

Vermont 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



Vermont 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.



Vermont 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.

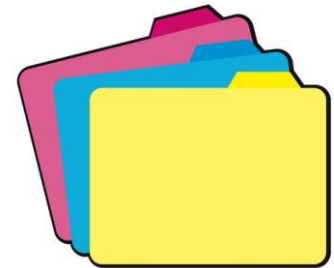
*** Printing:

*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?

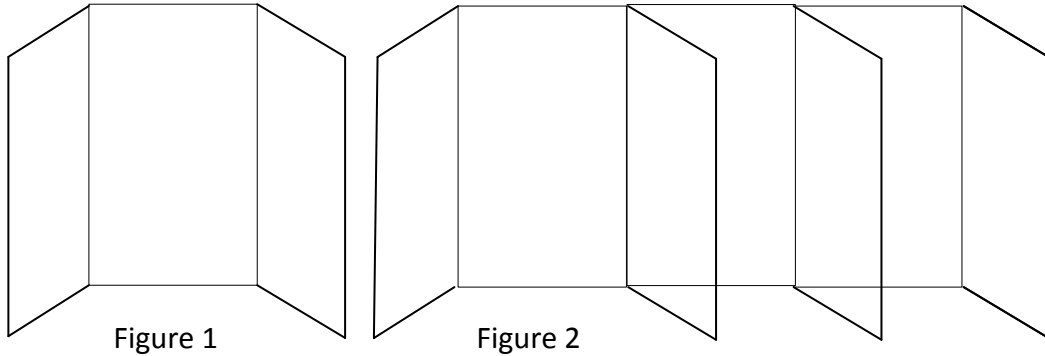
Inside, you will find several sections. They are as follows:

- 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.

Vermont State History Lapbook

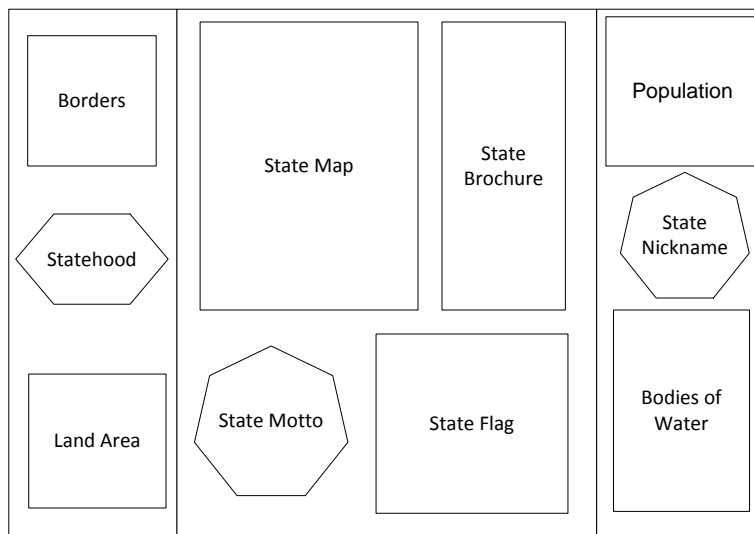
Base Assembly & Layout Guide

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).

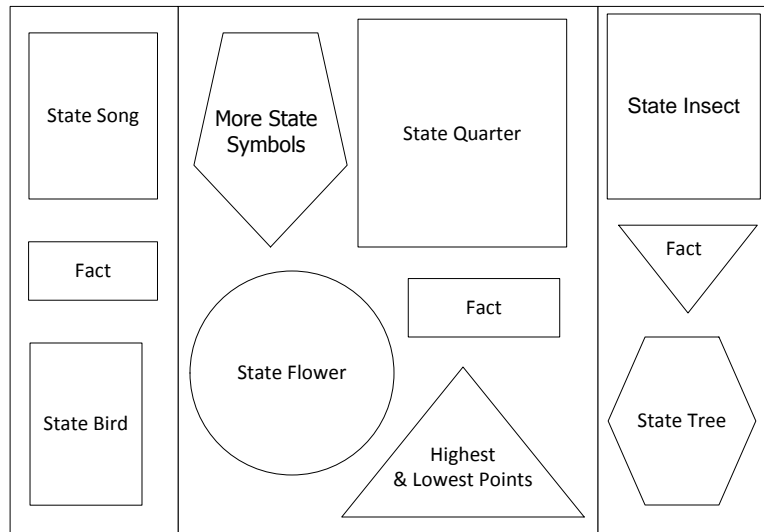


This is the "Layout" for your lapbook. The shapes are not exact on the layout, but you will get the idea of where each booklet should go inside your lapbook.

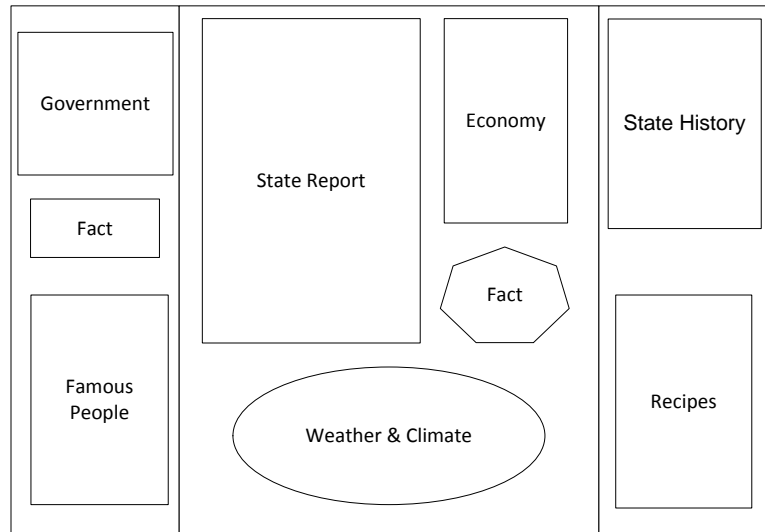
Inside of 1st Folder:



