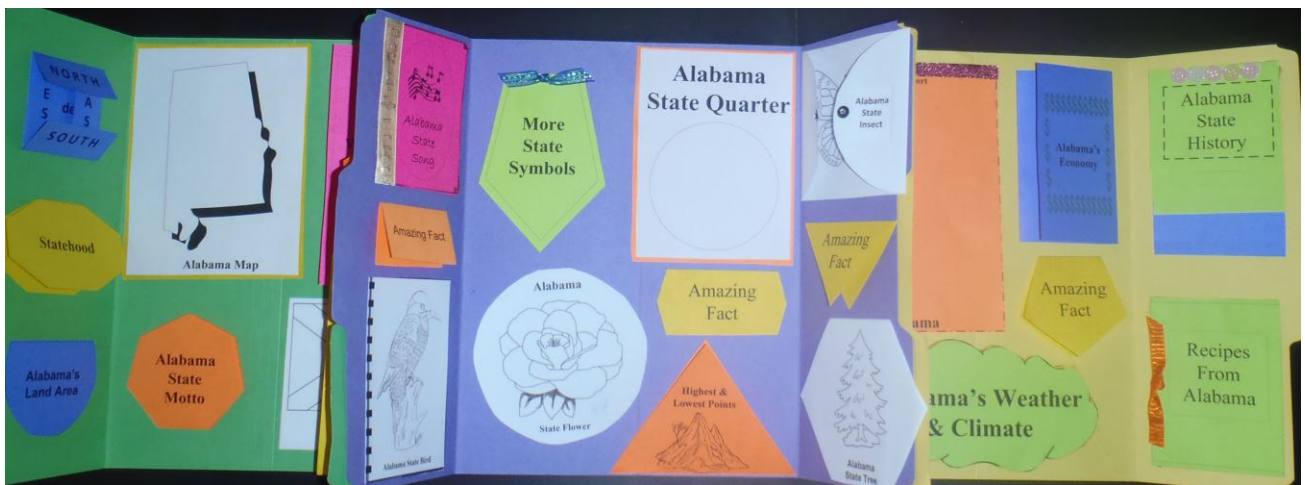


Back of 3rd Folder:



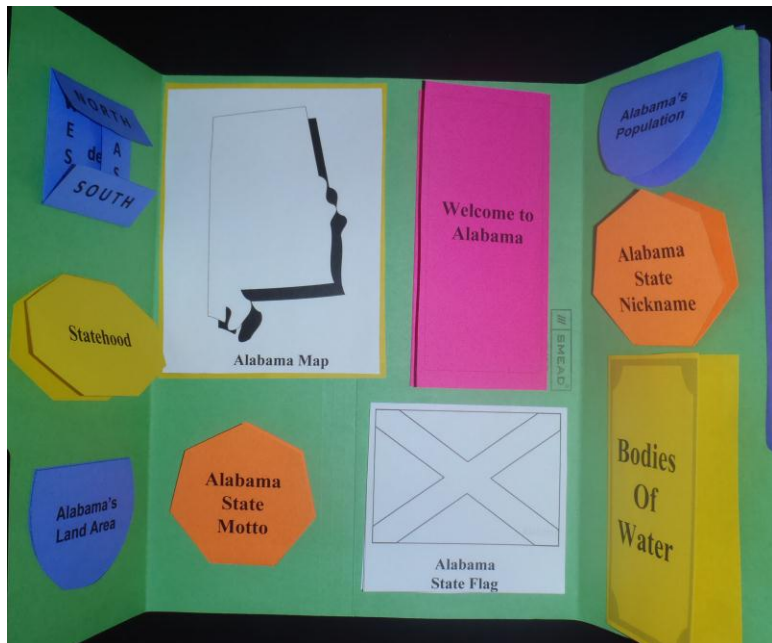
Below you will find pictures of a completed lapbook. This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!

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.



