

Pennsylvania 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



Pennsylvania State History Lapbook
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Pennsylvania 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.

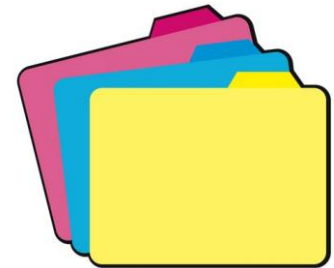
*** Printing:

*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?

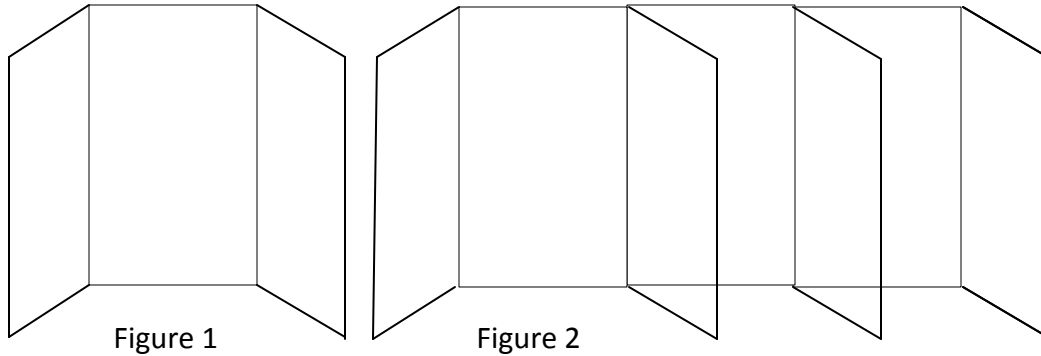
Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

- 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.

Pennsylvania State History Lapbook

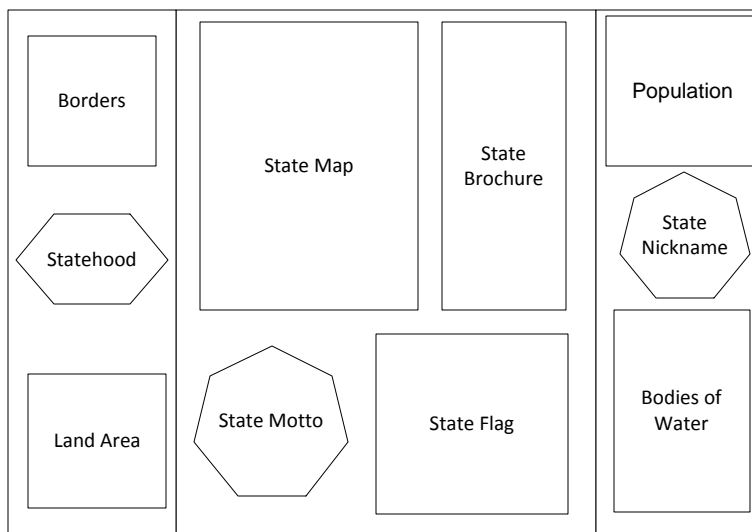
Base Assembly & Layout Guide

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).