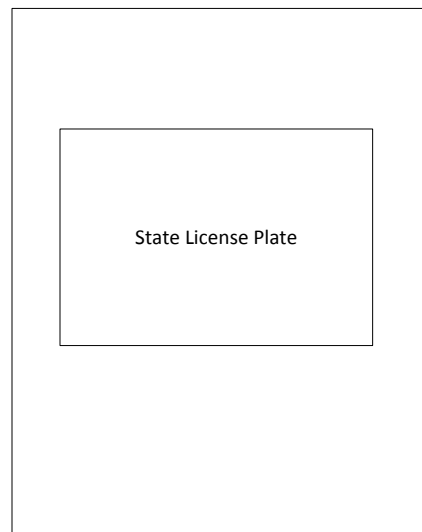
Inside of 2nd Folder:



Inside of 3rd Folder:

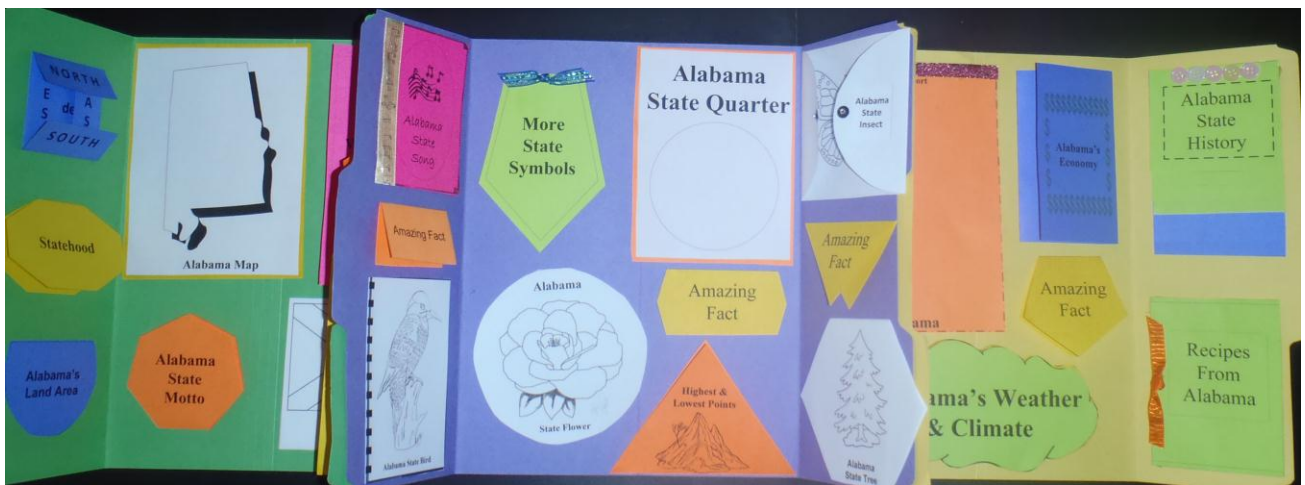


Back of 3rd Folder:



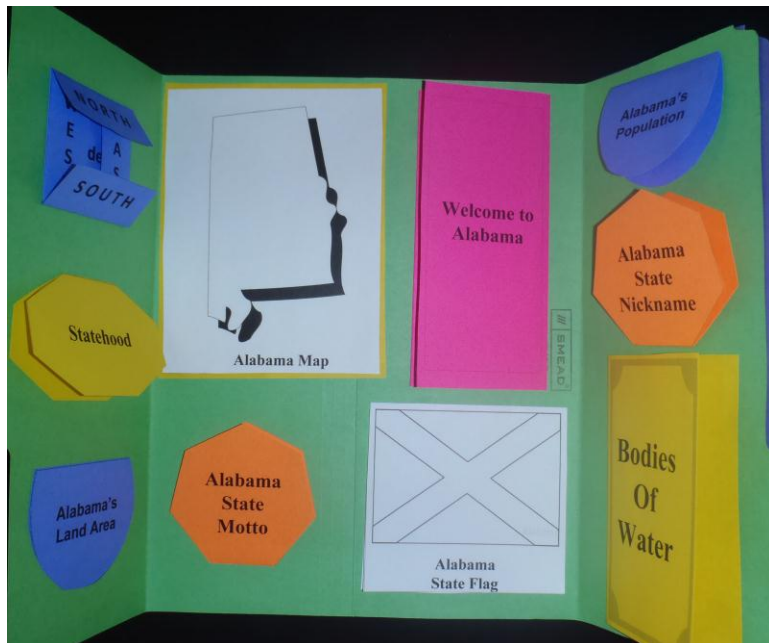
Below you will find pictures of a completed lapbook. This should help in figuring out how to assemble the booklets and then how to put it all together!

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.



