

Virginia 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



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



ISBN #

Ebook: 978-1-61625-488-9

CD: 978-1-61625-486-5

Printed: 978-1-61625-487-2

Assembled: 978-1-61625-489-6

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.



Virginia 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.

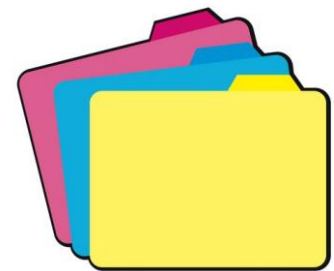
*** Printing:

*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.

Virginia 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).

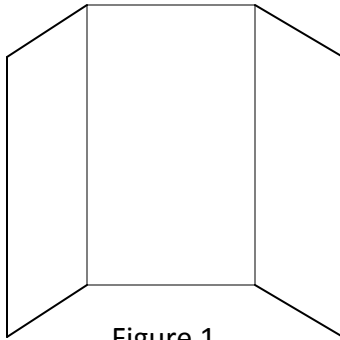


Figure 1

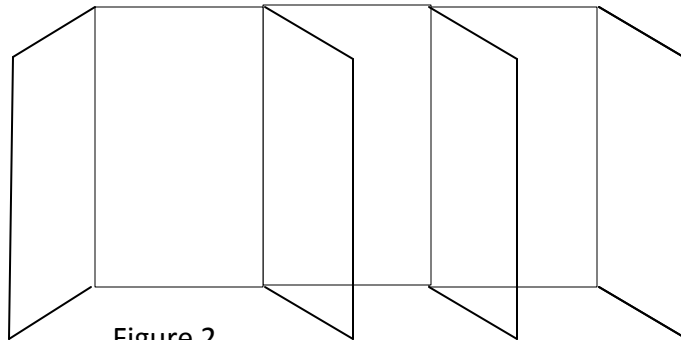
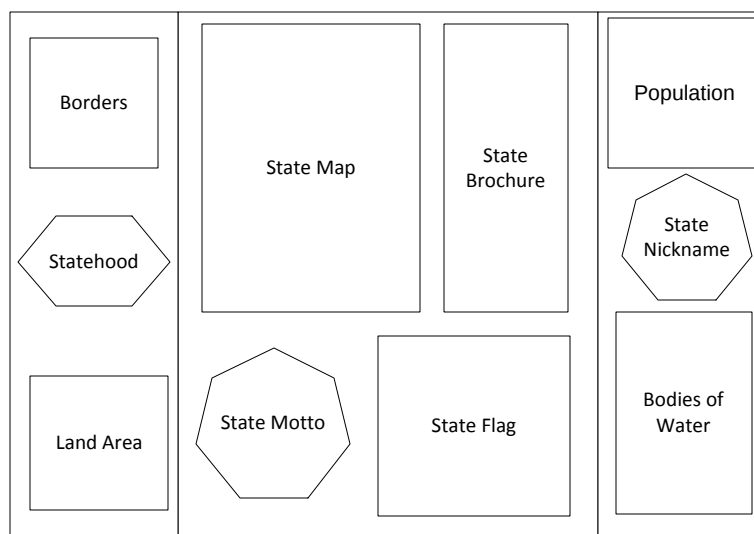