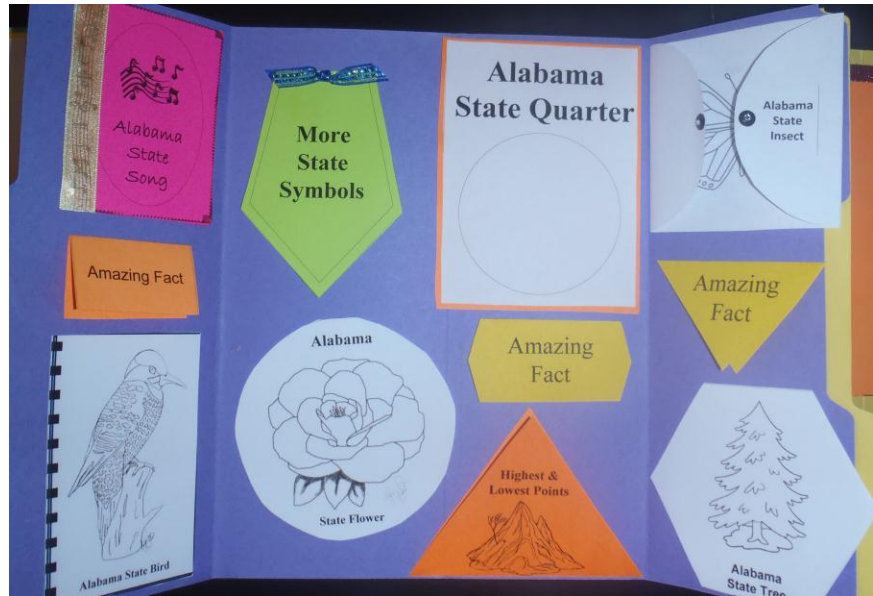
Folder #1

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

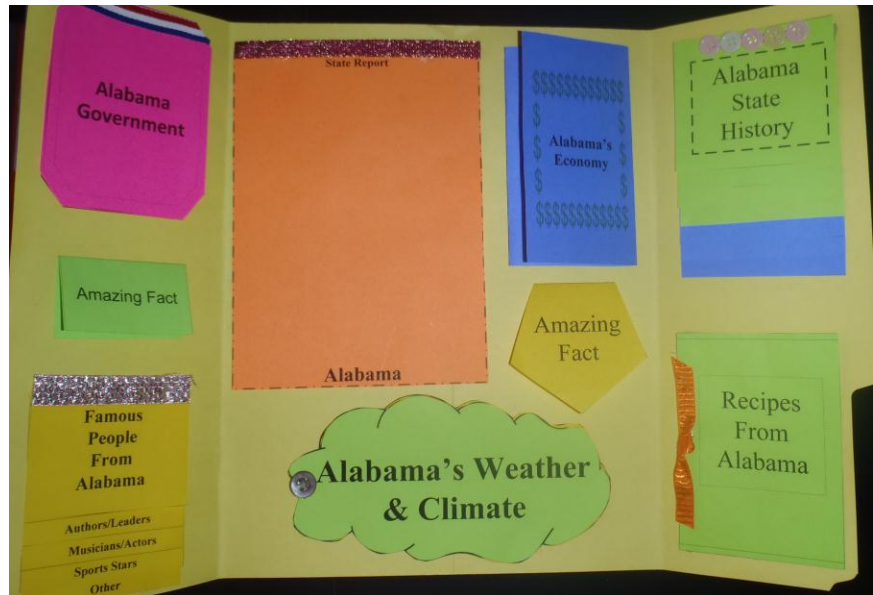


Folder #2

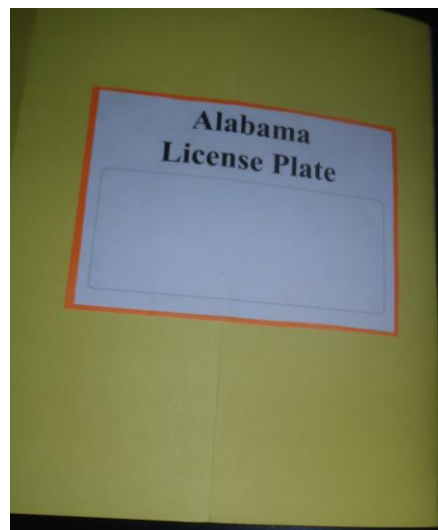
**Example is
Alabama, but
YOUR state will be
laid out in the
SAME way.**



Folder #3



Back of Folder #3



Nebraska 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.