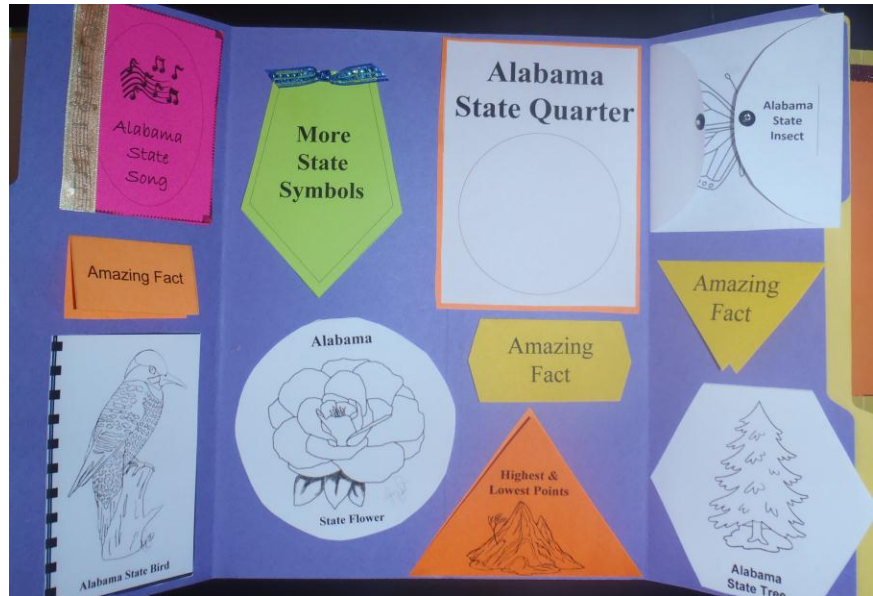
Folder #1

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

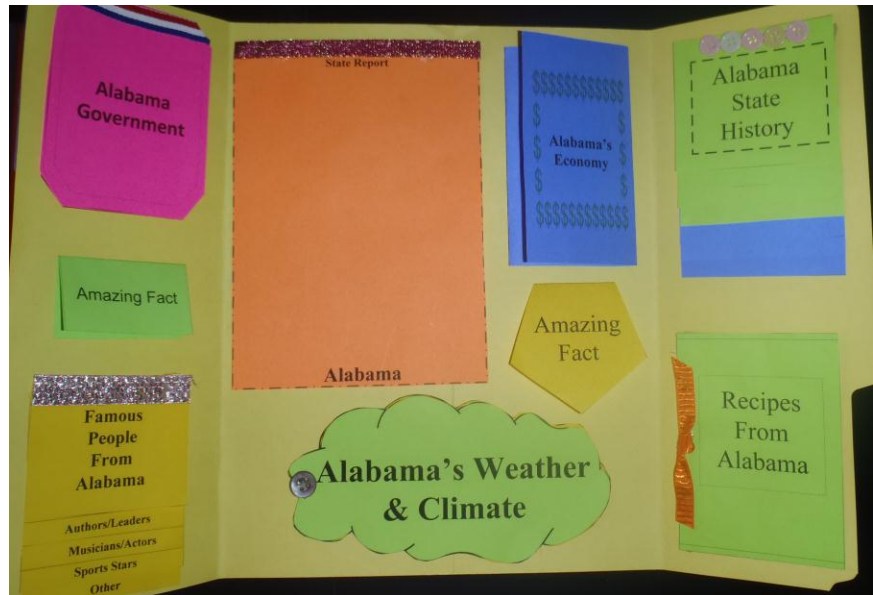


Folder #2

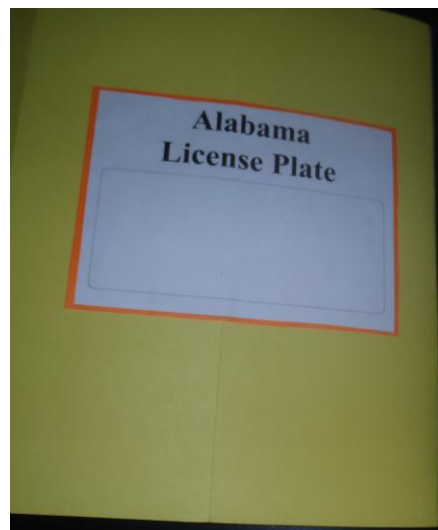
**Example is
Alabama, but
YOUR state will be
laid out in the
SAME way.**



Folder #3



Back of Folder #3



Vermont 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.