Figure 2

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

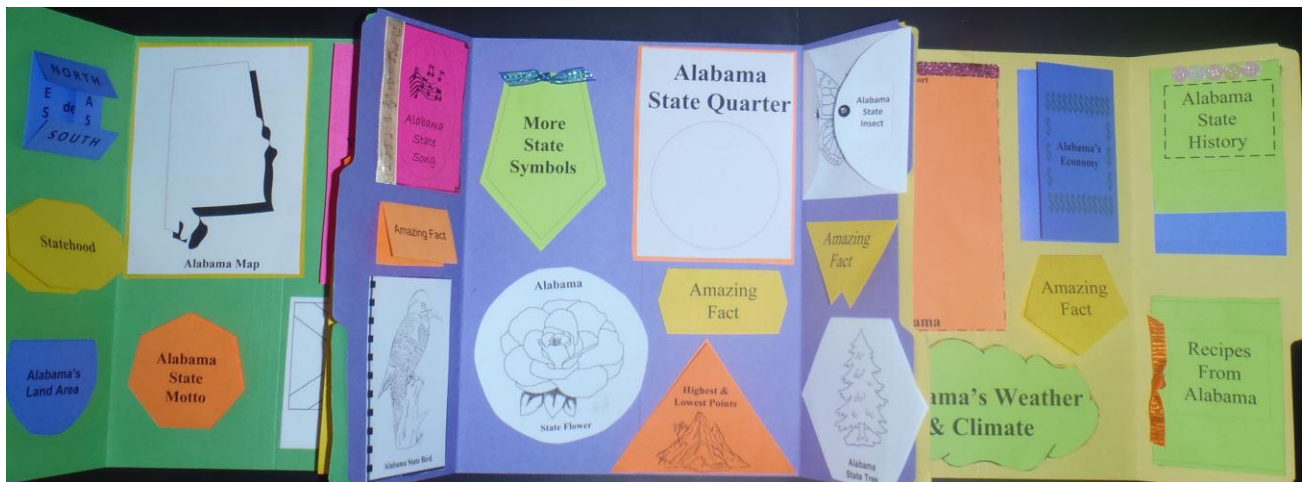
Back of 3rd Folder:

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.