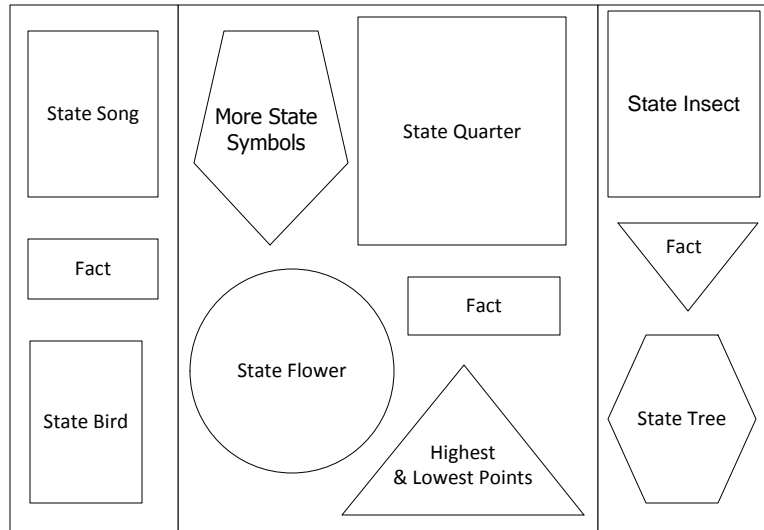


This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

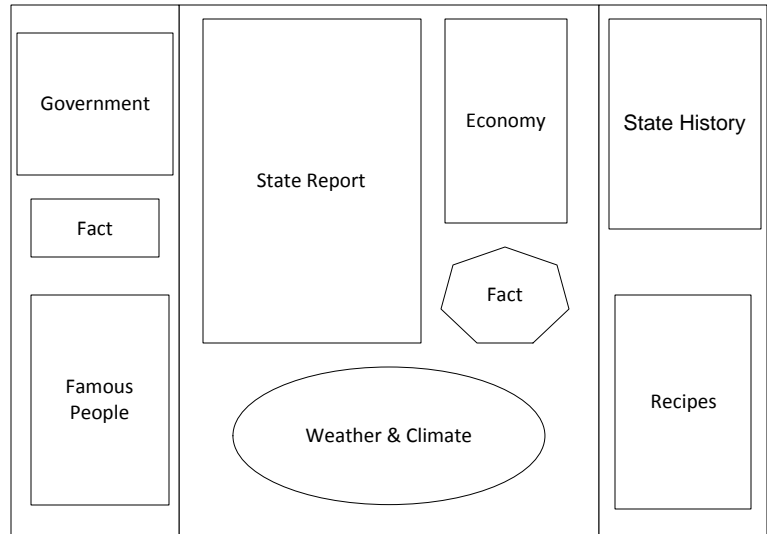
Inside of 1st Folder:



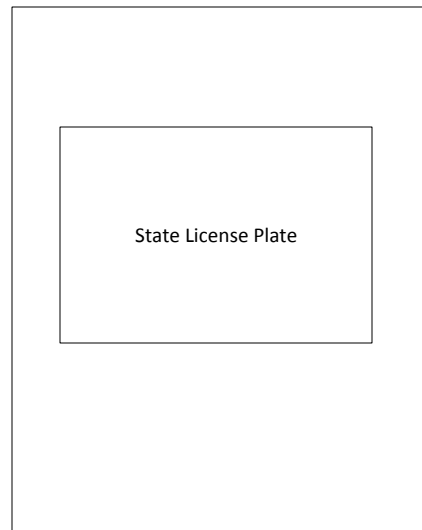
Inside of 2nd Folder:



Inside of 3rd Folder:

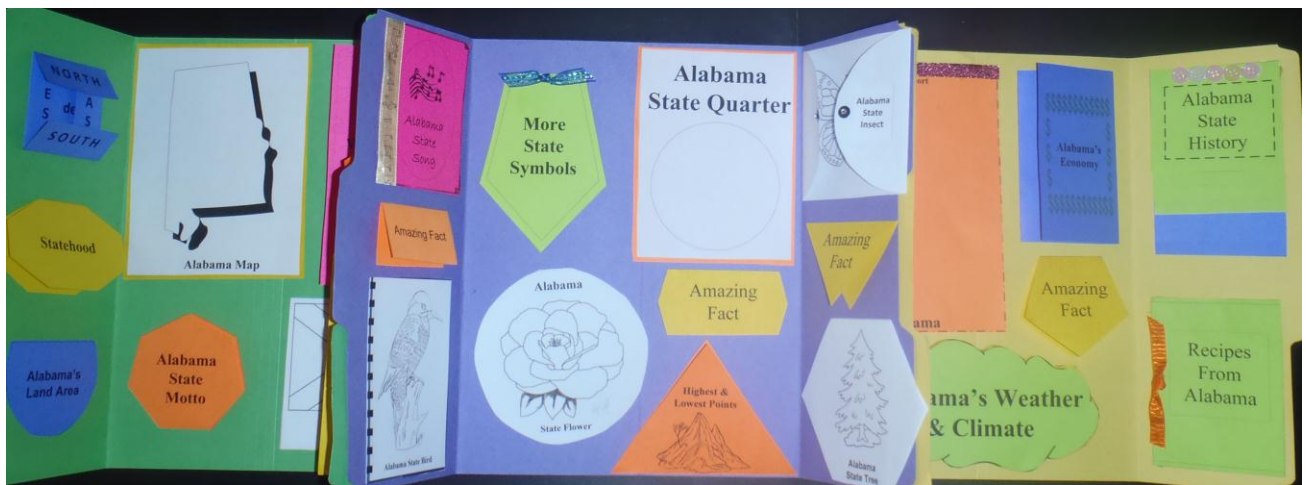


Back of 3rd Folder:



