

# Oregon State History Lapbook



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

Written & designed by  
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of Knowledge Box Central



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# Oregon 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 6<sup>th</sup>-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?**

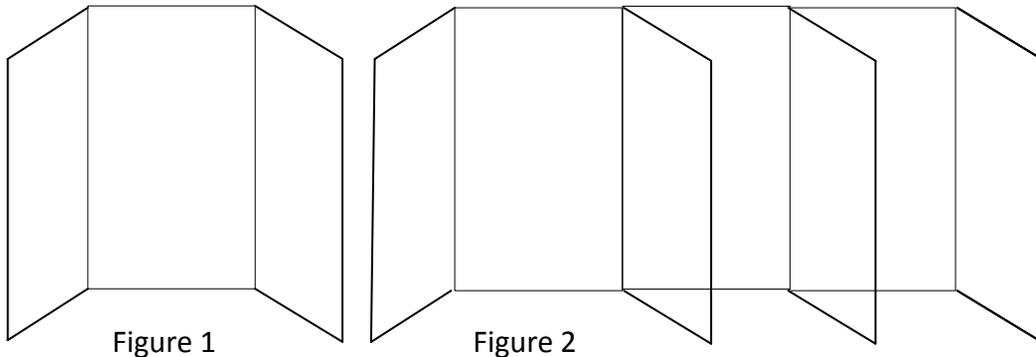
Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

- 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.

# Oregon State History Lapbook

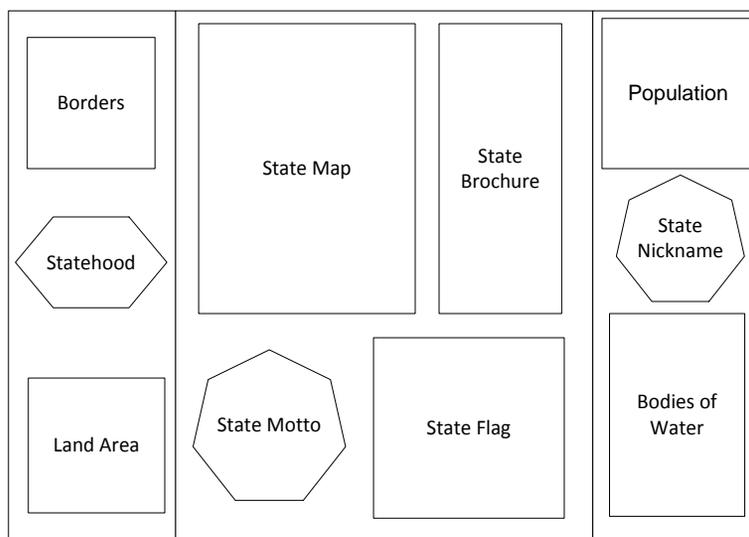
## Base Assembly & Layout Guide

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).

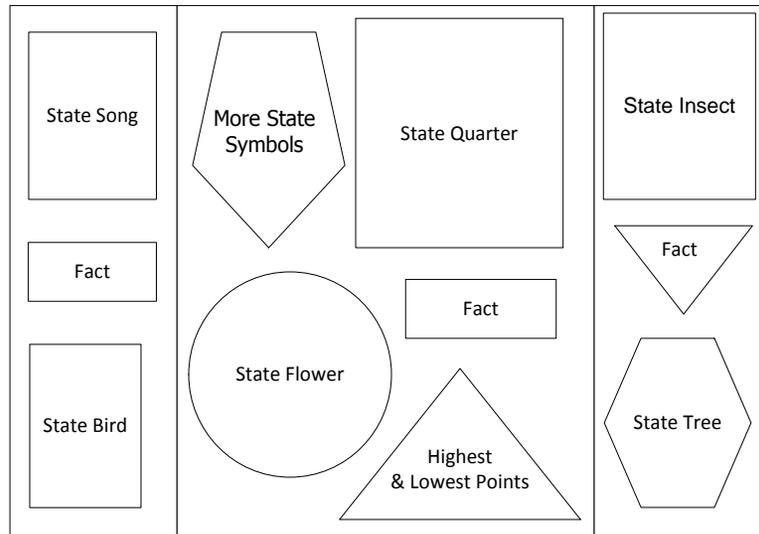


This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

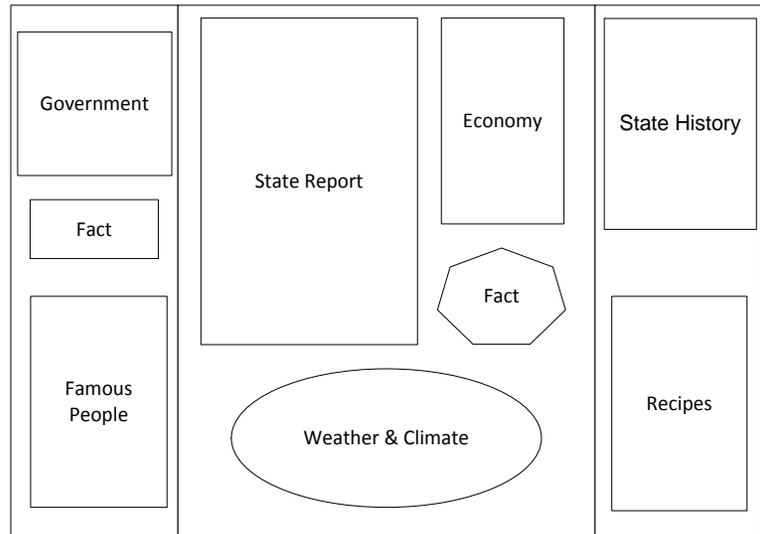
Inside of 1<sup>st</sup> Folder:



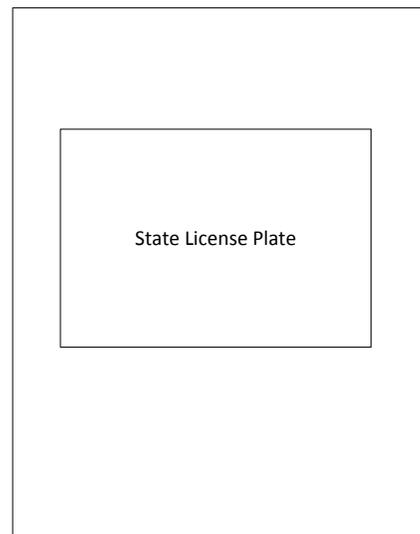
Inside of 2<sup>nd</sup> Folder:



Inside of 3<sup>rd</sup> Folder:

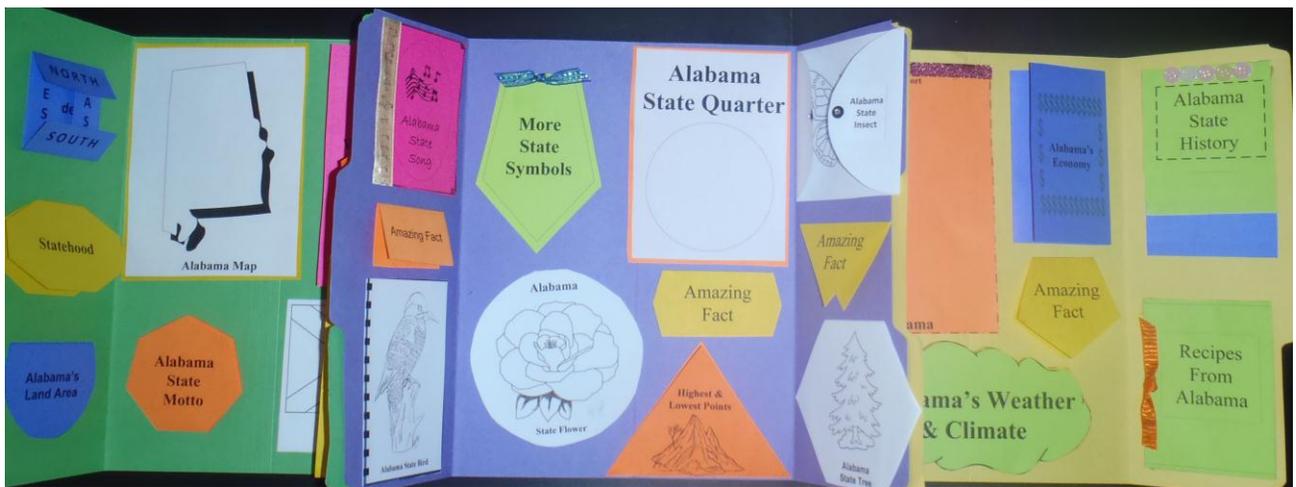


Back of 3<sup>rd</sup> Folder:



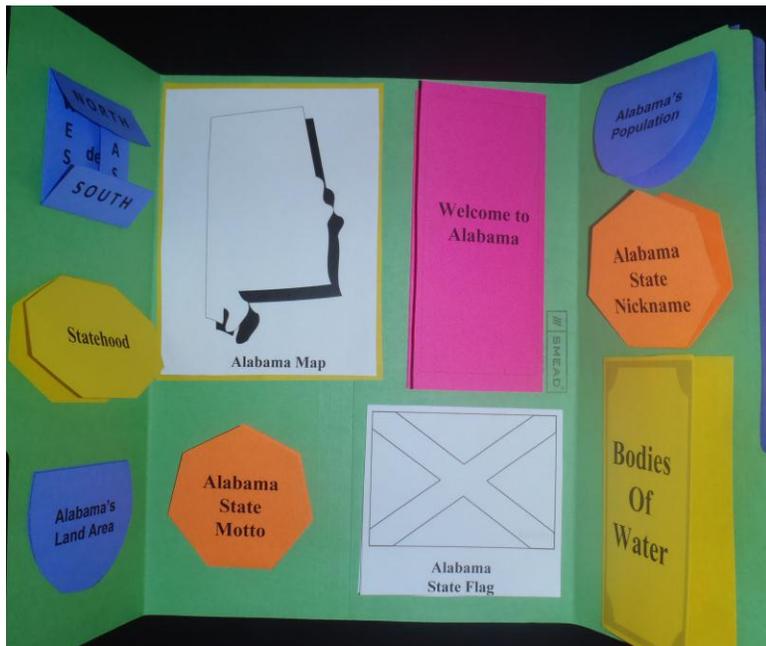
Below you will find pictures of a completed lapbook. This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!

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.