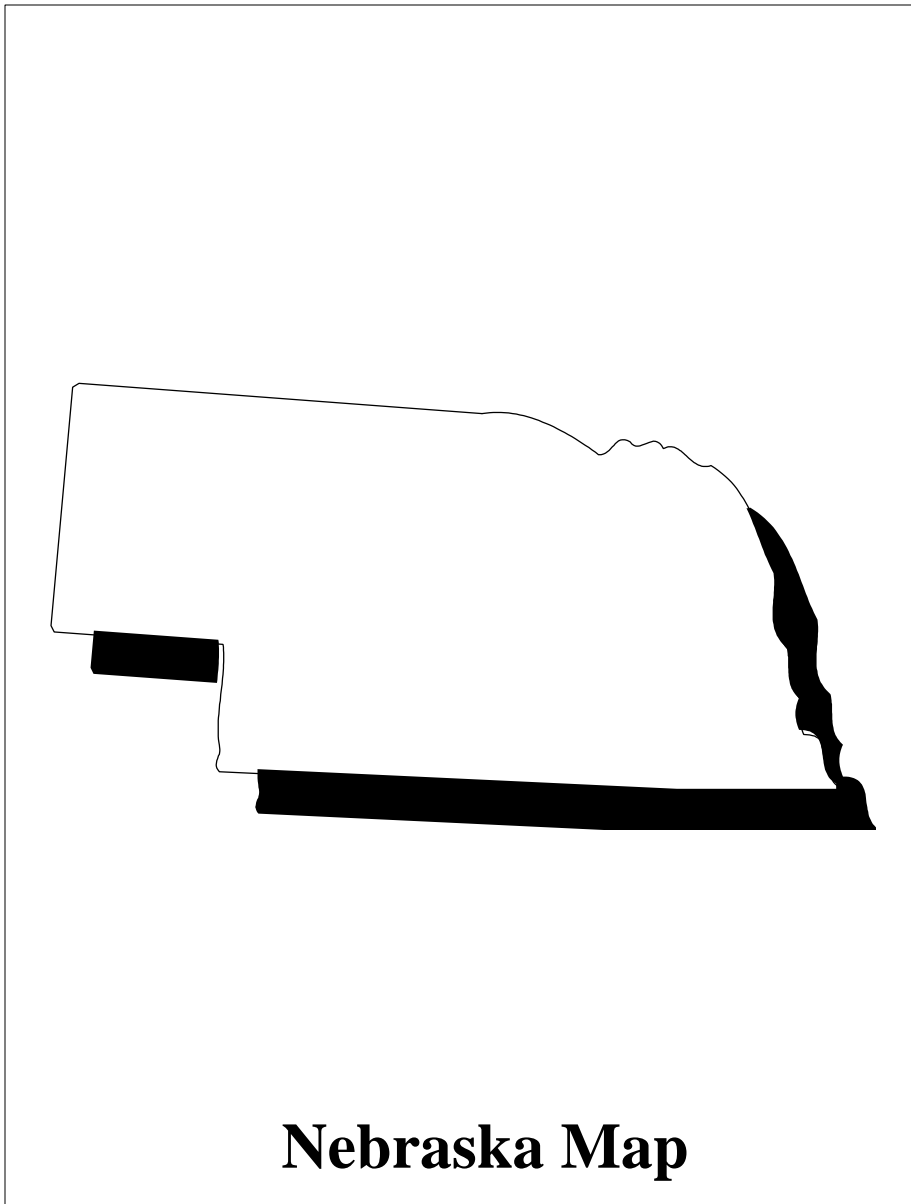
Booklet #2

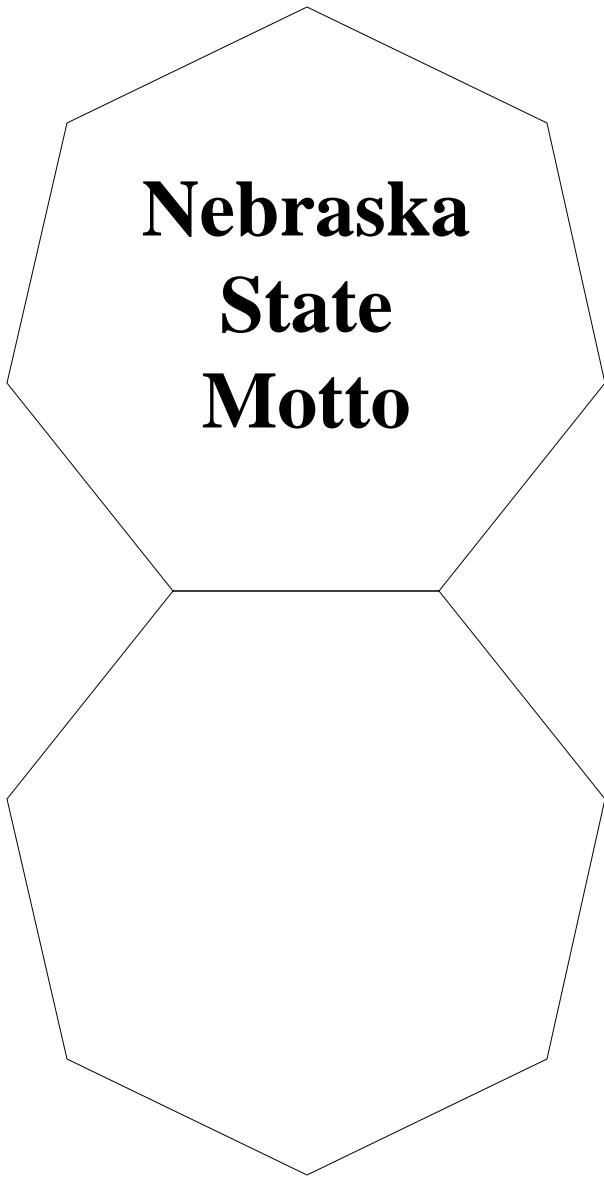
***Booklet Title:** Borders

***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)

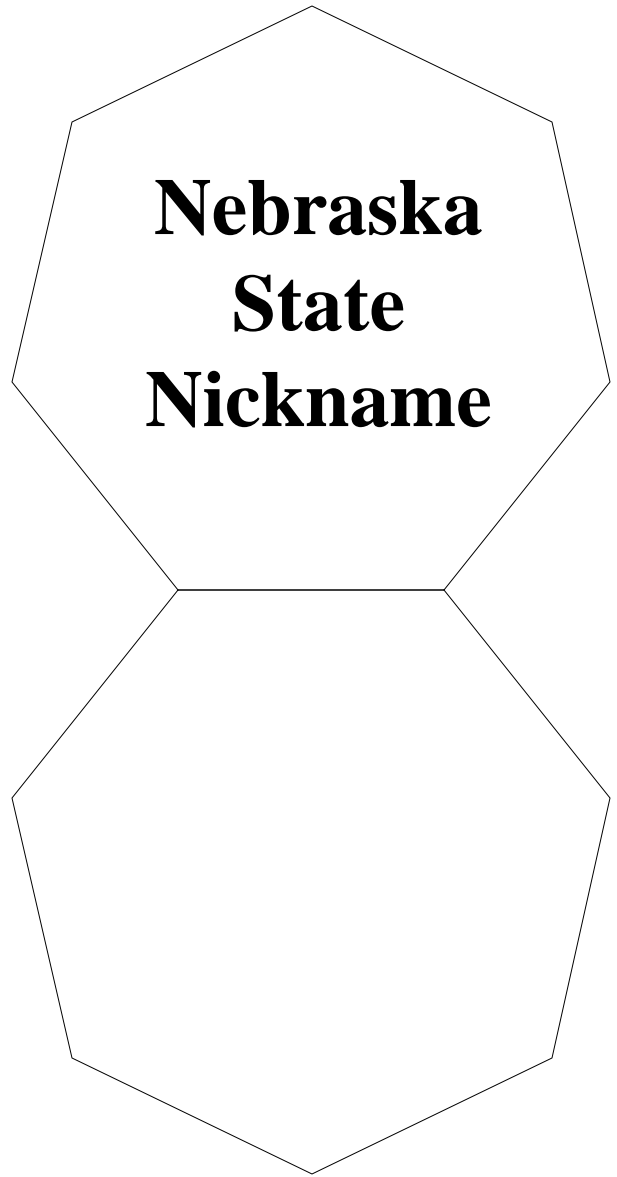