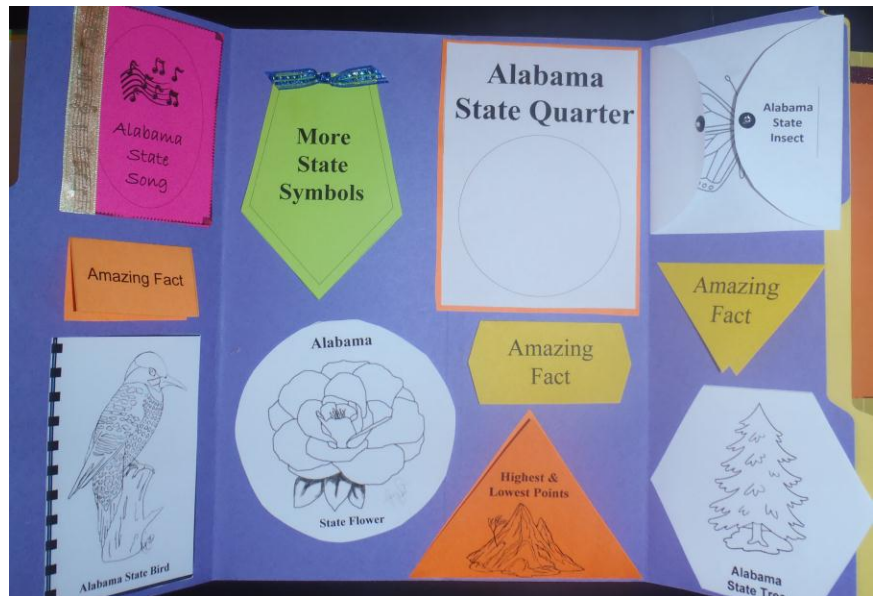
Folder #1

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

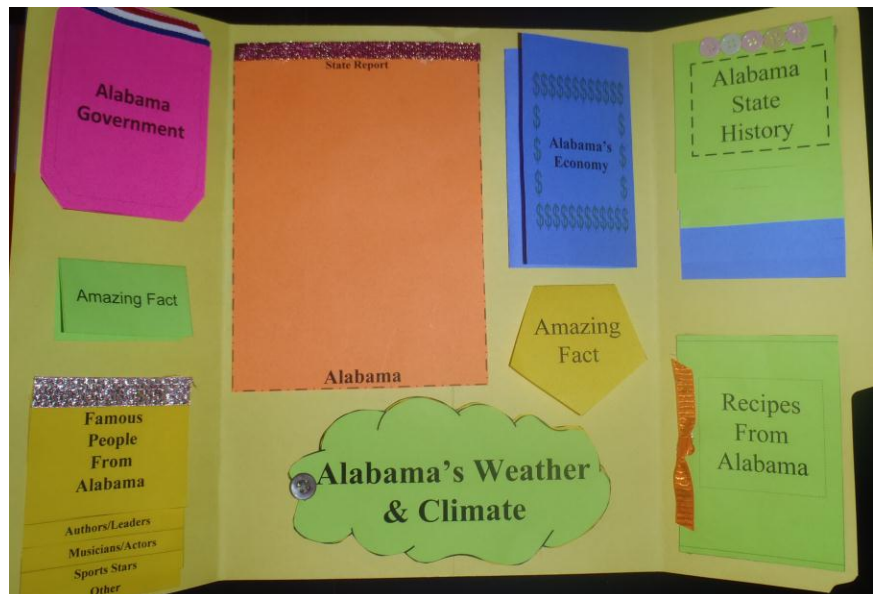


Folder #2

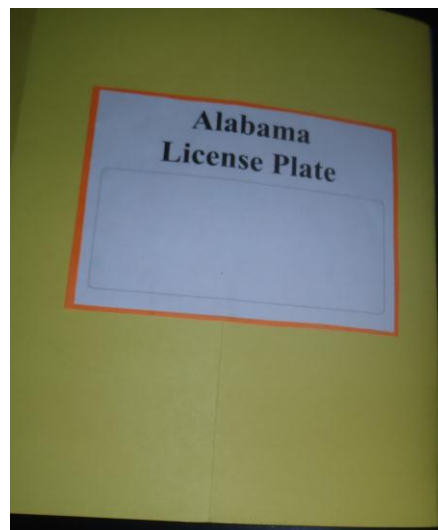
**Example is
Alabama, but
YOUR state will be
laid out in the
SAME way.**



Folder #3



Back of Folder #3



Virginia 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.