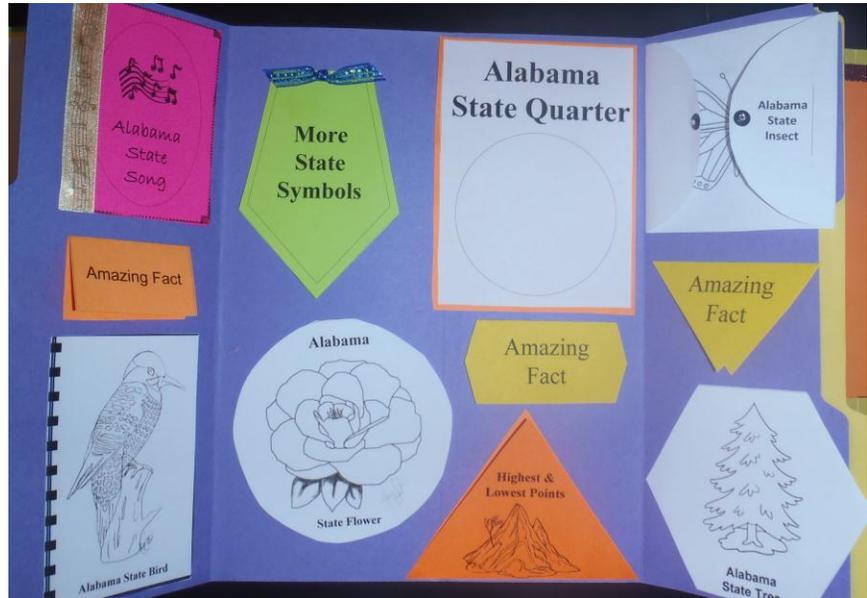
### Folder #1

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

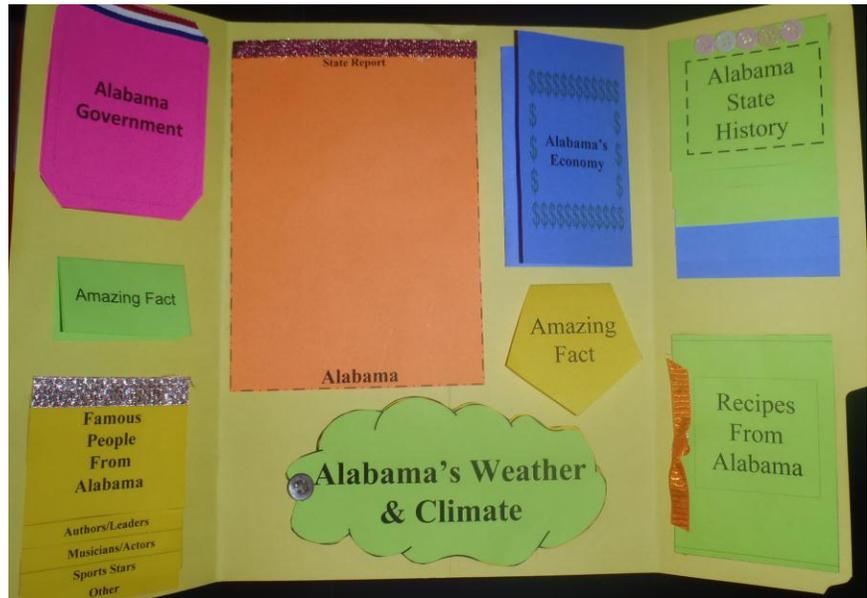


## Folder #2

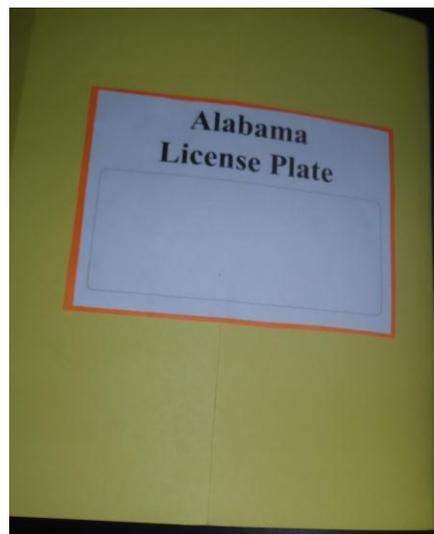
**Example is  
Alabama, but  
YOUR state will be  
laid out in the  
SAME way.**