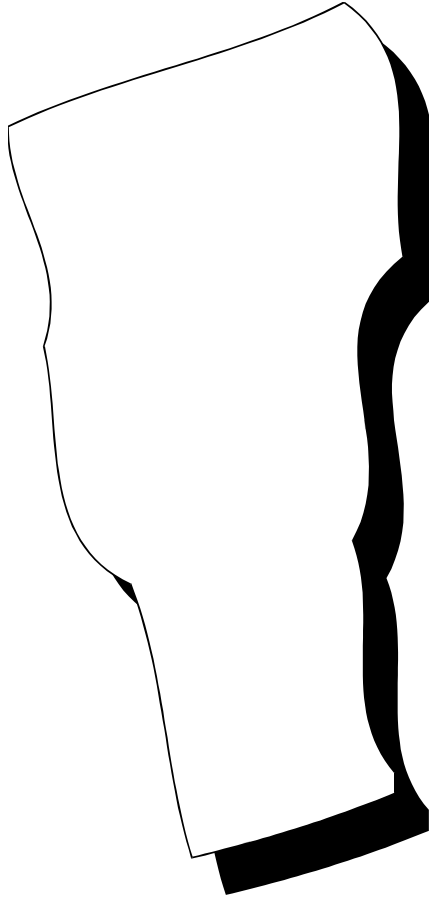
Booklet #2

***Booklet Title:** Borders

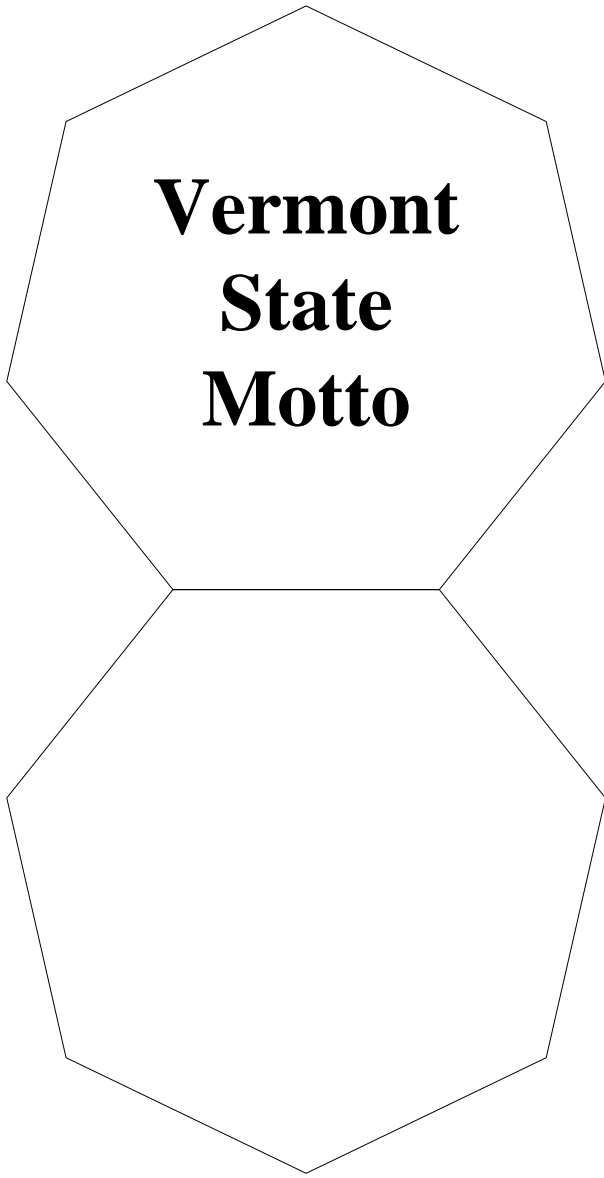
***Student Instructions:** In this booklet, you will write down what is found on the borders of the state that you are studying. It may be another state, several states, or it may be a body of water. Write the names on the inside of each direction's "flap."

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

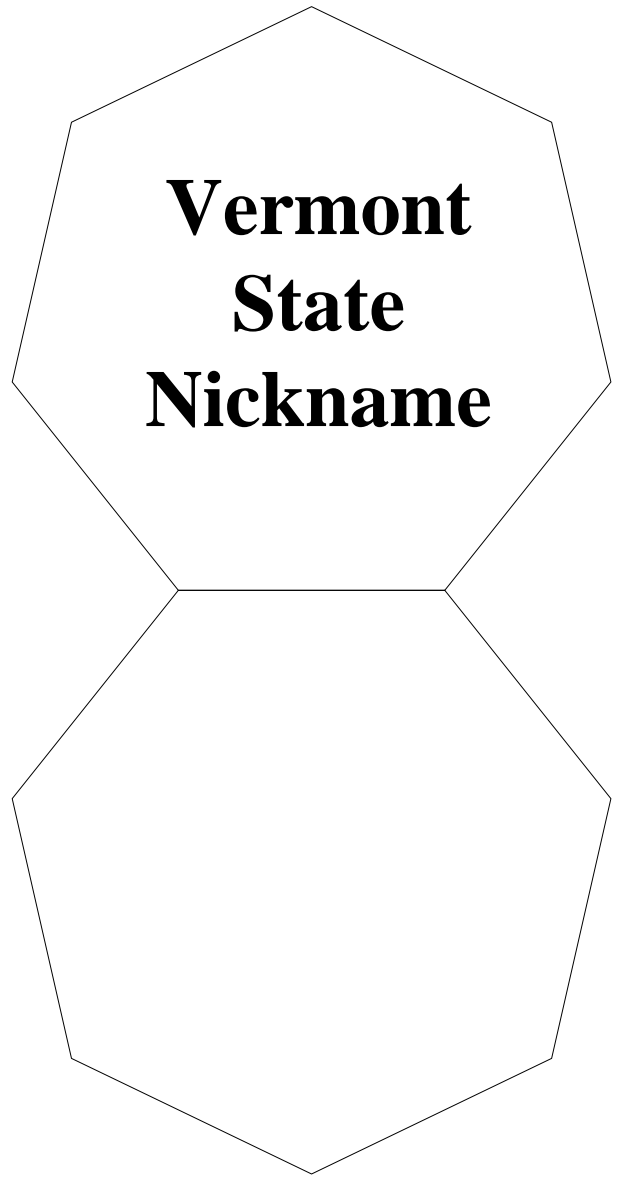
****Assembly Instructions:** Cut out the booklet along the outer black line edges of the booklet and the title label. Fold each side in along the lines so that the words are on the outside. Glue the label that says "Borders" inside, in the center.