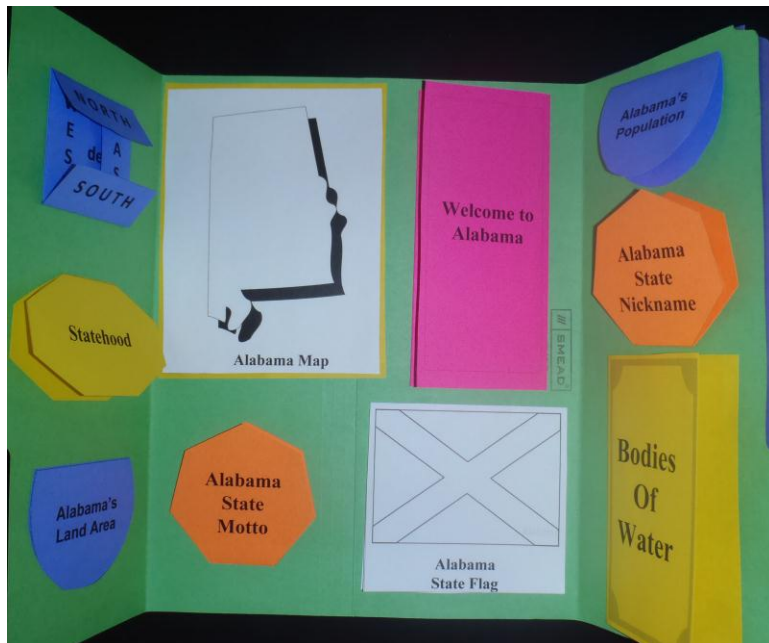
Below you will find pictures of a completed lapbook. This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!

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.



