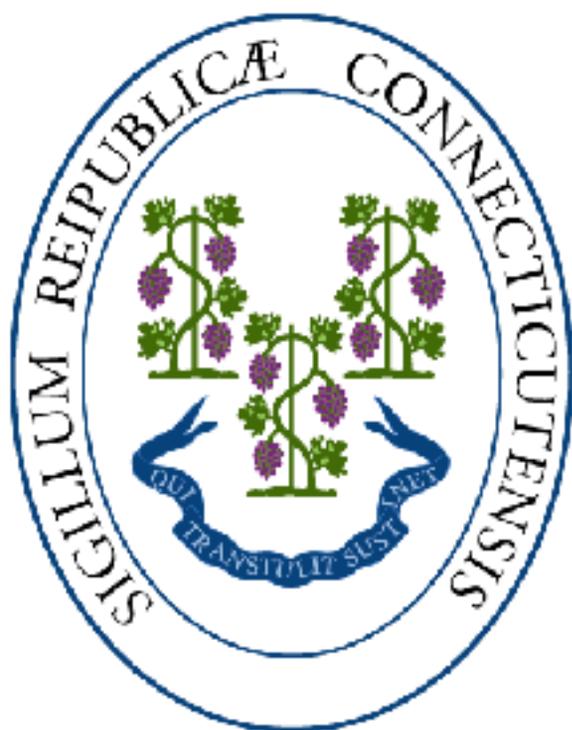


Connecticut State History Lapbook Journal



Designed for
6th-12th Grades,
but could be
adjusted for
younger grade
levels.

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



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Connecticut State History Lapbook Journal

Thanks for purchasing this product. Please check out our Lapbook Journals for other states. The Lapbook Journals are designed for 6th-12th grades but could be adjusted for use with younger students.

Please also check out our Lapbooks for each state, and these are designed for K-8th grades.

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.

How to Use This Product:

- 1. Supplies:** Gather the following supplies: 3-ring binder (2 inches), scissors, white paper, colored paper, light colored cardstock, glue, staples & stapler, ribbon, hole punch, metal brad fasteners (optional), and crayons or colored pencils. (If you purchased the printed format of this product, then you will need all of the listed supplies except the paper.)
- 2. Brochures/Pamphlets:** Contact a Chamber of Commerce or travel agent within your state, and request brochures and pamphlets. Place a pocket inside your binder, and keep your brochures and pamphlets there. During your study, you may refer to these to help with answering the questions. You may also choose to cut out some of the words or pictures from them and decorate the pages of your notebook.
- 3. Study Guide:** This guide contains an overview of this state's history. Websites where you can find additional information are included on the last page of the Study Guide.
- 4. Journal Pages:** These pages contain many questions that you will need to answer during your study of this state's history. There are 2 blank pages at the end of this section, and these are for your State Report. This will be a short essay that tells a brief overview of what you have learned during your study. You may add pages, as needed.
- 5. Lapbook Pages:** This is where you will create 6 booklets that further document what you have learned during your study. If you enjoy hand-on projects, you may complete these and glue them on the last 2 pages of this section. If you choose not to complete these booklets, then we suggest that you make sure to cover the requested information in your State Report in the previous section.

Connecticut State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Study Guide**

Print on white paper.