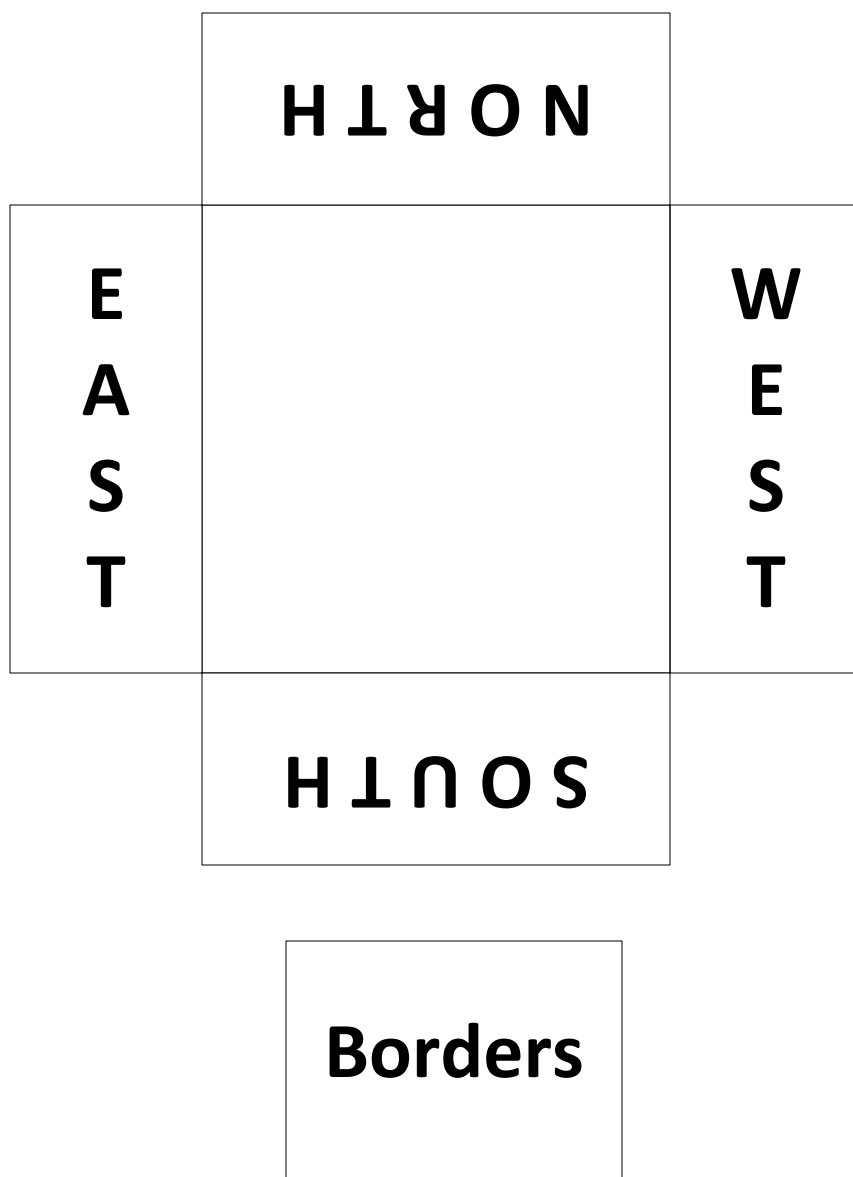
Booklet #2

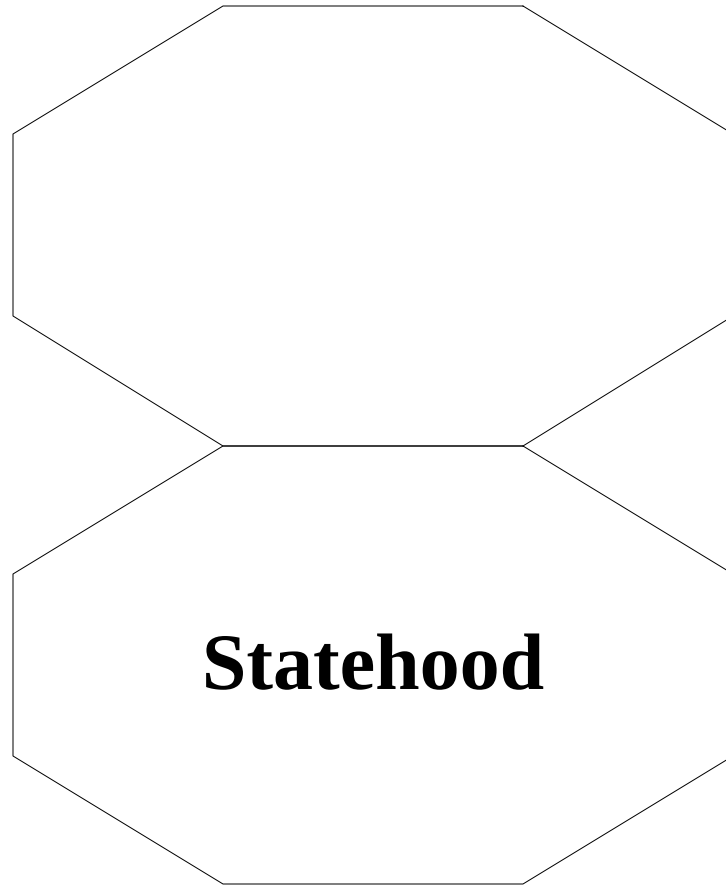
***Booklet Title:** Borders

***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 # 4

**Virginia
Population**

Booklet # 5

**Virginia
Land Area**

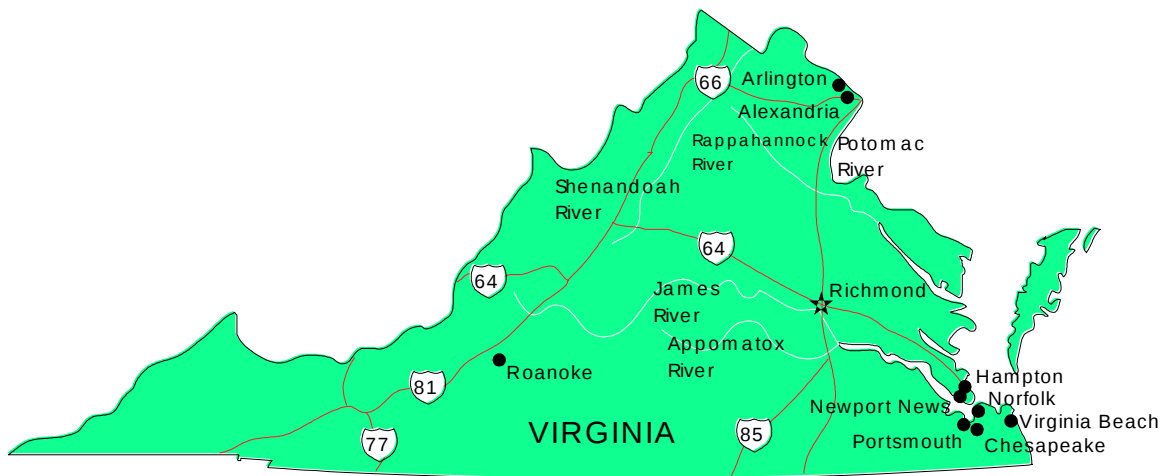
Virginia State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Virginia