Vermont Map



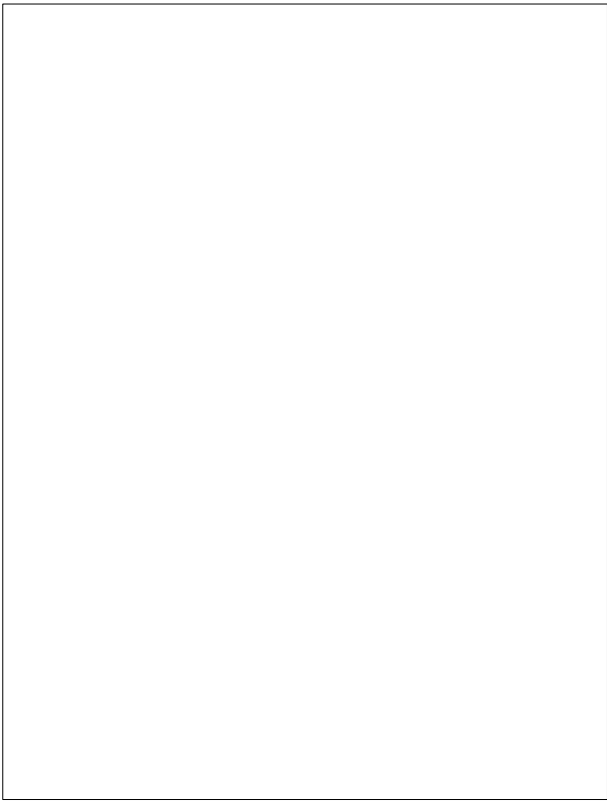
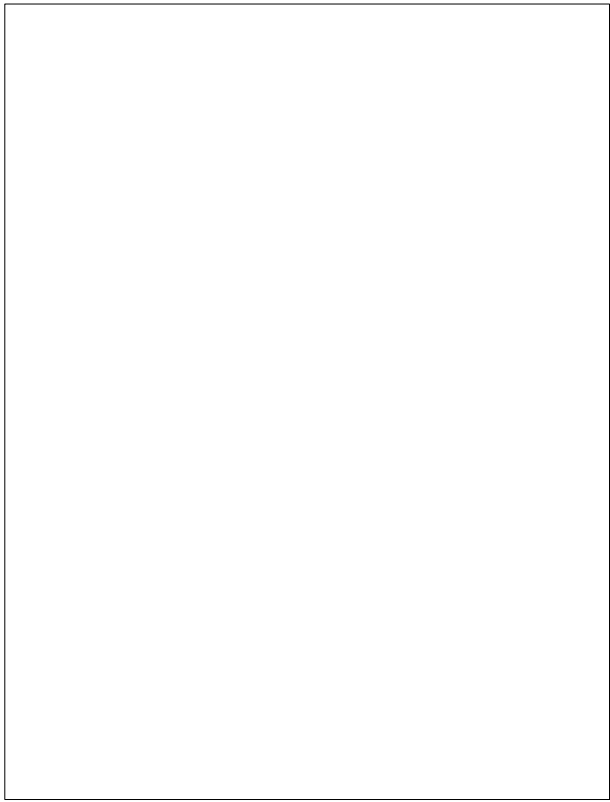
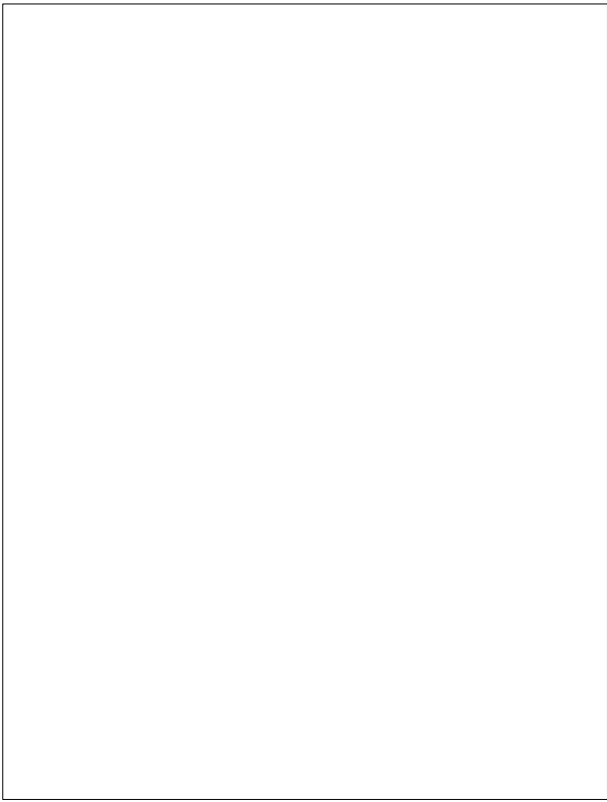
Booklet # 6