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of the booklet and the title label. Fold each side in along the lines so that the words are on the outside. Glue the label that says "Borders" inside, in the center.





**Nebraska
State
Motto**

Booklet # 6

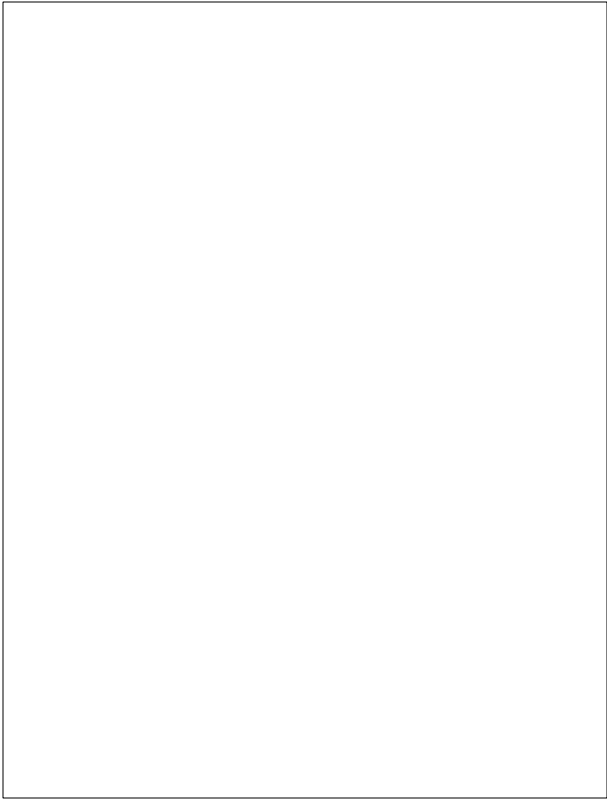
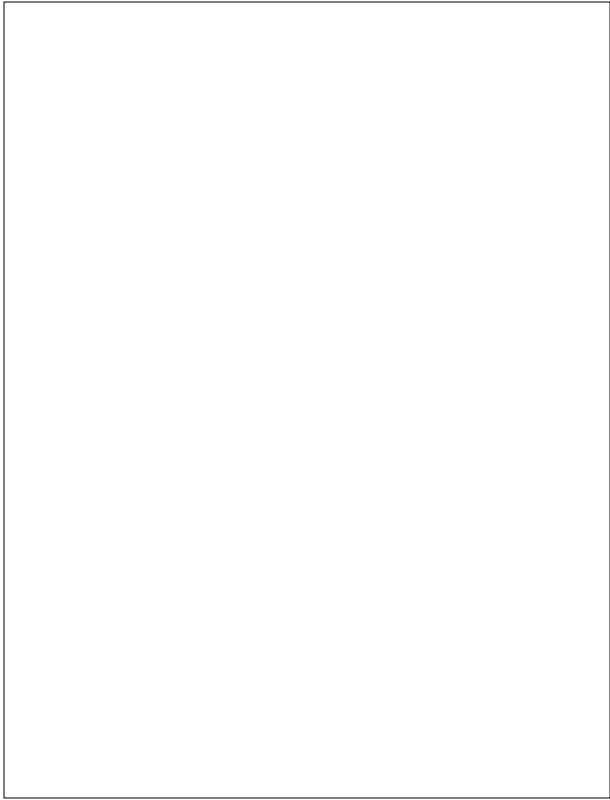
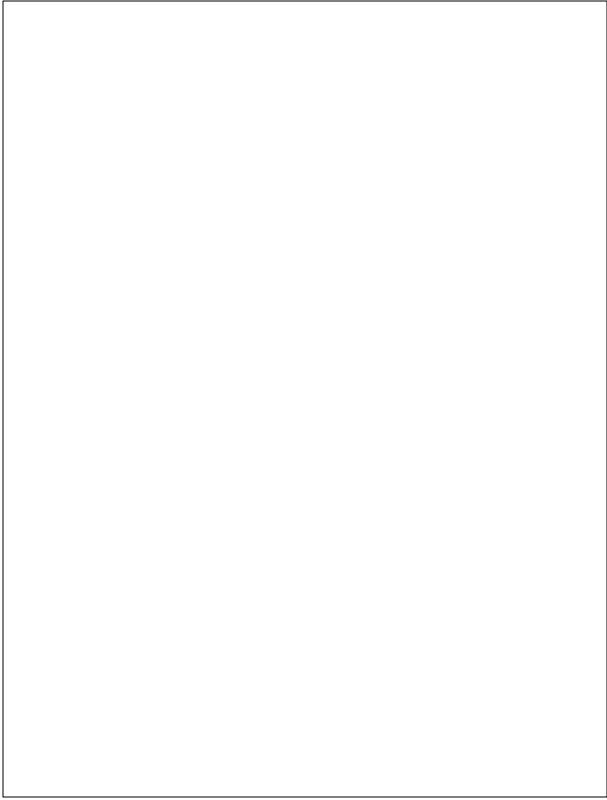