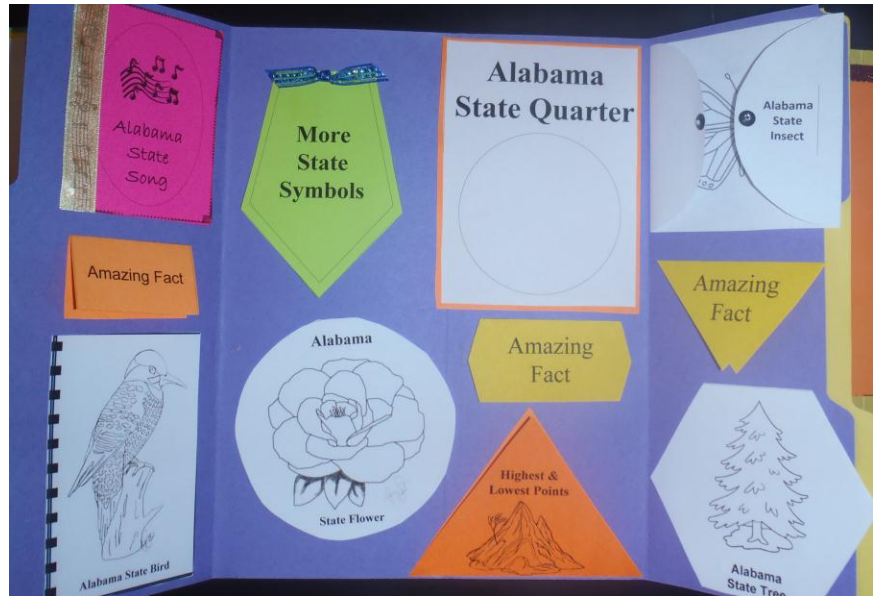
Folder #1

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

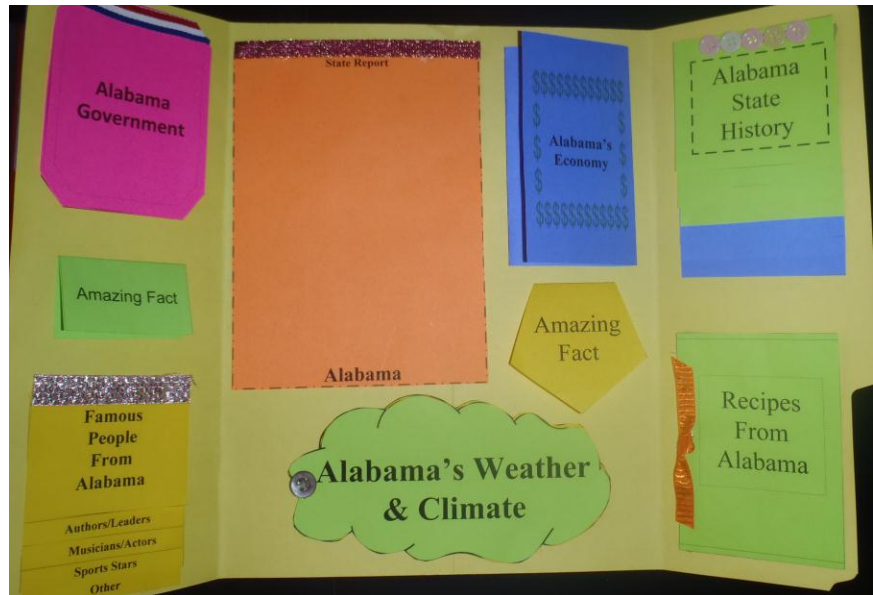


Folder #2

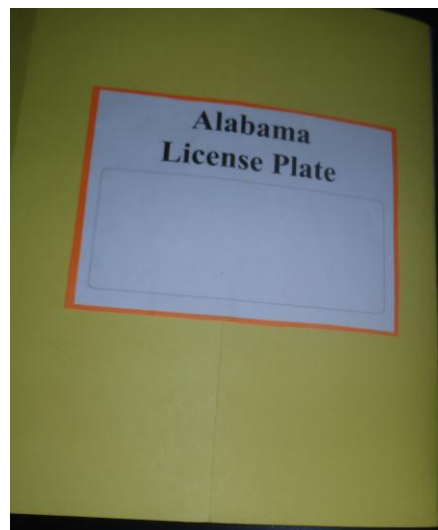
**Example is
Alabama, but
YOUR state will be
laid out in the
SAME way.**



Folder #3



Back of Folder #3



Pennsylvania 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.

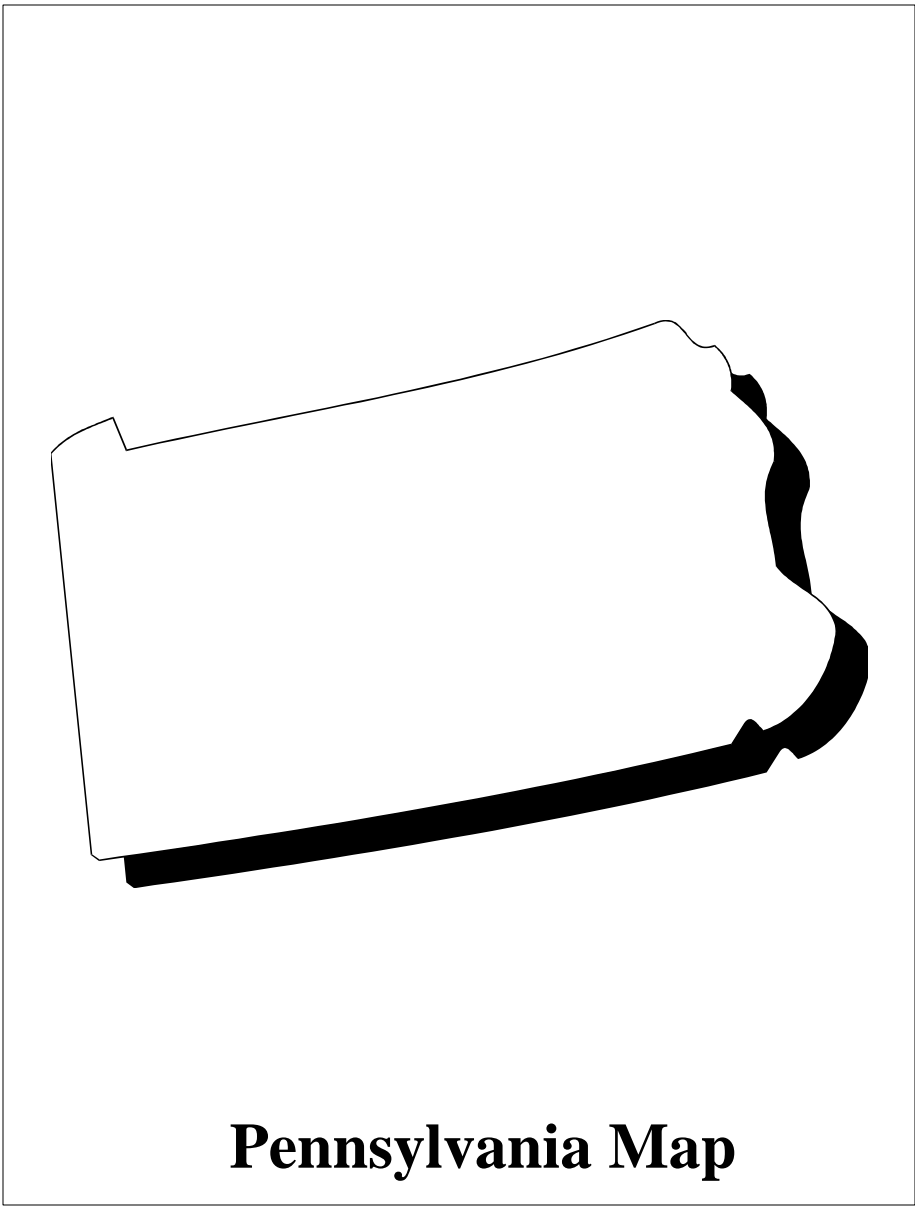
Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Borders