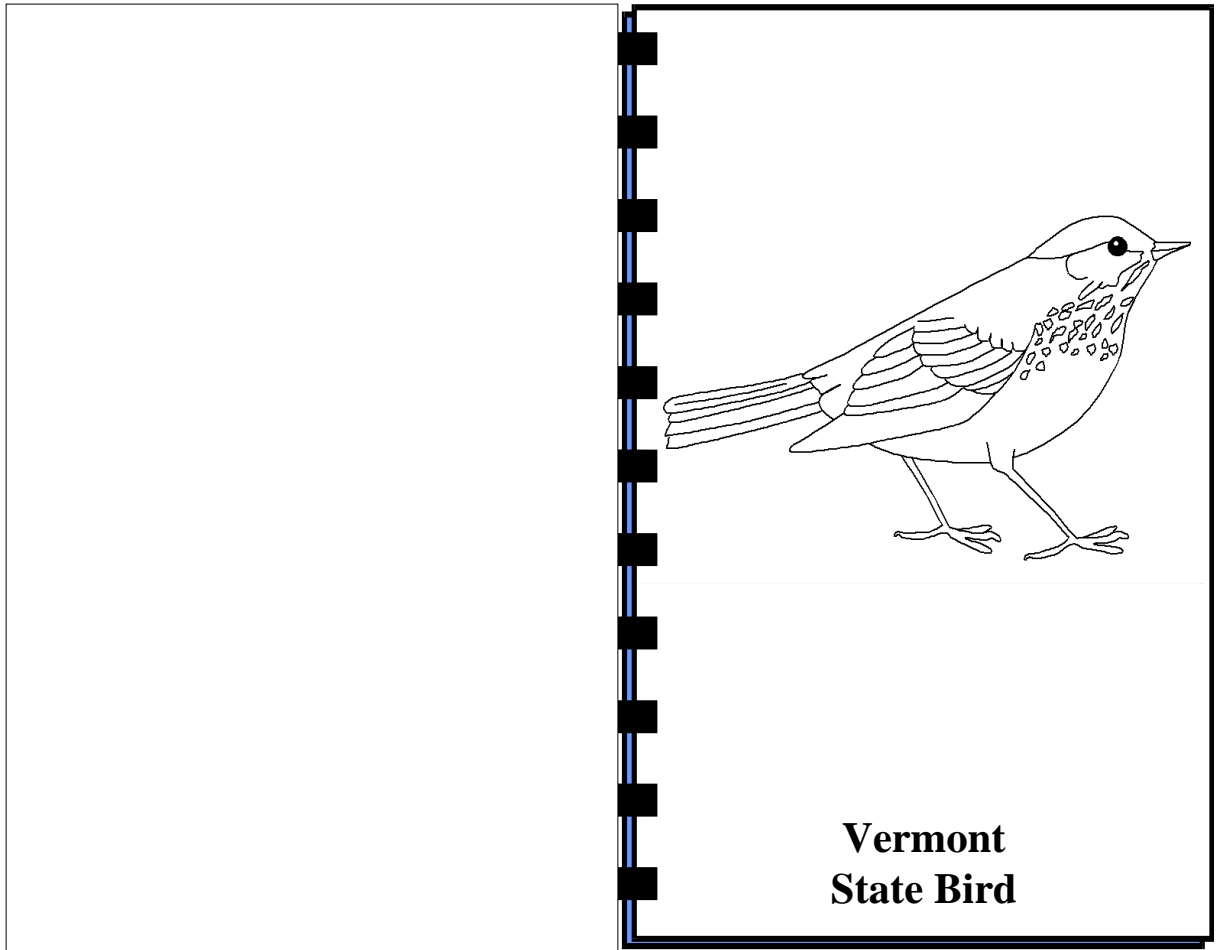


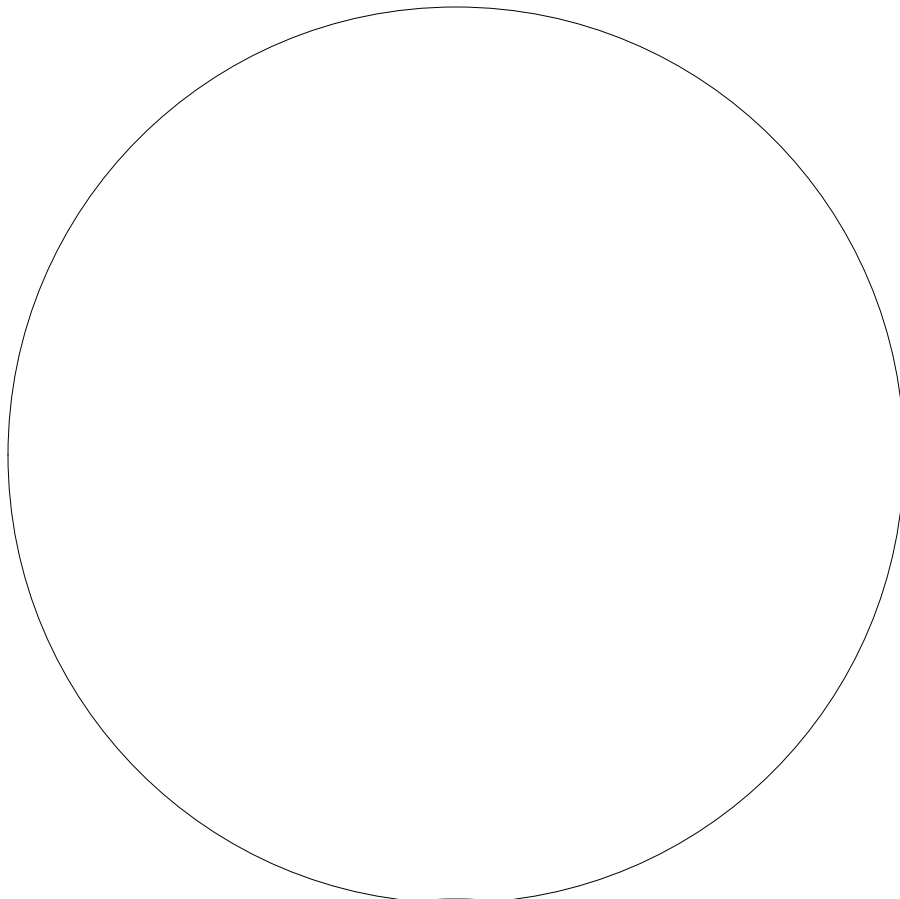
Booklet # 7



**Vermont
State Flag**







Vermont



State Flower

Vermont State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Vermont

If there is one word that describes Vermont and its inhabitants, it is "independent". Vermonters have retained that independence by fighting off claims to their territory by neighboring states. The heroics of Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys kept their neighbors at bay, and by 1777 Vermont had drawn up its own constitution as a free and independent state.

Further asserting the independent thinking of the state, Vermont became the first state to outlaw slavery. The Georgia state legislature proclaimed that Vermont was so independent that "the whole state should be made into an island and towed out to sea." And even before the United States declared war on Germany, the Vermont legislature did so itself.

The tradition of independence carries on to the present day, as Vermonters continue to jealously guard every person's right to be free thinkers. Amidst the beautiful scenery of Vermont's hills and valleys, individualism and independence remain strong.