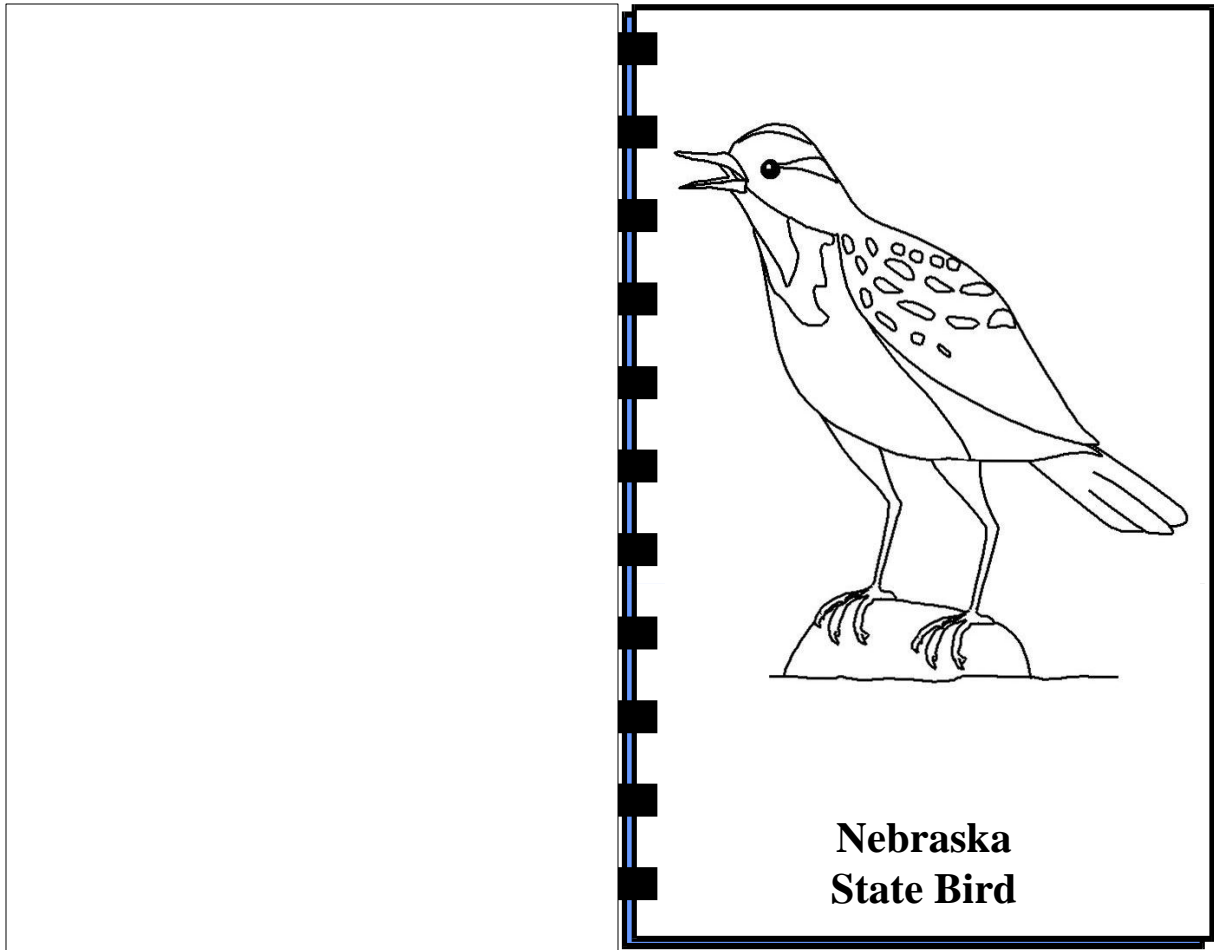
**Nebraska
State
Nickname**

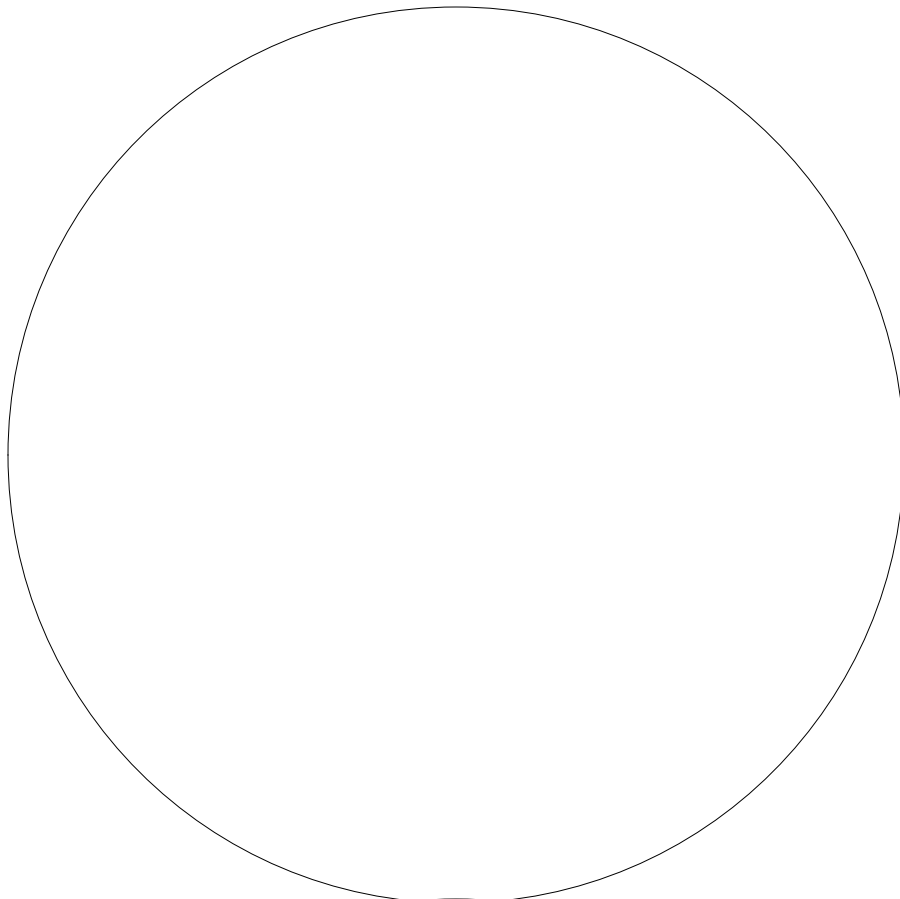
Booklet # 7



**Nebraska
State Flag**







Nebraska



State Flower

Nebraska State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Nebraska

Welcome to Nebraska, a land of distinct natural beauty. Prairies extend for miles, pine-covered buttes dot the landscape, endless fields of wheat bend in the breezes, and huge herds of cattle roam on vast grazing lands.

It is easy to visualize the Old West in the land of Nebraska. This is the territory of the Pony Express, the Overland Stage, Boot Hill, the Oregon and Mormon Trails. This is where the mighty Missouri flows, and where the Sioux and the Omaha have flourished. This is where historical figures, like Crazy Horse and Chief Red Cloud, Walter Reed, and Lewis and Clark played out the early history of the American West. The stagecoaches and steam locomotives may be gone today, but the days of trappers and traders, of pioneers and explorers, remain in the spirit of Nebraska.

The state of Nebraska is actually named after the Platte River from the French meaning "broad river." The Omaha Indians called the river "ibôápka" also meaning "broad river."

In 1842, John Charles Frémont used the word Nebraska in referencing the Platte River and this was the name that was given to the territory when it was created in 1854.

People who live in Nebraska or who come from Nebraska are called Nebraskans.



Map of Nebraska – Capital, Major Cities and Rivers

STATEHOOD

On March 1, 1867, Nebraska became the 37th state to be admitted into the Union.

STATE CONSTITUTION

Nebraska's first constitution, adopted in 1866, served as the basis for Nebraska to be admitted to the union in 1867. This constitution was replaced in 1875 by one that limited state government power. In 1920, Nebraskans approved amendments proposed by a constitutional convention.

Constitutional amendments may be proposed by the state Legislature, by a constitutional convention or by the people. Amendments must be approved by voters at a regular or special election in order to be adopted.