## Folder #3



## Back of Folder #3



# Oregon 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.

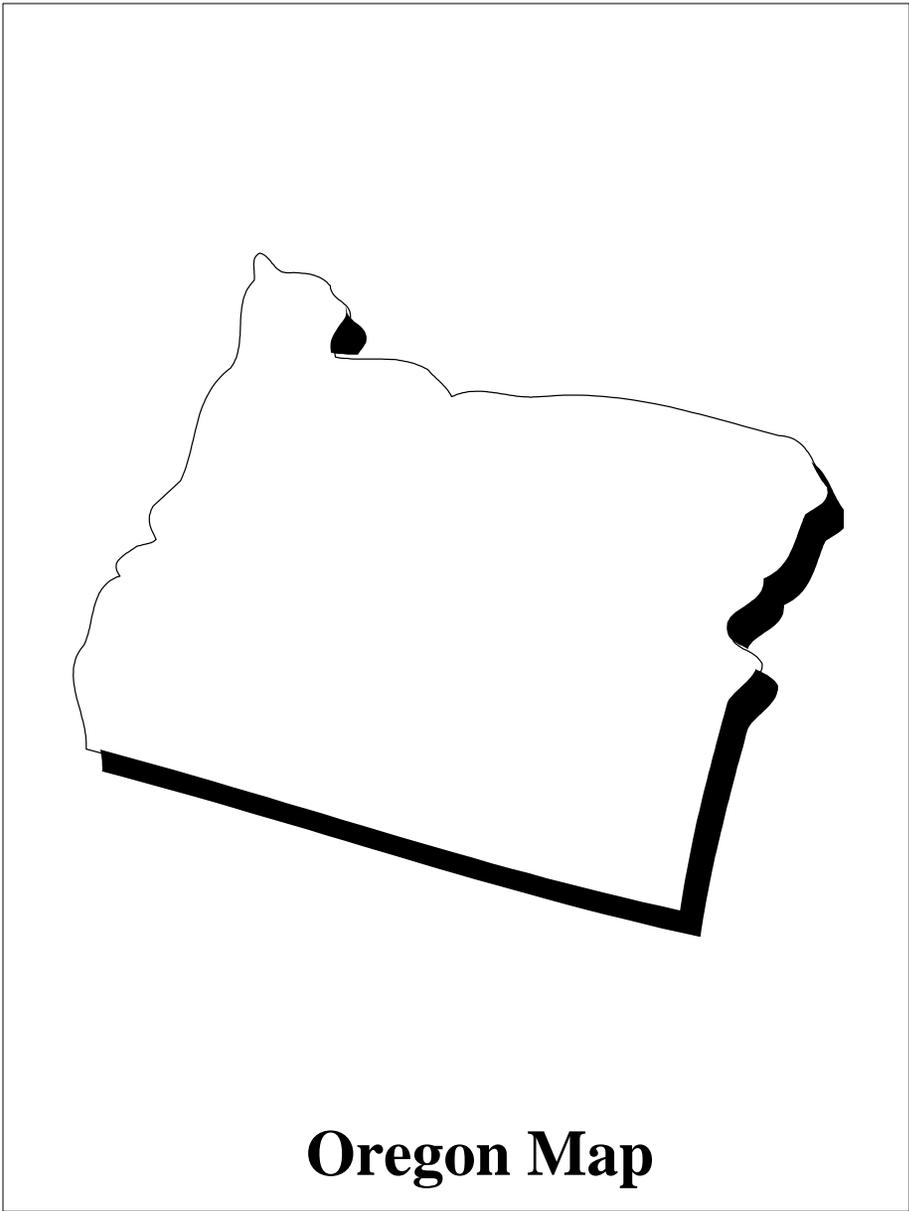
### Booklet #2

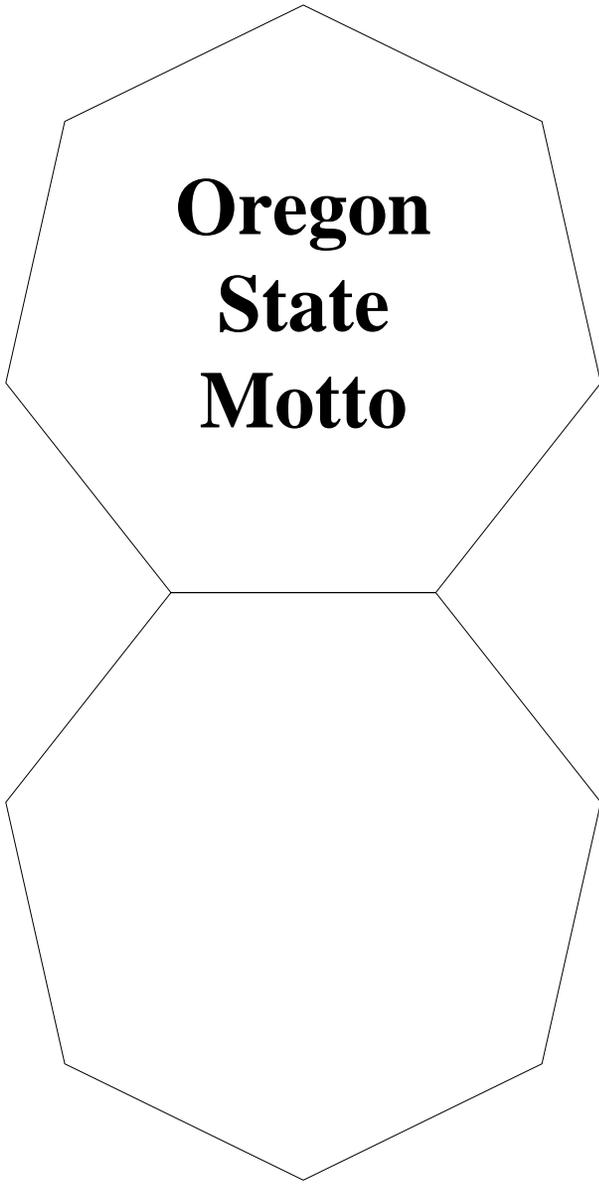
**\*Booklet Title:** Borders

**\*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."

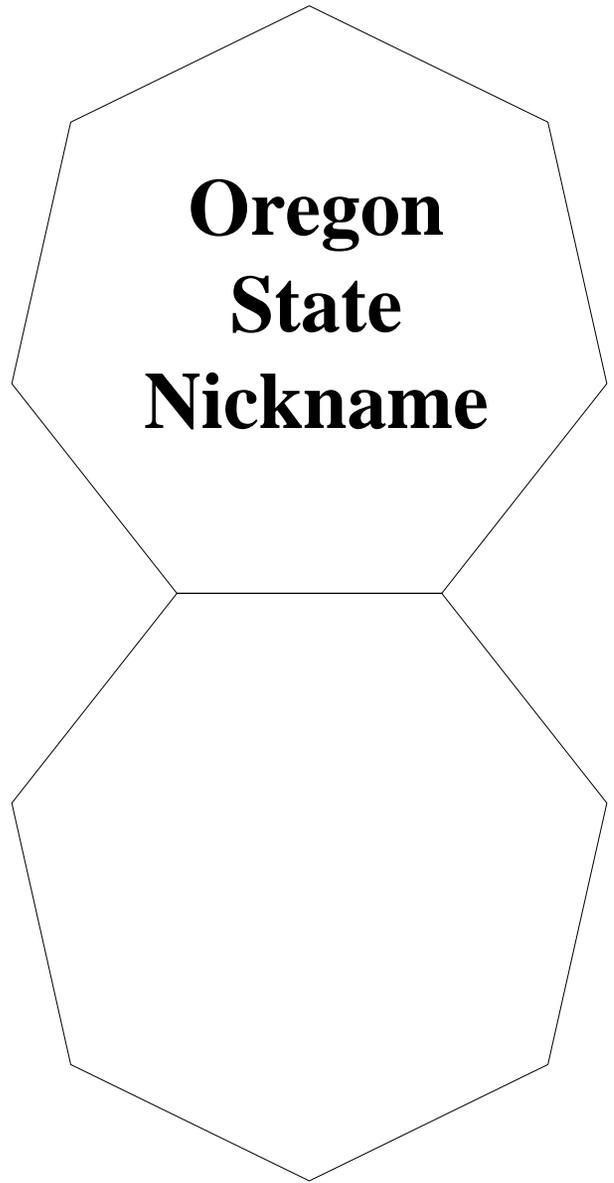