Virginia was named to honor Queen Elizabeth of England often referred to as the "Virgin Queen."

People who live in Virginia or who come from Virginia are called Virginians.



Map of Virginia – Capital and Major Rivers

STATEHOOD

On June 25, 1788, Virginia became the 10th state to be admitted into the Union.

COMMONWEALTH

You will often hear Virginia called the Commonwealth of Virginia. This doesn't mean Virginia 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 Virginia, three other states - Kentucky, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania - use the term common-wealth as part of their official names.

The first use of commonwealth in Virginia was early in its history. One reason given by Governor George Yeardley for authorizing the first General Assembly meeting at James-town in 1619 was "for the better establishing of a commonwealth here." From 1649 to 1660, England and Virginia did not have a king. Instead, the Puritans ruled under a Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell. The government was called the Commonwealth of England. This commonwealth ended when King Charles II reclaimed the throne in 1660.

In Colonial times, Virginia was officially known as the Colony and Dominion of Virginia. When the 13 colonies broke ties with the British Crown during the Revolution, the old name was no longer suitable. The delegates to the convention in Williamsburg, when the first Constitution of Virginia was adopted on June 29, 1776, used common-wealth as the name for the new form of government. It is very likely they had in mind the Puritans' rebellion against the Crown in England more than 100 years earlier. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts also chose to be called commonwealths after independence from Great Britain. The other 10 former colonies took the name "state," the term used in the Declaration of Independence. Kentucky was once part of Virginia. When Kentuckians joined the Union as the 15th state in 1792, it kept the name commonwealth.

There are several other uses of the word "commonwealth" in the world today. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is not a state, but a territory. In this case, commonwealth refers to the free association with the United States chosen by the Puerto Rican people. The Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary association of Great Britain and about 50 countries that were once part of the British Empire. Some of these nations, including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Bahamas, Jamaica and other Caribbean islands, still recognize the British monarch as their official head of state. After the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russia and other former Soviet republics formed the Commonwealth of Independent States, a loose alliance set up to handle certain matters of mutual interest among these newly independent countries.

STATE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia is the document that establishes and describes the duties, powers, structure and function of state government and the basic rights of the citizens of the U.S. Commonwealth of Virginia. Like all other state constitutions, it is supreme over Virginia's laws and acts of government, though it may be superseded by the United States Constitution and U.S. federal law.

The original Virginia Constitution of 1776 was enacted in conjunction with the Declaration of Independence by the first thirteen states of the United States of America. Virginia was the first state to adopt its own constitution. There have been six major revisions to the Virginia Constitution, in 1830, 1851, 1864, 1870, 1902, and 1971. The 1971 revised Virginia Constitution is currently in effect. These new constitutions have been part of, and in reaction to, periods of major regional, racial or social upheaval in Virginia.

STATE GOVERNMENT

The Virginia state government is made up of three separate branches of state government – Executive Branch, Legislative Branch, and Judicial Branch and is regulated by the Virginia State Constitution.

The Executive branch of government has sole authority and responsibility for the daily administration of the state bureaucracy. It is not supposed to make laws (the role of the legislature), or interpret them (the role of the judiciary). While the legislative and executive branches often work together on shaping proposed legislation, the role of the executive branch is to enforce the law as written by the legislature and interpreted by the judicial system.

As chief executive, the governor has extensive financial control, broad powers of appointment, and authority over the entire organization and administration of the executive branch. With ready access to the public, the governor has extensive opportunity to focus attention on operations or proposals and to influence public opinion.