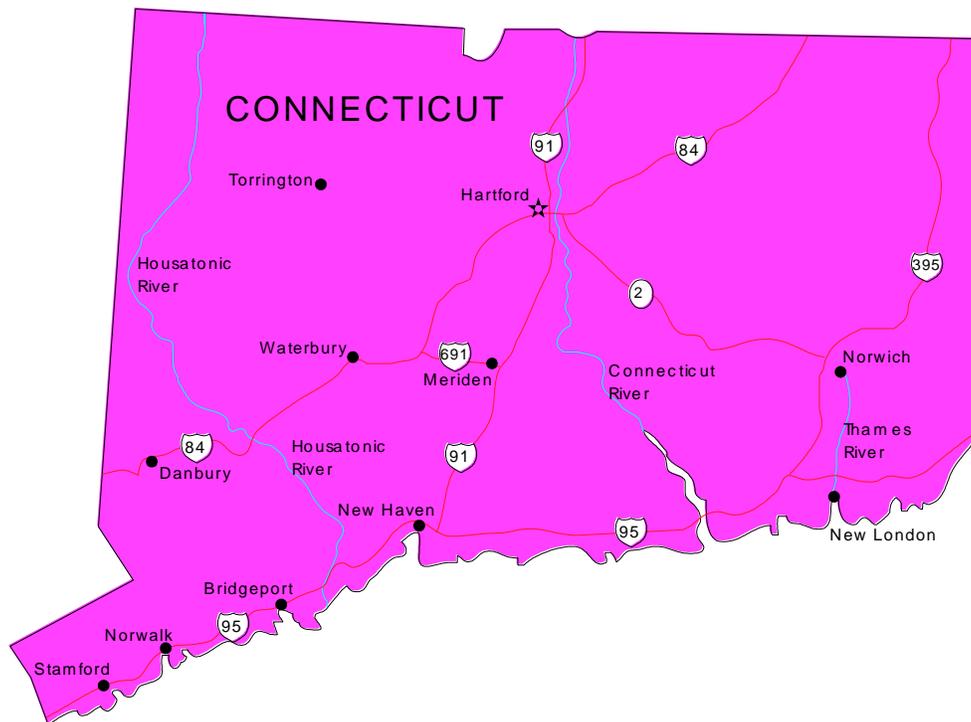
Connecticut State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Connecticut

Connecticut was an established name early in the 1600's in particular reference to the Connecticut River. The word itself was translated from the Indian name "Quinnehtukqut" and means "beside the long tidal river."

People who live in Connecticut or who come from Connecticut are called Connecticuters.



Map of Connecticut – Capital, Major Cities and Rivers

STATEHOOD

On January 9, 1788, Connecticut became the 5th state to be admitted into the Union.

STATE CONSTITUTION

When the colony became a state in 1788, the 1662 charter continued to serve as the state's constitution. It was replaced in 1818 and amended in 1953. The present state constitution was adopted in 1965.

PREAMBLE: *The People of Connecticut acknowledging with gratitude, the good providence of God, in having permitted them to enjoy a free government; do, in order more effectually to define, secure, and perpetuate the liberties, rights and privileges which they have derived from their ancestors; hereby, after a careful consideration and revision, ordain and establish the following constitution and form of civil government.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

The Connecticut Constitution is the governing document of the state of Connecticut. The Constitution used today was adopted in 1965.

Today, the government works in very much the same way it did over three hundred and fifty years ago. Government has become more complicated over the years, but is still based on the idea that people give the government its political power. As in the case of the federal government, Connecticut's state government is organized into three branches - legislative, executive, and judicial.

The Legislative Branch

Connecticut's Legislative Branch, the Connecticut General Assembly is made up of two separate groups or "houses." One house is called the Senate and the other is called the House of Representatives. Each member of the Senate is called a "Senator" and each member of the House of Representatives is called a "Representative." Senators and Representatives are elected by the voters in an election held every two years. There are currently 151 men and women representing 151 house districts in the Connecticut House of Representatives, and there are currently 36 men and women representing 36 senate districts in the Connecticut Senate.

The legislative branch of government is responsible for making and maintaining laws within their jurisdiction. United States representatives and senators, federal legislators, are responsible for laws at the national level and state legislators are responsible for laws at the state level. A law begins as an idea that is introduced in the Connecticut General Assembly as a bill by one or more legislators. The bill then goes through the legislative process to become a law. During this process the bill may be changed. Not all bills become law.

How a Bill Becomes Law: When a member of either house of the General Assembly wants to make a new law or change a law, they write a "bill." A bill can be introduced in either the Senate or the House of Representatives. Before a bill can become a law, several things must happen. A vote must be taken in both the Senate and the House of Representatives and a majority of the Senators and Representatives must vote for the bill. If more than half of the senators vote for a bill, we would say that the bill has "passed" the Senate. The bill must also pass in the House of Representatives. Once a bill has passed both Houses, it becomes a Public Act or a Special Act. A

Public Act is a general law that applies to everyone, but a Special Act is a special law that was passed for a special purpose.