**\*Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

**\*\*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.





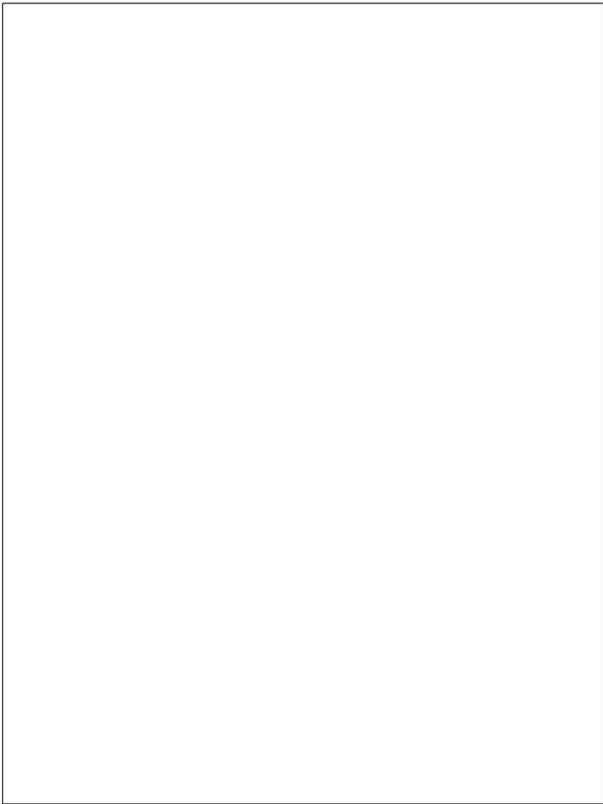
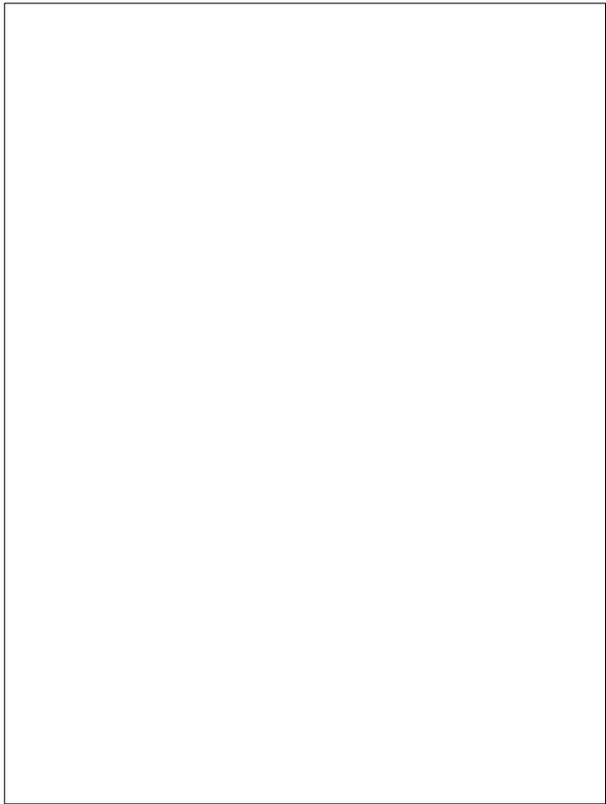
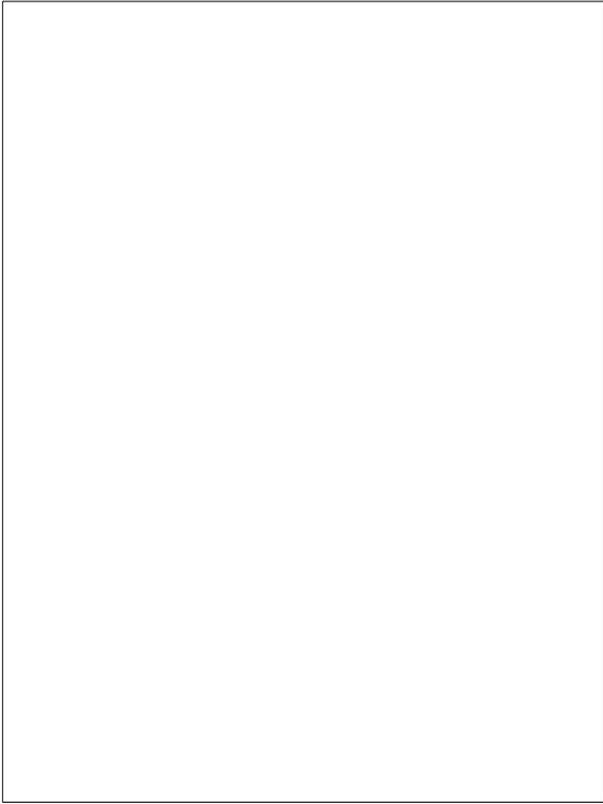
**Booklet # 6**