STATE NAME

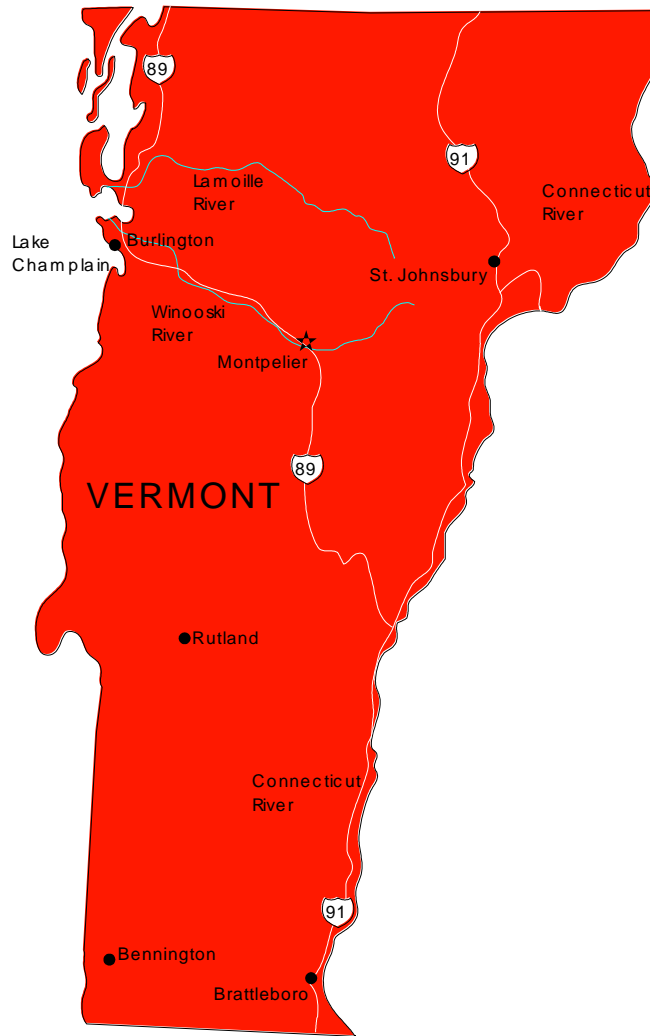
Vermont is an English form of the name that French explorer Samuel de Champlain gave to Vermont's Green Mountains on his 1647 map. He called them "Verd Mont" meaning green mountain.

STATE CITIZENS

People who live in Vermont or who come from Vermont are called Vermonters.

STATEHOOD

In 1777 Vermont declared itself an independent republic. Fourteen years later, on March 4, 1791, the Continental Congress declared Vermont the fourteenth state, making it the first state to join the Union.



Map of Vermont – Capital, Major Cities and Rivers

STATE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the State of Vermont is the fundamental body of law of the U.S. State of Vermont. It was adopted in 1793 following Vermont's admission to the Union in 1791 and is largely based upon the 1777 Constitution of Vermont which was ratified at Windsor in the Old Constitution House. At 8,295 words, it is the shortest U.S. state constitution.

The first chapter is a "Declaration of Rights of the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont," was drafted in 1777, and is followed by a "Plan or Frame of Government" outlining the structure of governance with powers distributed between three co-equal branches: executive, legislative and judiciary.

Prior to 1791 Vermont was an independent state, known as the Vermont Republic, governed under the Constitution of the Vermont Republic. The Vermont Constitution was in 1777, and remains, among the most far reaching in guaranteeing personal freedoms and individual rights. It is the first constitution in the New World to prohibit slavery, guarantee universal manhood

suffrage regardless of property ownership, and universal free education, a mandate for public funding of primary and secondary education available to all citizens.

The Vermont Republic's constitution's Declaration of Rights of the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont anticipates the United States Bill of Rights by a dozen years.

The Vermont General Assembly has the sole power to propose amendments to the Constitution of Vermont. An amendment must originate in the Senate, where it must receive a two-thirds vote. After passing the Senate, it must also receive a majority vote in the House. Any amendment that passes both Houses, must be repassed by majority votes, after a newly elected legislature is seated; again, first in the Senate, then in the House. The proposed amendment must then be passed by a majority of the state's voters at a referendum. Only every other Senate session may initiate the amendment process. Thus, Senates elected in off-year (i.e. non-Presidential) elections may initiate amendments, but not Senates elected during Presidential elections. (Vermont Constitution, Chapter 2, Section 72)

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Vermont

STATE GOVERNMENT

The State of Vermont follows the classic pattern of American government, with three distinct branches: The Legislative Branch (the lawmakers), the Executive Branch (the Governor and State departments) and the Judicial Branch (the courts and the judges). Each branch is sovereign in its own area of responsibility, but it is also influenced by the checks and balances from the other branches.

Legislative Branch

The legislature, which meets in regular session every year, is composed of two bodies: the House of Representatives with 150 members and the Senate with 30 members. Representatives and senators are elected to two-year terms. The legislature enacts the laws that govern the state. Laws so enacted must be approved by the governor. The legislature may override a governor's veto by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Executive Branch

The elected officials of the Executive Branch are the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts and Attorney General. Each official is elected to office for a term of two years. The governor functions as the chief executive officer overseeing all administrative departments of the executive branch.

The lines of authority within an executive branch agency or department start with an agency secretary or department commissioner, who is appointed by and responsible to the Governor, and who is responsible for the overall operation of an agency or department. The secretary or commissioner may be assisted by a deputy. A department is generally comprised of divisions each headed by a director. The divisions, in turn, are typically divided into sections headed by chiefs and may be further divided into units headed by supervisors.

Judicial Branch

The judicial power of the state is vested in the Supreme Court, Superior Court, and such other courts as may be provided by law. The Supreme Court consists of one chief justice and four associate justices, who are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature for six-year terms.

http://humanresources.vermont.gov/services/new_employee_orientation/government_organized

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

STATE SEAL

Vermont's great seal was designed by Ira Allen and accepted by the General Assembly in 1779. A new seal made in 1821 included much of the basic design of the original seal, but was not as symbolic in character. The current seal (adopted in 1937) is a precise reproduction of the original design

The rows of wooded hills indicate the Green Mountains; the sheaves and cow are symbols of agriculture; the wavy lines at the top and bottom represent the sky and water. The central focus of the seal is a pine tree (pine trees at that time were impressive, often standing a hundred feet above surrounding trees).



STATE CAPITAL (Montpelier)

Montpelier is the capital city of Vermont and the county seat of Washington County. The population was 7,855 at the 2010 census. By population, Montpelier is the smallest state capital in the United States. The Vermont History Museum and Vermont College of Fine Arts are located in Montpelier.