The Legislative Commissioners Office gives all the Public and Special Acts a number and makes sure that the printed version of each Act is the same as the bill that passed both Houses of the General Assembly. Each Act is "certified" as correct by the Legislative Commissioners Office; the Senate Clerk's Office; and the House Clerk's Office. This means that each Act is signed by three different people, before it is given to the Secretary of the State. The Secretary of the State keeps a record of every Act passed by the General Assembly and delivers each Act to the Governor.

When an Act is given to the Governor, he or she can do one of three things. If the Governor signs the Act, it becomes a law. If the Governor does not want the Act to become a law, he or she "vetos" the Act and the Secretary of the State must return the Act to the General Assembly. The Senate and the House of Representatives can vote to pass the bill again and if the bill passes with enough votes (a two-thirds majority) the Act becomes a law over the Governor's veto. If the Governor does not sign an Act, but also does not veto it, it will become a law after a certain number of days have passed.

The Public and Special Acts are published in the form of books in October of each year. Every two years, all the Public Acts are included in a set of books call the General Statutes.

The Executive Branch

The Executive Branch is made up of the State Officers. The officers are the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Comptroller, and the Attorney General. They are all elected for terms of four years.

The Governor is the chief officer of the state and has the duty to make sure that the laws made by the General Assembly are properly executed. The Governor names certain people to be Commissioners and the General Assembly must vote to approve them. The Commissioners are the heads of the different agencies of State Government and they help the Governor with the work of the Executive Department. The Governor addresses the General Assembly each year and makes suggestions for new laws or changes to laws that already exist.

The Lieutenant Governor is elected with the Governor and is also the President of the Senate. As President of the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor can break a tie vote in the Senate. If the Governor is out of the State or is not able to work, the Lieutenant Governor will act for the Governor.

The Secretary of the State keeps the state's public records and documents and is the Commissioner of Elections. These documents are very important to government's business and must be kept safe. The Secretary receives many different kinds of documents, but some of the most important ones are the bills, acts and resolutions of the General Assembly; the records of votes in elections; and the documents for businesses.

The Treasurer receives all the money that belongs to the State. All the different state agencies and offices send the money they receive to the Treasurer. The Treasurer invests money for the State, and for the State's different retirement and special funds. The Treasurer also keeps the

deeds for the property owned by the State. Every year the Treasurer makes a report to the Governor showing how much money the State has received and spent during the year.

The Comptroller approves and pays all the State's bills. The Comptroller is also responsible for the State's Payroll. That is the money that is paid to the people who work for the State. The Comptroller prepares a monthly report of the money received and spent and also makes a report to the Governor each year.

The Attorney General takes care of legal matters for the State. He or she gives legal advice to the other State Officers and members of the Executive Branch. The Attorney General is the lawyer for the State and represents the State in court. People who work in the Executive Branch or The General Assembly can ask the Attorney General questions about the law and the Attorney General will write an opinion explaining what the law means.

The Judicial Branch

The Judicial Branch is made up of the Supreme Court, the Appellate Court, the Superior Court, and the Probate Court. The General Assembly can also create other courts if they are needed. The General Assembly was the highest court in Connecticut, until 1784, when the Supreme Court of Errors was established.

Superior Court

Judges of the Superior Court are named by the Governor from a list given to the Governor by the Judicial Selection Commission. Whenever the Governor names a judge to serve on any Connecticut Court, that judge must also be confirmed by the General Assembly. This means that the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate vote to approve the Governor's choice. All judges confirmed by the General Assembly serve for a term of eight years.

The Superior Court is the court where trials begin. A trial may occur when a person is charged with a crime, or when people disagree about a legal matter. That is the difference between criminal and civil matters that come before the court. The charges or disagreement are presented in a courtroom before a judge. In some cases, the judge will make the decision, but in other cases the decision is made by a jury, when a jury trial is requested. The Superior Court has four divisions where trials are held. They are the civil, criminal, housing and family divisions.