The state constitution gives the people the power of initiative, which allows them to propose, by petition, constitutional amendments or statutory changes. The people also have the power of referendum, which may be invoked, by petition, against acts of the Legislature.

Source: <http://nebraskalegislature.gov/pdf/bluebook>

PREAMBLE: *We, the people, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, do ordain and establish the following declaration of rights and frame of government, as the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

Like the federal government, Nebraska's government is divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Nebraska is the only state in the nation with a unicameral (one-house) legislature and the only state with a nonpartisan legislature.

Before 1937, Nebraska had a two house, partisan legislature. In 1934, Nebraska voters adopted a constitutional amendment providing for a one-house, nonpartisan legislature. This proposal was submitted to voters through an initiative petition effort. Nebraska's 49 legislators, called state senators, are elected from 49 districts, each with approximately the same number of residents. The 49 legislators serve four-year terms. Senators are elected with no party affiliation next to their names on the ballot, and the Legislature's speaker and committee chairpersons are selected without regard to their party membership.

Nebraska's chief executive is the governor, who is elected for a four-year term. Other elected four-year term officials are the lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer and attorney general. Within the executive branch are various departments and agencies that perform a variety of functions.

Nebraska's judicial system is lead by a Supreme Court, comprised of a chief justice selected at large and six judges selected from six judicial districts in the state. Beneath this court are the Court of Appeals, district courts, county courts, a workers' compensation court, and separate juvenile courts in Douglas, Lancaster and Sarpy counties. Judges are appointed by the governor and must be approved periodically for retention by voters.

Since Nebraska's constitution allows no indebtedness, government expenses must be met on a pay-as-you-go basis. Most state revenues are generated through sales and income taxes. Other revenue sources include taxes on insurance premiums, gasoline, tobacco and liquor.

Source: <http://nebraskalegislature.gov/pdf/bluebook>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Nebraska has 93 counties, 67 of which have a commissioner form of government. These 67 are each governed by a board of commissioners with three, five or seven members, elected for four-year terms. The rest of the counties have a supervisor-township form of government. These are governed by seven-member boards of supervisors, also elected to four-year terms.

There are 530 cities and villages, or municipalities, in Nebraska. Most cities have a mayor-council form of government, while exceptions like Nebraska City have a commissioner form of government, and several others use the council-manager form. Most villages are governed by a five-member board of trustees. Nebraska's constitution grants the option of home rule to cities with more than 5,000 residents, meaning they may operate under their own charters. Only Lincoln and Omaha use this option.

Source: <http://nebraskalegislature.gov/pdf/bluebook>

Tribal/Sovereign Governments

Within Nebraska are four sovereign Native American tribes that have democratic forms of government. These tribes are the Omaha, Ponca, Santee Sioux and Winnebago. Tribal governments are governed by tribal constitutions, bylaws, ordinances and laws. The governing bodies are the tribal councils, made up of elected council members who serve a term as determined by the tribal constitution. Elections are held regularly as dictated by the tribal constitution, and tribal members are allowed to vote. Membership for the Omaha, Santee Sioux and Winnebago tribes is determined by a set blood quantum percentage, as determined by documented lineal descent. Membership in the Ponca Tribe, which has no blood quantum requirement, is determined solely by documented lineal descent.

Nebraska is a Public Law 280 state and did assume Public Law 280 jurisdiction over the tribes. Public Law 280 is the federal law that gave the states extensive jurisdiction over tribes, if the state chose to assume such jurisdiction. Nebraska has chosen to retrocede some Public Law 280 jurisdiction back to the federal government. The effect of this retrocession is that the Omaha, Winnebago and Santee tribes have their own judicial and law enforcement agencies, and the Ponca tribe has no such agencies.

Source: <http://nebraskalegislature.gov/pdf/bluebook>

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION/FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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

Nebraska members of Congress have offices and residences in Nebraska as well as in Washington, D.C. The federal executive branch is represented in Nebraska by agency branch offices and other entities, many of which are in Lincoln and Omaha. Cabinet-level agencies with a presence in Nebraska include the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, Treasury and Veterans Affairs.

A major federal presence in the state is Offutt Air Force Base, which employs approximately 12,000 military and civilian personnel. Offutt, located near Bellevue, is home to the Air Force's 55th Wing, as well as the U.S. Strategic Command, which manages the nation's strategic forces in order to deter attacks on the United States.

STATE SEAL

Nebraska gained statehood as the 37th state in 1867, and the state's first legislature established Nebraska's official seal in the same year.

The themes of transportation, industry, settlement, and agriculture are depicted on Nebraska's seal.

A railroad train steams across the background, with mountains in the distance. A steamboat plies the waters of the Missouri River.

A simple cabin and sheaves of harvested wheat portray the importance of settlers and agriculture. A blacksmith works at his anvil in the foreground.



At the top of the seal a banner holds the motto "Equality Before the Law", and around the outside of the seal are the words "Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, March 1st, 1867".

STATE CAPITAL (Lincoln)

Lincoln is the capital city of the state of Nebraska. It is also the county seat of Lancaster County and the second most populous city in Nebraska.