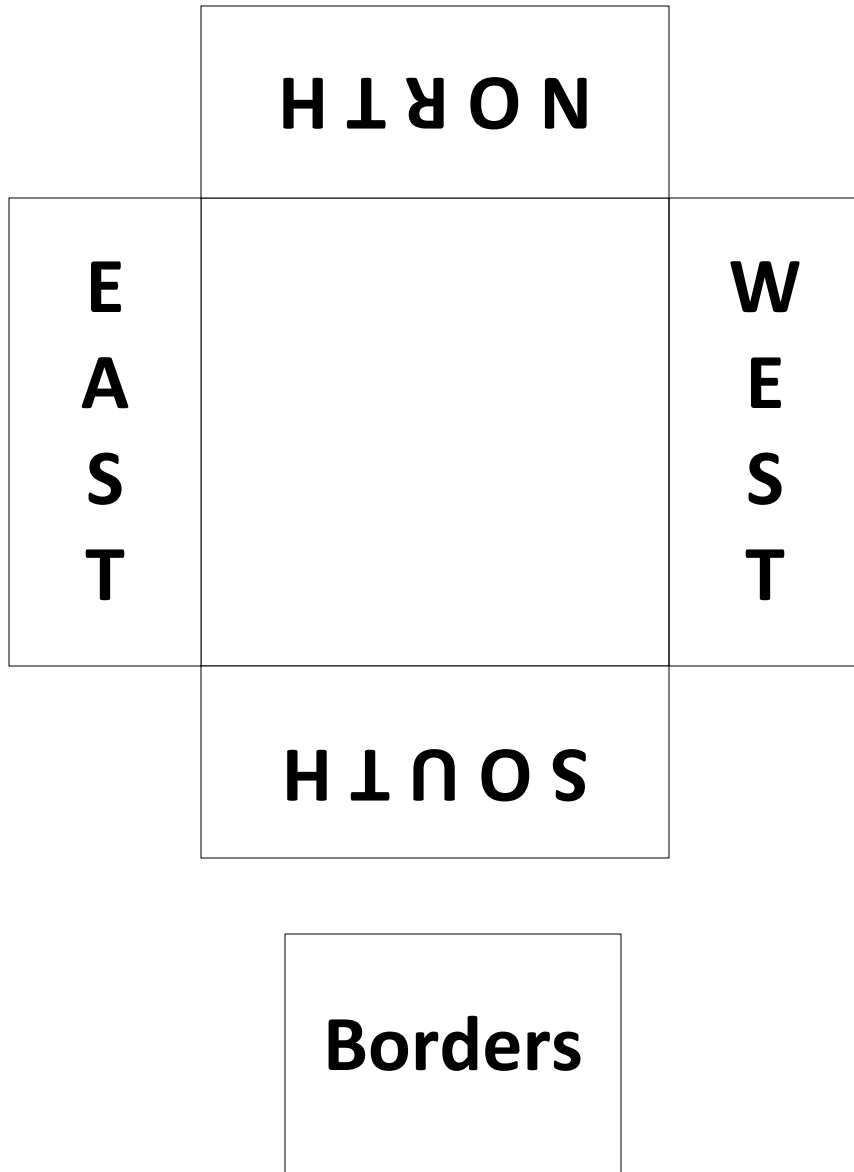
***Student Instructions:** In this booklet, you will write down what is found on the borders of the state that you are studying. It may be another state, several states, or it may be a body of water. Write the names on the inside of each direction's "flap."