Civil Division: A civil case is usually a matter in which one party sues another to protect civil, personal or property rights. Examples of civil cases are disagreements between landlords and tenants, automobile or personal accidents, product or professional liability suits and contract disputes. In most civil cases, the accusing party (plaintiff) is asking the court to order the another party (defendant) to pay money for damages or an injury.

Criminal Division: A criminal case is one in which a person (defendant) is accused of breaking the law. When a person breaks the law, the crime is considered as a violation of everyone's rights. The State's Attorney's Office represents all the people of the state and brings the case against the defendant.

Housing Division: Cases involving housing are heard in special courts in the Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford-Norwalk and Waterbury judicial districts. In all other judicial districts, these cases are heard in the same courts as the civil cases.

Family Division: The Family Division is responsible for cases involving family or children's issues. Family issues include divorce, child custody, protection from abuse, and family support payments. Issues concerning children or young people include delinquency, child abuse and neglect, and termination of parental rights.

Appellate Court

The Appellate Court is made up of nine judges, who are also judges of the Superior Court. They are named to the Appellate Court by the Governor and must be confirmed by the General Assembly, just like the Superior Court Judges. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court chooses one of the judges to be the Chief Judge of the Appellate Court. If people disagree with the decision of the judge in the Superior Court, they can ask the Appellate Court to look at the decision again, or review the decision of the Superior Court. Cases are heard before three judge panels and a majority of the judges must agree on a decision. The Appellate Court can agree or disagree with the decision of the judge in the Superior Court. If they agree with the Superior Court decision, we say that the decision has been "affirmed." If they disagree, we say that the decision has been "reversed." The Appellate Court can also modify the decision of the Superior Court.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is made up of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices. The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices are named by the Governor and must be confirmed by the General Assembly. It is the highest court in the State of Connecticut. It is a special court that is very different from the Superior Court, which is the trial court. The Supreme Court does not hear from witnesses. It hears from lawyers who present their case for their clients. It is the job of the Supreme Court to make decisions about the law. It can decide if a law is "constitutional," or if another Connecticut Court has understood the law correctly when making a decision in a court case. All the justices hear each case before the Supreme Court and a majority of the justices must agree on a decision. The justices who make up the majority write the Supreme Court opinion. The justices who disagree with the majority can write their opinion, which is called a "Dissenting Opinion," which explains why they disagree with the majority.

Probate Court

The Probate Court keeps the records of wills, trusts and estates. This court makes sure that the terms of a person's will are carried out. It can also appoint guardians or conservators to protect people who are not able to make decisions for themselves. The State of Connecticut is divided into Probate Districts that can be made up of one town or more than one town. Each Probate District has one judge. Judges of the Probate Court are elected at state elections in the same year as the Governor and they serve for a term of four years.

Source: <http://www.kids.ct.gov/>

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

STATE SEAL

The Connecticut State Seal has changed over the years, but it still has similarities to some of the older versions of the state's seals. The original seal had 15 grapevines on it and the motto "Sustinet Qui Transtulit" (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains). That seal was carried over to this country from England in 1639.

The words "Sigillum Coloniae Connecticutensis" (Latin for Seal of the Connecticut Colony) were added as the seal underwent revisions in later years. The Connecticut State Seal is adorned with a trio of grape vines.

The Connecticut State Seal is an official emblem of the State



STATE CAPITAL (Hartford)



Hartford is the capital city of the state of Connecticut. The **Connecticut State Capitol** is located north of Capitol Avenue and south of Bushnell Park.

The state capitol building houses the Connecticut General Assembly (State Senate and House of Representatives) as well as the office of the Governor. The Connecticut Supreme Court sits across Capitol Avenue in a different building.

The current capitol building is the third capitol building for the State of Connecticut since the American Revolution.

Capitol Facts:

The Capitol was opened in 1878 and stands in the picturesque setting of Bushnell Park. (Construction 1872 - 1879)

- Designed by Richard M. Upjohn, a cathedral architect, this High Victorian Gothic style statehouse was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark in 1971 and underwent a restoration between 1979 and 1989.
- The exterior marble from East Canaan, Connecticut and granite from Westerly, Rhode Island is accented by a gold leaf dome.
- The interior floors of the Capitol are inlaid with white marble and red slate from Connecticut and colored marble from Italy.
- The stenciling, stained-glass windows and light fixtures were designed by Boston interior decorator William James McPherson.