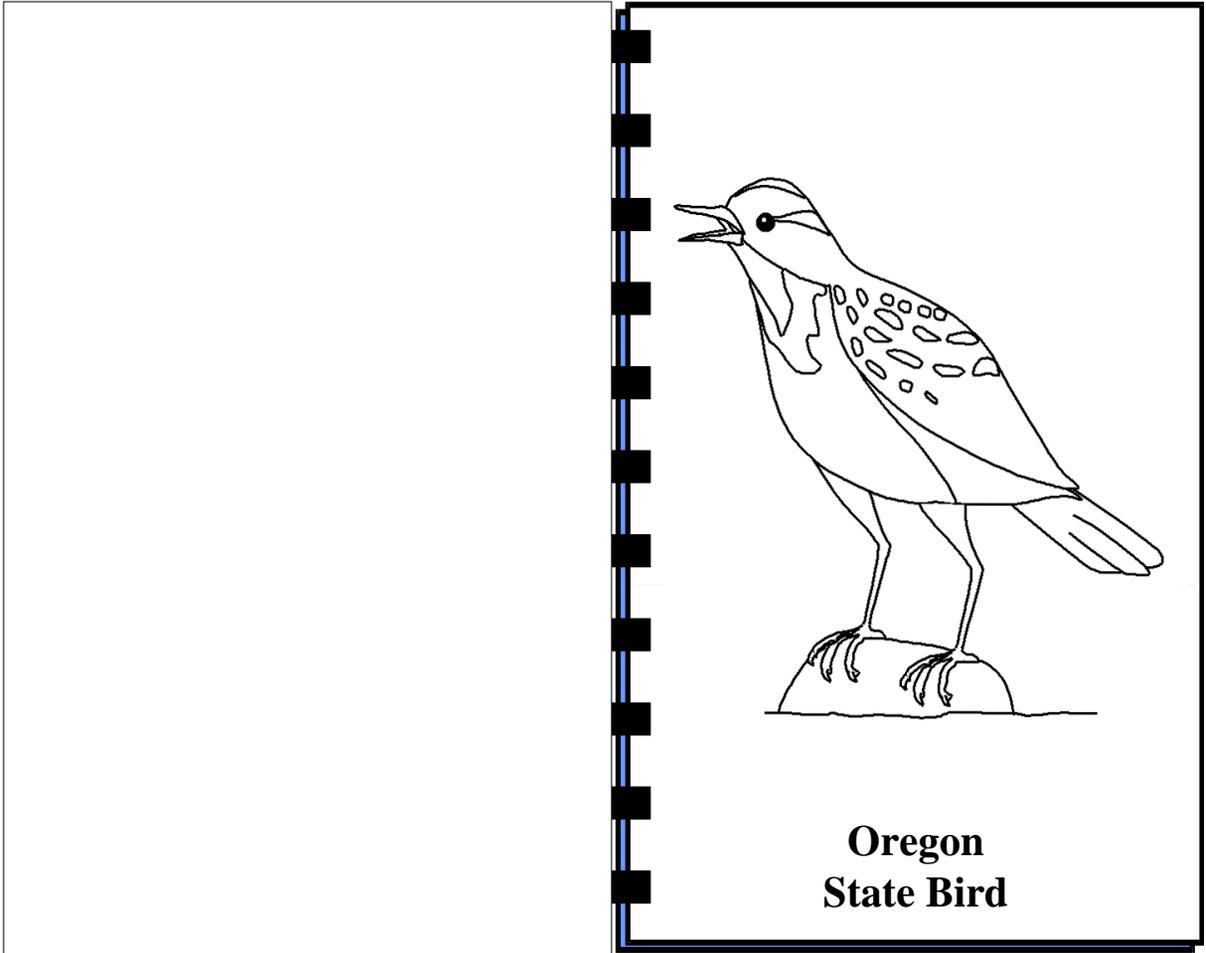


**Booklet # 7**

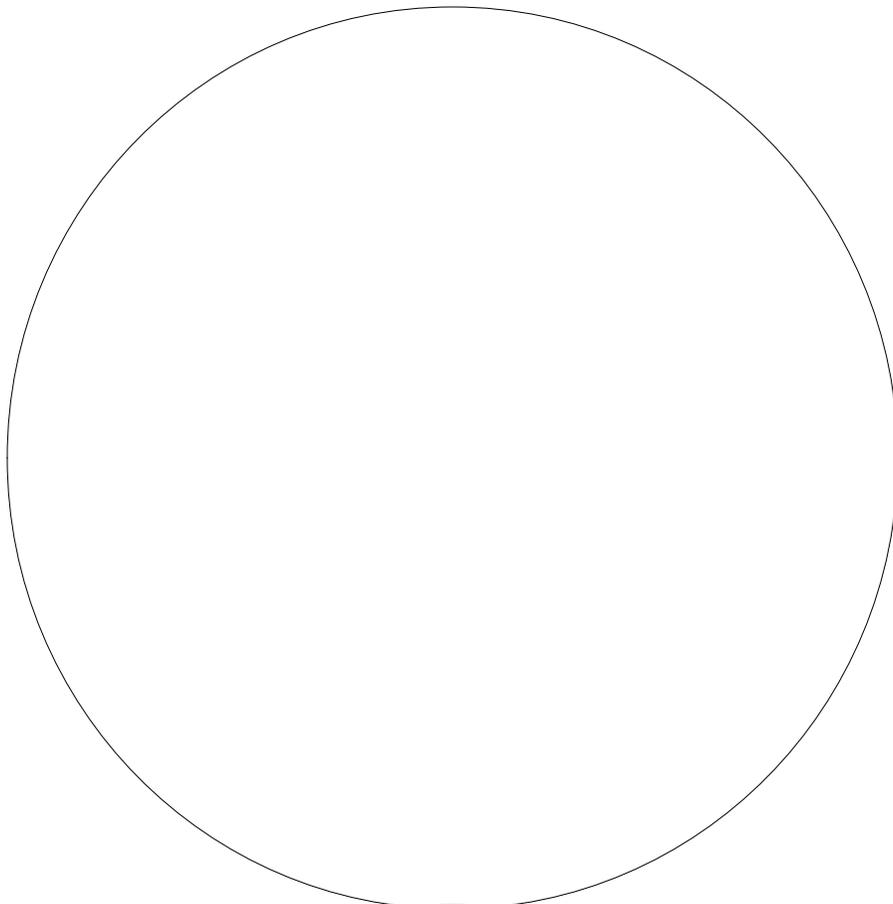


**Oregon  
State Flag**

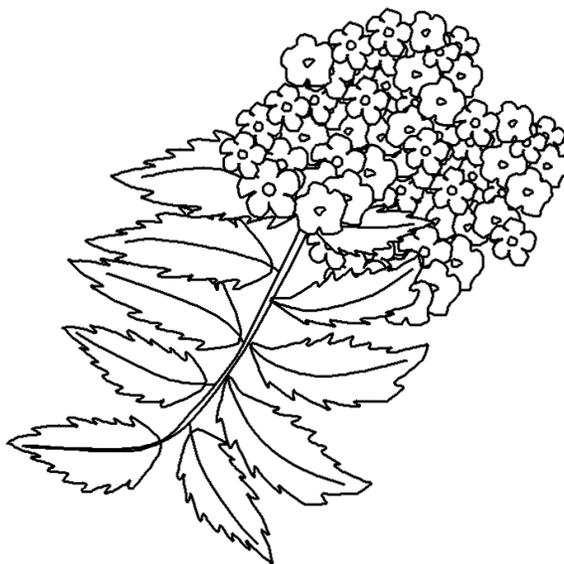




**Oregon  
State Bird**



**Oregon**



**State Flower**

# Oregon State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Oregon

The spectacular beauty of Oregon leaves no visitor untouched. The state is home to deep vast forests, volcanic peaks, fertile valleys, plateaus, and an incredibly rugged coastline. To stand on one of the cliffs overlooking the Pacific is awe-inspiring, and the irony of the name Pacific is obvious when the ocean thrashes the beaches and rocks below.



Crater Lake & Wizard Island,  
Crater Lake National Park

Oregon is home to the deepest lake in America. With a depth of 1,932 feet, Crater Lake is a sight not to be missed. Deep, deep blue on a brilliant day, surrounded by the evergreen forest, Crater Lake is a uniquely wondrous and beautiful piece of Oregon's gorgeous terrain.

The largest reserves of standing timber in the country contribute to Oregon's status as the leading producer of timber and plywood. The state has consistently attempted to balance the needs of the timber industry with environmental concerns.

## STATE NAME

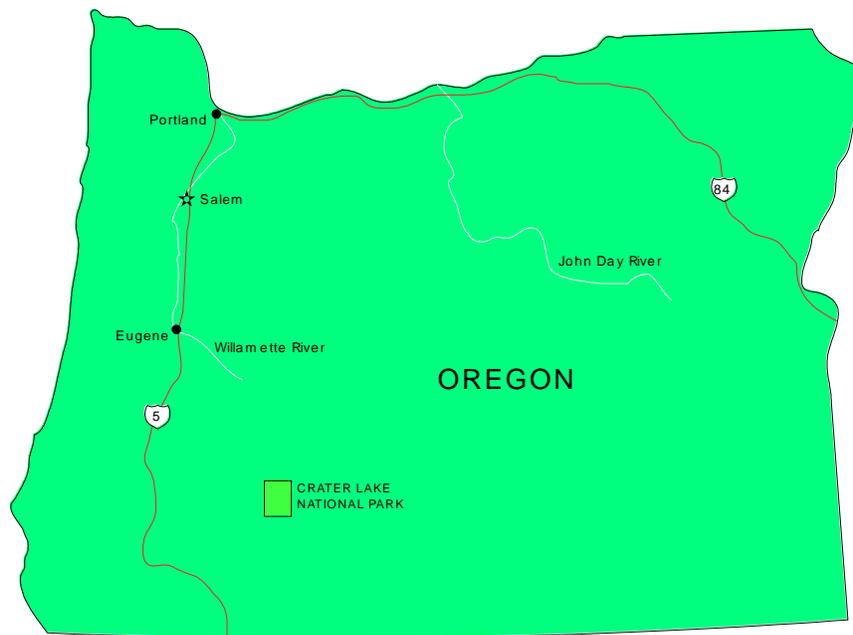
The origin of the name Oregon is not certain. One theory has it that the name comes from the French Canadian word "ouragan" meaning "storm" or "hurricane." It's thought that the Columbia River was at one time called "the river of storms" by Canadian fur traders plying their trade in the area.

Another suggestion is that the name of the state came from the Spanish word "orejon" meaning "big-ear." This was a term that was applied to many Indian tribes in the area.

A third idea suggests that the name of this state comes from the Spanish word "orégano" for the wild sage which grows so vigorously in eastern Oregon.

## STATE CITIZENS

People who live in Oregon or who come from Oregon are called Oregonians.



Map of Oregon – Capital, Major Cities and Rivers

## STATEHOOD

On February 14, 1859, Oregon was admitted into the Union, becoming our Nation's 33rd state.