The Legislative Branch is composed of the General Assembly and its supporting commissions and divisions. The General Assembly, officially the name of the State Legislature, dates from the establishment of the House of Burgesses at Jamestown in 1619. Now, the General Assembly is composed of a Senate and a House of Delegates which has the power to: levy taxes; enact laws not specifically prohibited by the state or federal constitution; confirm the Governor's appointments of state agency heads and board members; approve the budget; elect State Supreme Court Justices, Court of Appeals, Circuit and District Court Judges and the members of the Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission; and elect the Auditor of Public Accounts, the commissioners of the State Corporation Commission, and members of the Virginia Workers' Compensation Commission.

The General Assembly meets annually, beginning on the second Wednesday in January, for 60 days in even-numbered years and for 30 days in odd numbered years, with an option to extend the annual session for a maximum of 30 days. There are 40 Senators, who serve a term of four years. There are 100 Delegates, who serve a term of 2 years

The aim of the Judicial Branch is to assure that disputes are resolved justly, promptly, and economically through a court system unified in its structures and administration.

This system is comprised of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Court of Appeals of Virginia, circuit courts in thirty-one judicial circuits, general district and juvenile and domestic relations district courts in thirty-two districts, and magistrates in offices in thirty-two districts.

The administrative office of the courts, known in Virginia as the Office of the Executive Secretary, supports the administration of the court system under the direction of the Chief Justice and the Executive Secretary.

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 Virginia elect 2 people, like every other state, to represent them in the Senate and 11 people, based on Virginia's current population, to represent them in the House of Representatives.

STATE SEAL

The great seal of the Commonwealth was adopted by the Virginia's Constitutional Convention on July 5, 1776. Its design was the work of a committee composed of George Mason, George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, and Robert Carter Nicholas. George Wythe was probably the principal designer taking its theme from ancient Roman mythology.



The original design was never properly cast and a number of variations came into use. Attempting to legislate uniformity, the General Assemblies of 1873 and 1903 passed acts describing the seal in detail. In 1930, a committee was named to prepare an "accurate and faithful description of the great seal of the Commonwealth, as it was intended to be by Mason and Wythe and their associates." The committee set forth the official design in use today, which is essentially the design adopted by the Virginia's Constitutional Convention of 1776.

The obverse side of the great seal depicts the Roman goddess Virtus representing the spirit of the Commonwealth. She is dressed as an Amazon, a sheathed sword in one hand, and a spear in the

other, and one foot on the form of Tyranny, who is pictured with a broken chain in his left hand, a scourge in his right, and his fallen crown nearby, implying struggle that has ended in complete victory. Virginia's motto, *Sic Semper Tyrannis* (Latin for "Thus Always to Tyrants"), appears at the bottom.

On the reverse side of the seal are the three Roman goddesses, *Libertas* (Liberty) in the center holding a wand and pileus in her right hand, *Aeternitas* (Eternity) with a globe and phoenix in her right hand, and *Ceres* (Fruitfulness) with a cornucopia in her left hand and an ear of wheat in her right. At the top is the word *Perservando* (Latin for "by Persevering"). A border of Virginia creeper encircles the designs on each side.

Official colors were established by the Art Commission in 1949 and a water color, the only official model for flag makers and stationers, hangs in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is designated by the Code of Virginia as the keeper of the great seal. The great seal of the Commonwealth is affixed to documents signed by the governor and intended for use before tribunals and for purposes outside the jurisdiction of Virginia

STATE CAPITAL (Richmond, Virginia)



The Virginia Capitol is a living landmark to American self-government. Since 1788, it has been home to the General Assembly, the oldest legislature continuously operating in the Western Hemisphere. Designed by Thomas Jefferson, the Capitol was the first public building in the New World constructed in the Monumental Classical style; it has served as a prototype for countless capitols, courthouses, municipal buildings, and even churches and residences for more than 200 years.

For detailed information about the state capitol buildings, present and past, visit:
<http://www.virginiacapitol.gov/index.php?p=time>

STATE MOTTO

"Sic Semper Tyrannis" (Latin)

Thus Always to Tyrants (English translation)

Virginia's state motto was adopted as an element of its official seal. The Virginia State Motto, adopted in 1776, appears on the State Seal, symbolizing victory over tyranny.