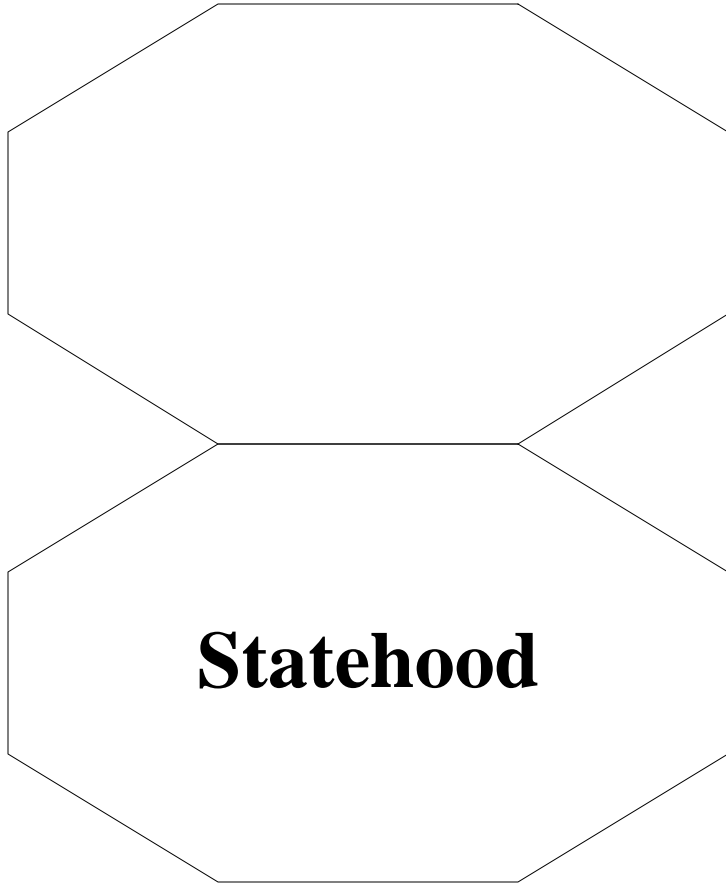
***Completed booklet will be glued into Folder #1** (See Layout)

****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.



Pennsylvania Map





Booklet # 4

**Pennsylvania
Population**

Booklet # 5

**Pennsylvania
Land Area**

Pennsylvania State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Pennsylvania

The name Pennsylvania was specified in the charter given to William Penn by England's Charles II in 1680. The Latin Sylvania meaning "woodlands" was added to Penn to create "Penn's woods."

People who live in Pennsylvania or who come from Pennsylvania are called Pennsylvanians.



Map of Pennsylvania – Capital, Major Cities and Rivers

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Welcome to Pennsylvania, the birthplace of independence and the Constitution. In 1681, when King Charles II granted William Penn, a Quaker, the vast tract of land that includes present-day Pennsylvania, the grant had strings attached: Penn was required to repay the king by sending him two beaver pelts a year!

Penn and the Quakers found refuge from religious persecution here, and the land became a haven for others too, including Mennonites and Amish. Primarily of German descent, these

“Pennsylvania Dutch” settled in and around Lancaster County. Adhering to a simple way of life, the Pennsylvania Dutch, still live in the state's tranquil farmland settings, shunning many of the conveniences of modern America in favor of slower, more peaceful ways. It is common to see a plodding horse and buggy on the state's country roads, driven by plainly-dressed people living a simpler, slower way of life.

Pennsylvania welcomes visitors with open arms, and boasts that over 5 million tourists a year come to the peaceful Lancaster County area to partake of a more relaxed lifestyle, beautiful landscapes, and charmingly hospitable people.

STATEHOOD

In 1787 the United States Constitution was drafted in Philadelphia. On December 12, 1787, Pennsylvania was the second state to ratify it and was admitted to the Union as the 2nd state.

STATE CONSTITUTION

The Pennsylvania Constitution is the foundation of Pennsylvania's state government. The first Constitution was adopted in 1776 and was a framework for the U.S. Constitution, which did not take effect until 1789.

The articles and amendments of the Pennsylvania Constitution compose the fundamental laws of the Commonwealth. It ensures basic rights to its citizens, outlines the structure of government, and provides the rules by which representatives are elected and how they conduct the business of the state.