The Vermont State House is located on State Street on the western edge of downtown Montpelier, a block north of the Winooski River. It is the seat of the legislative branch of Vermont government. Set against a wooded, the building and its distinctive gold leaf dome are easily visible while approaching Montpelier.



A careful restoration of the Vermont State House began in the early 1980s led by curator David Schütz and the Friends of the Vermont State House, a citizens' advisory committee.

The general style of the building is Neoclassical and Greek Revival and is furnished in American Empire, Renaissance Revival, and Rococo Revival styles.

Some rooms have been restored to represent latter 19th century styles including the "Aesthetic Movement" style.

VERMONT'S THREE STATE HOUSES

A Brief History

Vermont did not always have a state house, or for that matter, a state capital. From 1777 when the Republic of Vermont was founded during the early years of revolution, until 1807, Vermont's General Assembly met 46 times in 14 different towns.

In 1805 Montpelier was chosen as the "permanent seat of the legislature for holding all their sessions." There were two conditions. First, Montpelier had to give land for the capitol. Second, the State House was to be built by September, 1808.

Thomas Davis and Montpelier's first permanent settler, Col. Jacob Davis, donated the land, and the first State House was built on it at a cost of \$9,000. It was a three-story wooden meetinghouse-type structure located near the present site of Vermont's Supreme Court building.



The first State House

The first State House had steep winding staircases flanking recessed galleries on its front facade, and a belfry surmounting its hipped roof. Warmed by a two-story stove in the center of its single legislative chamber, members of the General Assembly sat at pine desks on plank seats with straight backs. One historian notes that many of the desks and much of the building itself were "whittled out of use" by legislative jackknives. At any rate, the building deteriorated and was outgrown by the state's emerging bicameral legislature, so it was torn down.

Vermont's second State House, designed by Ammi Young, was completed in 1838 at a cost of \$132,000.

With a front portico modeled after the temple of Theseus in Greece, this classically-inspired building displayed a low saucer-shaped Roman dome and was the perfect embodiment of the chaste principles that typified the Greek revival fashion then sweeping the country.



The second State House

This State House was constructed of Barre Granite. It took a team of four horses and a yoke of oxen 18 hours to deliver a load of granite and return to the Barre quarries about ten miles away.

Built on an elevated site blasted out of the hillside, the State House enjoyed a stronger foundation and grander approach. The high ground would also serve to protect the building from the flooding of the Winooski River across the road.

On a cold night in January, 1857, a fire, caused by the wood-burning heating system, destroyed nearly everything within the granite walls. Ultimately the walls themselves would come down, leaving only the Grecian portico to be incorporated into the design of the third State House.

The third and present State House was built on the same site as the second. Its basic plan is similar to Young's, but it was built on a larger scale with a distinctly different ornamental scheme reflecting the Renaissance Revival style popular at the time. This State House was constructed over a two and a half year period, cost \$150,000, and was dedicated in 1859. Additions in the rear date from 1888, 1900, and 1987.

Source: <http://www.leg.state.vt.us/sthouse/history.htm>

STATE MOTTO

The state motto of Vermont is "Freedom and Unity."

STATE FLAG

Vermont was the fourteenth state to be admitted to the union. It was admitted in 1791.

In 1792, Kentucky was admitted to the union. At this time, the United States Flag displayed thirteen stars and thirteen stripes. In 1794, the national Congress changed the official design of the United States Flag to include fifteen stars and fifteen stripes representative of the two new states of the union.



Vermont was the fourteenth state to be admitted to the union. It was admitted in 1791. In 1792, Kentucky was admitted to the union. At this time, the United States Flag displayed thirteen stars and thirteen stripes. In 1794, the national Congress changed the official design of the United States Flag to include fifteen stars and fifteen stripes representative of the two new states of the union.

Proud to be a member of the United States, the first Vermont Flag, a state militia flag, was created in October, 1803. Tennessee and Ohio had been admitted to the union at this time and,

perhaps anticipating the national Congress, Vermont's first flag was created with seventeen stripes and seventeen stars in the tradition of the U.S. Flag. The word "VERMONT" was spelled out in upper case letters above the stars and stripes. Fifteen years later in 1817, the national Congress stepped back and authorized the current flag design of thirteen stripes and a star for each state.

Vermont went back to the drawing board and authorized a new design on October 20, 1838. This new design continued to align with that of the U.S. Flag. This new design reduced the number of red and white stripes from seventeen to thirteen. Instead of a star for each state, however, the union contained one large white star on a blue field. Within the confines of the star was displayed the Vermont Coat of Arms. This flag remained as the official state flag until 1919.

Eventually Vermonters began to desire a more unique state flag that would not be so easily confused with the flag of the United States when hanging from a pole. As the idea for a change became more prominent, it was found that the flag authorized in 1838, was not ever really used to any extent and that not many were even aware of its existence. The flag carried by Vermont regiments in the Civil War, the Spanish American War and at the outbreak of World War I was a flag that displayed the Vermont State Coat of Arms on a blue field. This design had customarily been carried as the Governor's flag.

And so, in 1919, the third Vermont State Flag was authorized. This third design displayed the Vermont State Coat of Arms on a blue field. This is the Vermont State Flag as we know it today.

STATE NICKNAME

The Green Mountain State

This well-known nickname for the state of Vermont is in reference to the Green Mountains named by Samuel de Champlain in 1647. Currently, this nickname is displayed on Vermont license plates as seen on the 1997 plate to the right. Earlier plates pleaded "See Vermont" or simply stated "Green Mountains."

STATE BIRD

The hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) was adopted as the official state bird of Vermont by an act of the Legislature in 1941, effective June 1, 1941.

The Hermit Thrush was selected because it has a distinctive sweet call, and because it is found in all 14 Vermont counties. The bird's usual habitat is the ground and low branches of shrubs and trees in woodland areas.