## STATE CONSTITUTION

The Oregon Constitution was framed by a convention of 60 delegates chosen by the people. The convention met on the third Monday in August 1857 and adjourned on September 18 of the same year. On November 9, 1857, the Constitution was approved by the vote of the people of Oregon Territory. The Act of Congress admitting Oregon into the Union was approved February 14, 1859, and on that date the Constitution went into effect. Oregon still operates under its original (1857) constitution with approved/adopted amendments.

**PREAMBLE:** *We the people of the State of Oregon to the end that Justice be established, order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, do ordain this Constitution.*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

The government of the State of Oregon, like that of the United States, is divided into three branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

### *Executive Branch*

The head of the executive branch is the governor. The other elected constitutional offices are the secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, and labor and industries commissioner.

The governor is elected to a four-year term and is limited to two terms in office during any 12-year period. The governor must be a U.S. citizen, at least 30 years old, and an Oregon resident for three years before taking office.

- The governor provides leadership, planning and coordination for the executive branch of state government. He or she appoints many department and agency heads within the executive branch and appoints members to more than 200 policymaking, regulatory and advisory boards and commissions.
- The governor proposes a two-year budget to the Legislature, recommends a legislative program to each regular session and may also call special sessions. He or she reviews all bills passed by the Legislature and may veto measures he or she believes are not in the public interest.
- The governor chairs both the State Land Board, which manages state-owned lands, and the Progress Board, which sets strategic goals for Oregon.
- The governor directs state government's coordination with local and federal governments and is commander-in-chief of the state's military forces.
- The governor appoints judges to fill vacancies in judicial office, has extradition authority and may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons of criminal sentences.
- If the office of governor becomes vacant, the office passes, in order, to the secretary of state, state treasurer, president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives. There is no lieutenant governor in Oregon.

The secretary of state serves a four-year term and, if reelected, can hold office for two terms.

- As auditor of public accounts, the secretary examines and audits accounts of all publicly funded boards, commissions and agencies.
- As chief elections officer, the secretary interprets and applies state election laws and supervises all elections, local and statewide.
- As the chief records officer of the state, the secretary houses and provides access to the valuable, permanent records of state government through the Archives Division and provides storage for inactive state agency records through the State Records Center.
- Through the Corporation Division, the secretary keeps public record of businesses authorized to transact business in Oregon, nonprofit corporations, and trade and service marks.
- As a member of the State Land Board, the secretary shares responsibility with the governor and state treasurer in supervising the management of state-owned lands.
- The secretary of state is the custodian of the Seal of the State of Oregon and regulates Oregon notaries public.
- The secretary of state also publishes the Oregon Blue Book.

The treasurer serves a four-year term and, if reelected, can hold office for two terms.

- The treasurer serves as the chief financial officer for the state and is responsible for the prudent financial management of billions of taxpayer dollars.
- The treasurer also serves as the state's chief investment officer and has the duty of investing the moneys of the Public Employees Retirement Fund, the State Accident Insurance Fund, the Common School Fund and numerous smaller funds.

The attorney general is the chief legal officer of the State of Oregon and heads the Department of Justice and its six operating divisions. The term of office for attorney general is four years.

- The attorney general controls and supervises all court actions and legal proceedings in which the state of Oregon is a party or has an interest.
- The attorney general also has full charge and control of all legal business of all state departments, boards and commissions that require the services of legal counsel.
- The attorney general gives written opinions upon any question of law in which the state or any public subdivision may have an interest when requested by the governor, any state agency official or any member of the Legislature.

The labor and industries commissioner is chief executive of the Bureau of Labor and Industries. The term of the commissioner is four years.

- The commissioner enforces state laws prohibiting discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodation and vocational, professional and trade schools.
- The commissioner administers state laws relating to wages, hours of employment, basic working conditions, child labor and prevailing wage rates; and licenses certain industries to ensure quality professional services.
- The commissioner also oversees the state's registered apprenticeship-training system that gives workers the opportunity to learn a job skill while earning a living.

### *LEGISLATIVE BRANCH*

Oregon's Legislative Assembly is composed of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate consists of 30 members elected to four-year terms. Half of the Senate seats are up for election every two years. The House consists of 60 representatives elected to two-year terms. Except in cases of persons selected to fill vacancies, legislators are elected in even-numbered years from single-member districts. Election by single-member district means that each Oregonian is represented by one senator and one representative.

To qualify for a seat in the Legislature, one must be at least 21 years of age, a U.S. citizen, and reside in the legislative district for at least one year prior to election. Each chamber elects a presiding officer to oversee daily sessions and operations and perform other duties set by rule, custom and law. These officers are known as the president of the Senate and speaker of the House.

The primary functions of the Legislature are to enact new laws and revise existing ones, make decisions that keep the state in good economic and environmental condition and provide a forum for discussion of public issues. The latter function frequently occurs without enactment of any new laws.

The Legislature reviews and revises the governor's proposed budget and passes tax laws to provide needed revenue. The Oregon Constitution requires that the state must not spend money in excess of revenue.

The Legislature also influences executive branch decisions. Laws enacted by the Legislature, along with adoption of the budget, establish state policy that directs all state agency activity. The Senate confirms gubernatorial appointments to certain offices.

### *JUDICIAL BRANCH*

Oregon's judicial branch of government deliberates on civil, criminal and constitutional issues. Oregon judges review the actions of the executive and legislative branches of government for compliance with the Oregon Constitution. Oregon's court system is made up of three levels: Supreme Court of Oregon, Court Of Appeals, and Circuit Courts.

The Supreme Court of Oregon has seven justices elected by nonpartisan statewide ballot to serve six-year terms. Justices elected to the Supreme Court must be United States citizens and members of the Oregon State Bar and must have resided in the state three years. The members of the court elect one of their number to serve as chief justice for a six-year term.

The Court of Appeals was expanded to ten judges in 1977. Its judges, elected on a statewide, nonpartisan basis for six-year terms, must be United States citizens, members of the Oregon State Bar and qualified electors of their county of residence. The chief justice of the Supreme Court appoints a chief judge from among the judges of the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals has jurisdiction to review appeals of most civil and criminal cases and most state administrative agency actions. The exceptions are appeals in death penalty, lawyer and judicial disciplinary, and Oregon Tax Court cases, which go directly to the Oregon Supreme Court.

The Circuit Courts are the state trial courts of general jurisdiction. The circuit courts have juvenile jurisdiction in all counties except Gilliam, Morrow, Sherman and Wheeler, where the county court exercises juvenile jurisdiction except for termination of parental rights proceedings, over which the circuit courts have exclusive jurisdiction. The circuit courts also exercise jurisdiction in probate, adoptions, guardianship and conservatorship cases in all counties except Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Sherman and Wheeler.