This beautiful and unique building houses the executive offices and legislative chambers of the state, as well as historical memorabilia including statues of Nathan Hale, "The Genius of Connecticut" and Governor William Buckingham.

STATE MOTTO

"He who transplanted still sustains" (*Qui transtulit sustinet*)

The motto, *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*, has been an element of a number of versions of an official seal used since colonial times and before. It was first seen in the colonies in 1639 on a seal brought from England by Colonel George Fenwick. That seal served as the official seal of the

Saybrook Colony. When the land of the Saybrook Colony was purchased by the Connecticut Colony in 1644, the seal was transferred with the title to the land.

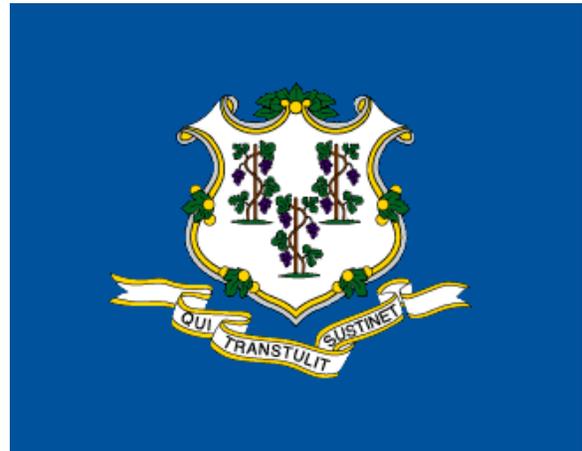
The current Seal of the State of Connecticut looks a little different than the 1639 seal but the elements of the, the supported grape vines and the motto, *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*, sustain.

STATE FLAG

The Connecticut state flag displays the Arms of the State on each side. It measures five feet, six inches long and four feet, four inches wide.

The field is azure blue; the armorial bearing (shield) is argent white and described by law as "rococo design." Rococo refers to style distinguished by fancy curves and elaborate ornamentation.

The rococo shield is outlined in gold and silver and is decorated with clusters of white oak leaves and acorns. Three supported grape vines are depicted on the shield, each bearing three bunches of grapes.



A white streamer, cleft at each end and bordered in gold and brown, is displayed below the shield. The motto of the state of Connecticut is lettered in dark blue on the streamer. It reads *Qui Transtulit Sustinet* (He who transplanted still sustains).

Perhaps the most prominent feature of the Arms of the State are the three grape vines positioned in the center of the shield. Historically, these grape vines were passed down from a seal brought from England by Colonel George Fenwick in 1639.

Colonel Fenwick's seal served as the seal of the Saybrook Colony and was passed on for the use of the Connecticut Colony around 1644. It is thought by some that the number of supported grape vines represents three colonies, New Haven, Saybrook and Connecticut (Hartford), which merged as "Connecticut" by 1665. Grapes are symbolic of good luck, felicity and peace--evidence of God's kindness and the goodness of providence. Vines represent strong and lasting friendships. Of course, grape vines are often associated with wine makers.

Qui Transtulit Sustinet was also inherited from the Fenwick seal. This Latin phrase has been translated as "He who transplanted continues to sustain" or, more commonly, "He who transplanted still sustains". In the *Connecticut State Register and Manual, 1889: Register and Manual of the State of Connecticut*, it was written by Charles J. Hoadly that the motto is an adaptation of *Psalms*, Chapter 79, Verse 3 of the *Latin Vulgate Version of the Bible*.

STATE NICKNAMES

The Constitution State

(Official) John Fiske, the historian, claimed that The Fundamental Orders of 1638-39 comprised the first written constitution in history. Though this claim has been disputed by some, it remains a landmark document. It is thought that many of the features of the Federal Constitution were drawn from this document. The General Assembly designated Connecticut "The Constitution State" in 1959.