The first State Capitol in Lincoln was constructed between 1867 and 1868. It was a two story building with a central cupola, made of native limestone. This first State Capitol soon began to crumble, the result of poor construction and inferior building stone.

In 1881 the first wing of a second State Capitol was completed and the entire building finished in 1888. This second Capitol suffered the fate of poor construction and was settling structurally when talk began of building a third State Capitol in 1915.

In 1919 the Legislature passed a bill to provide for the construction of a new Capitol, including provisions for a Capitol Commission to oversee construction. The building's construction was overseen by the Capitol Commission composed of the governor, the state engineer and three members appointed by the governor.



The Nebraska State Capitol, the product of a nationwide design competition won by New York Architect Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue in 1920, is described as the nation's first truly vernacular State Capitol.

Constructed in four phases over ten years from 1922-1932, the building, with furnishings and landscaping, was completed at a cost just under the \$10 million budget. The money was secured by a special capitol levy, and all building expenses were paid upon completion in 1932.

To decorate the building, Bertram Goodhue selected Lee Lawrie, sculptor; Hildreth Meiere, tile and mosaic designer; and Hartley B. Alexander, thematic consultant for inscription and symbolism.

The present building, the third to be erected on this site, was the nation's first statehouse design to radically depart from the prototypical form of the nation's Capitol and to use an office tower.

Built of Indiana limestone, the Capitol's base is a cross within a square with four interior courtyards. The square base measures 437 feet on each side. From the base's center rises a 400-foot domed tower, crowned with a 19-foot bronze figure, designed by Lawrie, called "The Sower," which represents agriculture, Nebraska's chief industry. The building's exterior stone carvings represent historic events in the 3000 year evolution of democracy as a form of government. The ornamental interior features numerous marble-columned chambers with vaulted

polychrome tile ceilings, marble mosaic floors and murals depicting the natural and social history of Nebraska's Native American and Pioneer cultures.

The Nebraska State Capitol has been honored by the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, the Building Stone Institute and other groups.

STATE MOTTO

"Equality before the law"

The official state motto of Nebraska is "Equality before the law." The state motto also appears on the state seal and state flag:

STATE FLAG

Nebraska was one of the last states to adopt a State Flag

Representative J. Lloyd McMaster introduced a bill in 1925 to designate a state banner. The bill was passed - the law describes the banner as "a reproduction of the Great Seal of the State charged on the center in gold and silver on a field of national blue."



In 1963, the Nebraska State Legislature designated the state banner the official State Flag of Nebraska.

STATE NICKNAMES

The Cornhusker State (Official)

"The Cornhusker State" officially replaced "The Tree Planters State" in 1945 in recognition of The University of Nebraska football team, the Cornhuskers. It is now more generally associated with all University of Nebraska athletics. It is also said that this nickname refers to the corn that supports Nebraska beef cattle and another state nickname; "The Beef State." "Cornhusker State" appeared on Nebraska license plates from 1969 to 1975.

The Tree Planters State (Prior Official)

Officially designated by an act of the Nebraska legislature on April 4, 1895, "The Tree Planters State" nickname was offered as a more fitting representation of the state than others that were in use at the time. This name refers to the millions of trees planted by early Nebraska settlers as windbreaks, orchards and fuel woodlots. Arbor Day was founded in 1872 by J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City and Nebraska's U.S. Senator Phineas W. Hitchcock introduced the Timber

Culture Act in 1873. "The Tree Planters State" was officially replaced by "The Cornhusker State" in 1945.

The Beef State

This nickname is in reference to one of Nebraska's main industries; beef. With about 2 million head of beef cattle, it's easy to understand why Nebraska is sometimes referred to as "The Beef State." "The Beef State" was carried on Nebraska license plates from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s.

The Antelope State

This nickname was given to Nebraska, around 1870, to honor the abundant antelope that graced the state's prairies.

The Bug-eating State

It is said that this nickname is in reference to the abundance of bull bats that gobble up insects in the state. These bats are called "bug-eaters" by some Nebraskans.

The Blackwater State

Nebraska was sometimes called "The Blackwater State" because of the rich black Nebraska soil that darkened the streams.

STATE BIRD



The western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) was adopted by the Forty-fifth Session of the Nebraska Legislature as the official state bird of Nebraska by Joint and Concurrent Resolution on March 22, 1929.

The Western Meadowlark is a familiar songbird of open country across the western two-thirds of the continent and is in the same family as blackbirds and orioles. Adults have a black and white striped head, long, pointed bill, yellow cheeks, bright yellow throat and a distinctive black "V" on the breast.

Western meadowlarks forage on the ground and beneath the soil for insects, grain and weed seeds (it's estimated that at least 65-70% of their diet consists of beetles, cutworms, caterpillars, grasshoppers, spiders, sow bugs, and snails). They also nest on the ground - constructing a cup of dried grasses and bark woven into the surrounding vegetation. This nest may be open or have a partial or full grass roof, and sometimes a grass entry tunnel several feet long.