Circuit court judges are elected on a nonpartisan ballot for a term of six years. They must be citizens of the United States, members of the Oregon State Bar, residents of Oregon at least three years and residents of their judicial district at least one year (except Multnomah County judges, who may reside within ten miles of the county). Since January 1, 2007, there are 173 circuit judges serving the 36 Oregon counties. The circuit judges are grouped in 27 geographical areas called judicial districts.

*Source: <http://bluebook.state.or.us/state/index.htm>*

## **TRIBAL GOVERNMENT**

Oregon tribal governments are separate sovereigns with powers to protect the health, safety and welfare of their members and to govern their lands. List of federally recognized Oregon Indian Tribes:

- Burns Paiute Tribe
- Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw
- Coquille Indian Tribe
- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
- Confederated Tribes of The Grand Ronde Community
- Klamath Tribes
- Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
- Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation

Tribal Government operates separately from Oregon 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 Oregon elect two people, like every other state, to represent them in the Senate and five people, based on Oregon's current population in the most recent federal census, to represent them in the House of Representatives.

## STATE SEAL

The state seal of Oregon displays a shield supported by 33 stars (Oregon was the 33rd state to join the Union). The seal is divided by a ribbon with the inscription “The Union” (adopted as Oregon's motto in 1957, but replaced in 1987 with “She Flies With Her Own Wings”).

Above the ribbon are the mountains and forests of Oregon, an elk with branching antlers, a covered wagon and ox team, the Pacific Ocean with a setting sun, a departing British man-of-war ship (a symbol of the departure of British influence in the region) and an arriving American merchant ship (a symbol of the rise of American power).

Below the ribbon are a sheaf of wheat, plow, and pickax (symbols of Oregon’s mining and agricultural resources). The crest of the seal is the American Eagle. Around the perimeter of the seal is the legend “State of Oregon 1859,” the year Oregon became a state.



## STATE CAPITAL (Salem)

Salem is the capital city of Oregon and the county seat of Marion County. It is located in the center of the Willamette Valley alongside the Willamette River, which runs north through the city. The river forms the boundary between Marion and Polk counties, and the city neighborhood of West Salem is in Polk County.

Salem was founded in 1842, became the capital of the Oregon Territory in 1851, and was incorporated in 1857. Salem is the third largest city in Oregon.



The Oregon State Capitol is the building housing the state legislature and the offices of the governor, secretary of state, and treasurer of the U.S. state of Oregon. It is located in the state capital, Salem.

The current building, constructed from 1936 to 1938, and expanded in 1977, is the third to house the Oregon state government in Salem.

Two former capitol buildings were destroyed by fire, one in 1855 and the other in 1935.

New York architects Trowbridge & Livingston conceived the current structure's Art Deco design, in association with Francis Keally. Much of the interior and exterior is made of marble. The Oregon State Capitol was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

The Public Works Administration, part of the U.S. government, partially financed construction, which was completed during the Great Depression, in 1938. The building was erected at a cost of \$2.5 million for the central portion of the building, which includes a dome of 166 feet (51 m). The wings, which doubled the floor space of the building to about 233,750 square feet (21,716 m<sup>2</sup>) were added later for \$12.5 million. The grounds outside the capitol building contain artwork, fountains, and flora, including the state tree (Douglas-fir) and state flower (Oregon-grape).

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon\\_State\\_Capitol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon_State_Capitol)

## STATE MOTTO

“Alis Volat Propriis” (Latin)

“She Flies With Her Own Wings” (English translation)

Oregon’s state motto, *She Flies With Her Own Wings*, was adopted in 1987.

## STATE FLAG



Oregon State Flag



Reverse of Oregon State Flag

Adopted in 1925, the flag is colored navy blue with gold lettering and symbols. Certain occasions demand a more formal version of the flag and so a "dress" or "parade" version of the flag is fringed in gold.

The flag face displays the words "STATE OF OREGON" above a gold shield surrounded by thirty-three stars. The stars represent Oregon as the thirty-third state to be admitted to the union. Below the shield, part of the state seal, is the date "1859" in gold numerals. This is the year that Oregon was admitted to the union.

Depicted on the shield, is a blazing sun setting over the Pacific Ocean, mountains, forests and a Conestoga wagon all representing the natural resources and splendor of Oregon and the early settlers to the territory. A plow, a sheaf of wheat and a pickax represent the early industry of the state; agriculture and mining. Two ships are shown; a British Man-of-War and an American trade vessel. The departing British ship and arriving American ship are said to represent that claim to the land was laid by both Great Britain and the United States at the same time. It is also said that the tack of the two ships represents the ascendance of American power in the western hemisphere. Another interpretation has the departure and arrival as representative of trade or commerce. This explanation would seem to ignore that the British vessel is a Man-of-War.

The crest of the shield is the American eagle. Also displayed is a banner with the words "The Union." The eagle and the banner express support for "The Union" that Oregon joined in 1859.

The reverse of the flag pictures Oregon's official state animal - the beaver. Oregon's nickname is *The Beaver State* (stemming from the early 19th century when fur hats were fashionable and Oregon's streams were an important source of beaver). Oregon's flag is the only state flag to have two different pictures on the front and back.

## STATE NICKNAMES

### *The Beaver State*

Oregon is called "The Beaver State" because of the association of beavers with the early history of the state and because of the admirable qualities of intelligence, industry, and ingenuity that are associated with this animal. The beaver is the official state animal and is displayed on the Oregon state flag.

### *The Web-foot State*

Anyone who's been to Oregon will surely understand that this nickname comes from the amount of rain that falls in the state, most of it in the western 1/3 of the state. Precipitation can average from 40 to more than 180 inches a year in some areas.

### *The Hard-Case State*

"The Hard-Case State" or "The Land of Hard Cases" was a nickname that was given to Oregon because of the hardships encountered by early settlers in the area.

### *The Sunset State*

Oregon was called "The Sunset State" because of its far west location. At the time Oregon joined the Union, in 1859, it was the most westerly of all the states. This position was lost when Washington joined the Union in 1889 and again when Alaska joined in 1949.

## STATE BIRD

The western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*) was chosen as the state bird of Oregon in 1927 by the state's school children in a poll sponsored by the Oregon Audubon Society.

The western meadowlark is a familiar songbird of open country across the western two-thirds of the continent. In the same family as blackbirds and orioles, adults are 8-11 inches long and have a black and white striped head; a long, pointed bill; yellow cheeks; bright yellow throat; and a distinctive black "V" on breast. The western meadowlark is often seen perched on fence-posts in grasslands and