The Nutmeg State

Nutmeg, the powder used for seasoning foods, is ground from the seed of the fruit of the Nutmeg Tree, *Myristica fragans*. A couple of stories exist as to the origin of this nickname. One story has it that this nickname came about as a comment on the ingenuity and shrewdness of the citizens of the state. In a story, perhaps originated by Sam Slick, it is claimed that the people of Connecticut were so ingenious and shrewd that they were able to make and sell "wooden" nutmegs to unsuspecting buyers. A variation on this story maintains that purchasers did not know that the seed must be ground to obtain the spice and may have accused Yankee peddlers, unfairly, of selling worthless "wooden" nutmegs. It may be that these wooden nutmegs were whittled by idle sailors on ships coming from the spice island and sold as souvenirs.

The Blue Law State

This nickname was a result of the notoriety propagated by the first government of New Haven Plantation's "Blue Laws." Blue Laws are laws that regulate public morality. Some contend that these Blue Laws were so-named because they were written on blue paper or bound in blue books. Others contend that there is no real evidence that any of these so-called Blue Laws were ever codified. Being that as it may, the stories surrounding the Blue Laws of Connecticut earned the state this nickname.

The Brownstone State

Connecticut was once famous for its Brownstone Quarries at Portland. Brownstone was used to build mansions and public buildings. In the 1800s, the quarry employed 1,500 men from Sweden, Ireland and Italy and operated a fleet of 25 ships to transport the stone down the Connecticut River to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and London. In May, 2000, 51 acres that comprise the town-owned Portland Brownstone Quarries were named a National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior.

The Freestone State

This nickname was applied because of the formerly valuable freestone (sandstone) quarries in the state of Connecticut.

The Provisions State

This nickname originated during the Revolutionary War when Connecticut provided most of the food and canons to the forces.

The Land of Steady Habits

This nickname came about because of the strict morals of the people of the state.

A Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principles, edited by Mitford M. Mathews (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951) defines "Land of Steady Habits" as "1. Connecticut, applied in allusion to the strict morals of its inhabitants," (page 954).

STATE BIRD

Connecticut designated the American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) as state bird in 1943. The robin is also the official state bird of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Robins are a true thrush and one of America's favorite songbirds. Migratory robins are watched for each year as the herald of spring, but many spend the entire winter in New England swamps, roosting in evergreens and feeding on winter berries.

Robins were named by early settlers after the familiar robin red-breast of Europe (a bird with similar markings that is not closely related to the American Robin). The most widespread thrush in North America (because of its adaptation to human-modified habitats), robins are a familiar backyard bird often observed pulling up earthworms on suburban lawns.



The American robin has many vocalizations - rich songs composed of long phrases and "whinny" and "tut" calls. The female is muted in color compared to the male.

STATE FLOWER



Connecticut designated mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) as the official state flower in 1907.

Mountain laurel is also called ivybush, calico bush, sheep laurel, lambkill, clamoun, and spoonwood (native Americans used to make spoons from the wood).