PREAMBLE: *We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

The Pennsylvania State Capitol, in Harrisburg, is the seat of government for the U.S. state of Pennsylvania. The capitol houses the chambers for the Pennsylvania General Assembly and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as well as the offices of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor. It is also the main building of the Pennsylvania State Capitol Complex.

Like the United States, Pennsylvania's government is defined by their constitution. And, like the United States, Pennsylvania's government is comprised of three equal and independent branches. The legislative branch makes commonwealth laws, a responsibility carried out by the General Assembly. The executive branch administers commonwealth laws and is overseen by the Governor. And the judicial branch preserves the rule of law and guarantees citizens' rights by resolving disputes through the courts.

The executive branch of Pennsylvania government, consisting of both elected and appointed officials, is headed by the Governor, who holds the state's highest office. Citizens look to the

Governor as a leader who will set the agenda for state government, see that current problems are dealt with effectively and that plans for the future are put into place. The Constitution limits the office of the governor to two consecutive four year terms with no limit on how many total terms he or she may serve.

The Attorney General, Auditor General, and State Treasurer, all of whom are elected to administer agencies independent of the Governor, are also executive-branch officials. The Lieutenant Governor, an elected official, and the appointed members of the Governor's cabinet constitute the rest of the executive branch of government. Cabinet members manage the operations of state government agencies and provide their expertise as advisors to the Governor.

The Legislative branch, the Pennsylvania General Assembly, is bicameral and made up of the House of Representatives (lower House) and the Senate (upper House). The House of Representatives is the largest and oldest statewide organization in Pennsylvania, public or private. From the First Legislative District in Erie to the 203rd in Philadelphia, each member serves approximately 59,000 constituents. The House of Representatives has 203 members and is presided over by the Speaker of the House. Each representative serves for a period of two years, after which he or she must run for re-election. Pennsylvania state representatives are not subject to term limits.

The Senate, founded in 1791, remains as one of the vital components of Pennsylvania self-government. The Pennsylvania Senate is composed of 50 members, each representing a region of the Commonwealth with a constituent population of approximately 240,000 people. Each senator serves for a period of four years, after which he or she must run for re-election. Pennsylvania senators are not subject to term limits. The Senate is presided over by the President of the Senate, who is also the Lieutenant Governor.

The Judicial branch is made up of Pennsylvania's court system with every court in the commonwealth under the supervision of the state Supreme Court. The judicial system may be thought of as a pyramid, with the Supreme Court at the apex. Below it are the two appellate courts, Superior Court and Commonwealth Court, followed by the Courts of Common Pleas. The base of the pyramid is the minor judiciary of the community courts, district justices, the municipal and traffic courts of Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh's police magistrate courts.

The citizens of Pennsylvania depend on the judicial system to interpret and apply the laws of the Commonwealth. It is a great responsibility and a very important one in terms of maintaining order and justice in the state.

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 Pennsylvania elect two people, like every other state, to represent them in the Senate and 21 people, based on Pennsylvania's current population, to represent them in the House of Representatives.

STATE SEAL



Pennsylvania's 1776 Constitutional Convention authorized that a state seal should be established. A seal similar to today's Great Seal began to be used, and in 1790 the General Assembly officially recognized a Great Seal. In 1791, possession of the Great Seal passed from the Supreme Executive Council to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The central image on the seal is a crest containing a ship under full sail, a plow, and three sheaves of wheat.

These symbols represent the importance of commerce, labor, perseverance, and agriculture to the state's economy. On either side of the crest are a stalk of Indian corn and an olive branch, representing the state's recognition of its past and hopes for the future. Atop the shield an eagle proudly symbolizes the state's sovereignty. The outer ring of the seal bears the words "Seal of the State of Pennsylvania".

STATE CAPITAL (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Pennsylvania's Capitol is, first and foremost, a public building belonging to the citizens of the Commonwealth. It is also a priceless architectural and artistic treasure, a majestic symbol of history and power, and an icon of democracy and freedom.

The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2006.



The Capitol is the center of government and the busy crossroads of the Commonwealth. Within this magnificent Capitol are the House of Representatives, the Senate Chamber, the Governor's Office, and the main courtroom of the Supreme Court.

When President Theodore Roosevelt attended the dedication of the building on October 4, 1906, he said, "This is the handsomest building I ever saw." The Capitol was designed in the American Renaissance style by Philadelphia architect Joseph Huston (1866-1940), who envisioned the building as a "Palace of Art."

Built and furnished at a cost of \$13 million, the Capitol features paintings, stained glass and furnishings by some of the best artisans of the day. The building incorporates various Renaissance designs in some of its largest rooms: Italian in the House Chamber, French in the Senate Chamber, and English in the Governor's Reception Room. It also reflects Greek, Roman and Victorian influences in its art and ornamentation. Throughout the building, Huston blended the various styles with motifs featuring Pennsylvania's achievements in labor, industry and history, making the Capitol uniquely American. Its five-story exterior is faced with handsome Vermont granite, and the roof is composed of green glazed terra cotta tile.

The Capitol's centerpiece is a spectacular 272-foot, 52 million-pound dome inspired by Michelangelo's design for St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Following its completion, the building was the tallest structure between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for 80 years. While the building has been modernized over time, efforts to blend form and function continue today, and a special Capitol Preservation Committee ensures that as the building evolves, the artistic elements are never lost.

The seat of Pennsylvania's government continues to inspire visitors with its wealth of art, its outstanding architecture, and its strong connection to the vision of the Commonwealth's founder, William Penn, who sought to establish a land that would be governed by just laws and tolerant of all religious faiths.

CAPITOL HISTORY

Since the Commonwealth's founding in 1682, Pennsylvania's capitals have been located in the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster and Harrisburg. William Penn chose Philadelphia as the capital of his colony because of its prime shipping location on the Delaware River. The city was the center of politics, wealth and trade in the 1700s.

For its first five decades, Pennsylvania's Legislature had no official meeting place. Members assembled in the Philadelphia area wherever space could be found – in homes, town halls and schools. As the colony increased in population, the Assembly became too large for meeting in the homes of Governors and other spaces. A separate State House would provide a permanent place for the Colonial Assembly, Provincial Council and Supreme Court to meet.

Independence Hall – Philadelphia

In 1729, the Pennsylvania Assembly voted to appropriate \$21,000 for building a State House in Philadelphia. In 1732, construction began on Independence Hall, located on Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. It was designed and personally financed by Andrew Hamilton, who was Speaker of the House in 1729–32 and 1734–38. Hamilton drew a plan and hired

Edmund Woolley and Ebenezer Tomlinson as the master builders. The building was not completely finished and decorated until 1748.

After the outside of the State House was completed in 1741, it was difficult to locate on the Philadelphia skyline. Although the building was larger than any other in the city, it was only slightly taller than the houses around it and made of the same materials. To make the building more prominent, the Legislature decided in 1750 to add a bell tower that looked like an enlarged version of a church steeple.

Liberty Bell



Celebrating the House of Representatives as America's oldest, freely-elected Legislature, Speaker Isaac Norris II inscribed and installed the Liberty Bell in the tower at Independence Hall in 1753. This was a generation before the Declaration of Independence was signed in the House Assembly Room of Independence Hall. The bell, originally made in England, cracked while being tested before it was placed in the tower. The bell was cast by Philadelphia brass founders John Pass and John Stow. It is America's treasured symbol of independence and can be seen in Philadelphia.

Temporary Quarters - Lancaster's Courthouse

As the state's western settlements grew, a more accessible location was needed and so the House, after 63 years, and with a new state Senate, departed Independence Hall in 1799 for temporary quarters in Lancaster's Courthouse. The Legislature took the inkstand to Lancaster and then returned it to Philadelphia before the country's centennial in 1876 when it was put on permanent display.

As a result of the state constitution of 1790, Pennsylvania became a bicameral (two-house) Legislature and Independence Hall had been built to accommodate only one. Furthermore, many Legislators were from distant rural areas and small towns. When the yellow fever epidemic of the 1790s became particularly bad in Philadelphia, Representatives from outlying districts refused to enter the city. The General Assembly stayed in Lancaster until moving to Harrisburg in 1812.

Harrisburg Named Capital

The state Legislature passed an Act in 1810 that made the borough - now city - of Harrisburg, on the banks of the Susquehanna River, the state capital effective in October of 1812. The Assembly met in the Dauphin County Courthouse while Legislators debated where, when and how to build a new Capitol. Actual construction of the new Capitol building began at noon on May 31, 1819, when the cornerstone was laid. The Capitol was finished on January 2, 1822, at a cost of about \$135,000. For 75 years, the Legislature was housed within the "Colonial" Capitol, designed and built by English-born Stephen Hills. During this busy time the Legislature enacted the nation's