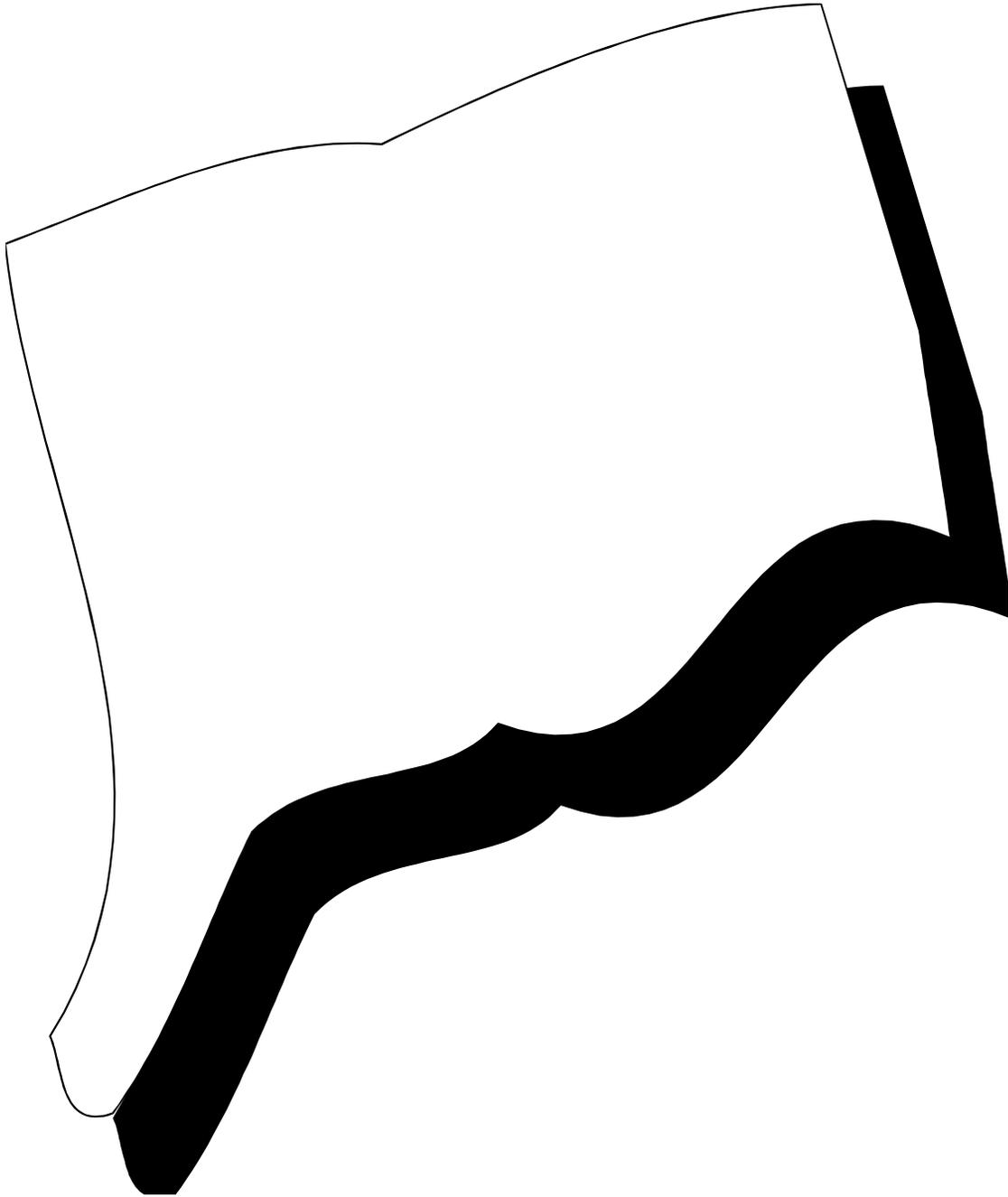
The mountain laurel is one of the most beautiful of native American shrubs. The fragrant star-shaped white and pink flowers have attracted travelers since early colonial days (first recorded in America in 1624).

Connecticut State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Journal Pages**

Print on white paper.

Connecticut



Label the capital city, major cities, and major bodies of water.

When did this state become a state? _____

Rank in statehood: _____

Capital city &
its population:

Northern border: _____

Southern border: _____

Eastern border: _____

Western border: _____

Total area:

State's rank in size
(area):

State's total population: _____

City with largest population: _____

State's rank in population: _____

Number of Counties:

Connecticut

State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

State Flag Information:

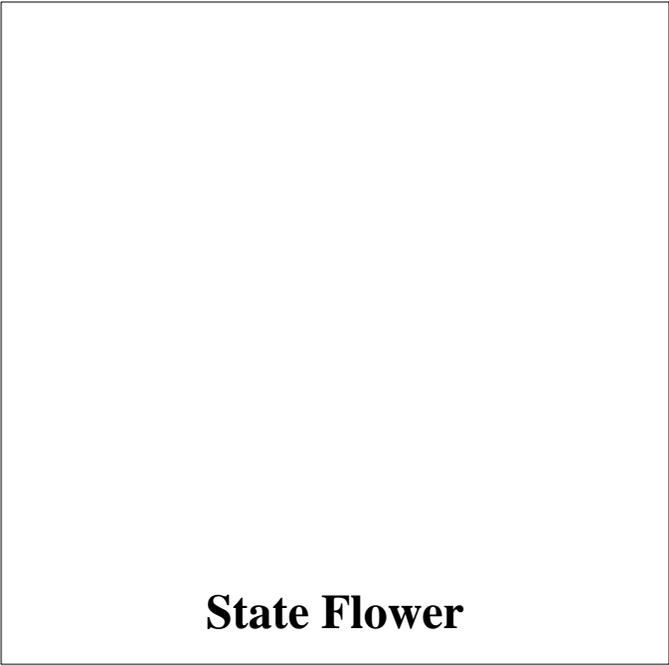
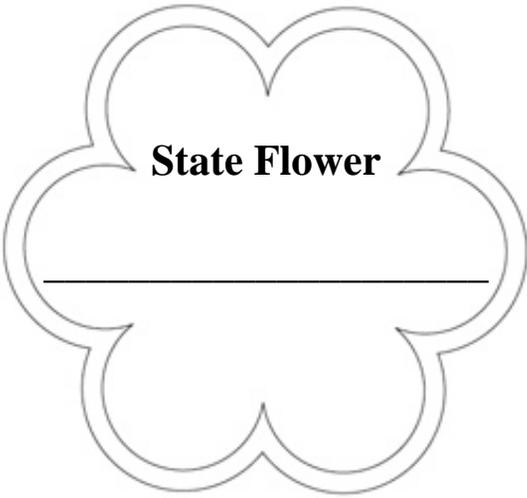
When adopted: _____

Colors: _____

Specific design: _____

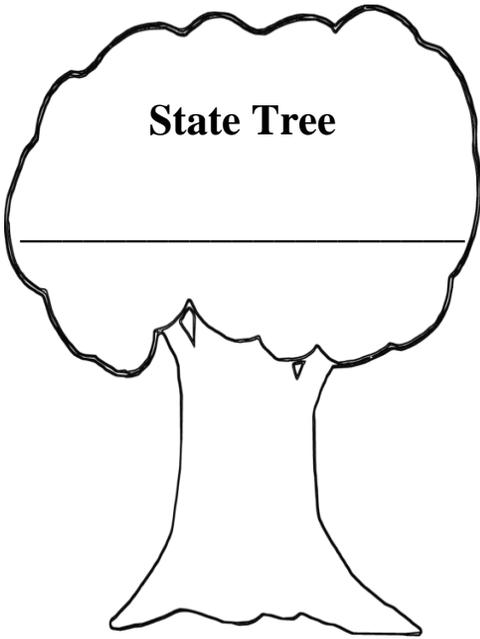
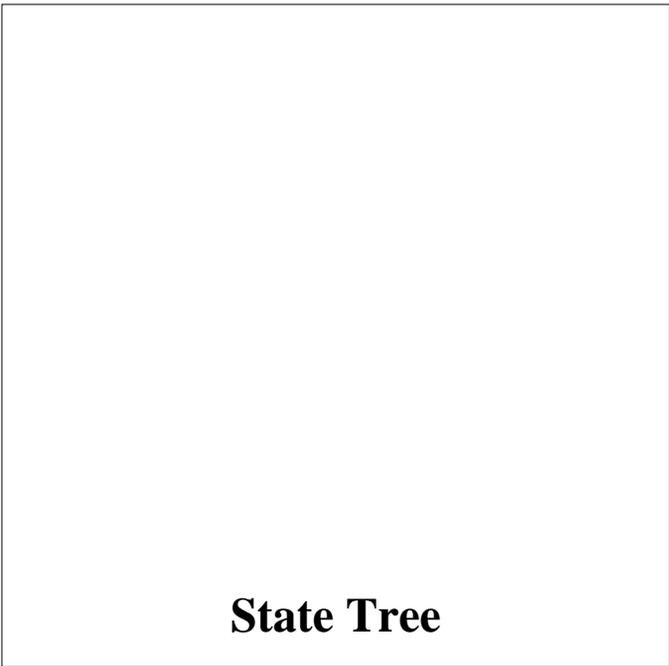
History: _____

Connecticut



Draw the state flower above.

State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

Connecticut

Connecticut State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Lapbook Pages**

On the pages in this section, you will find:

1. Pictures of completed Lapbook Page:

This is just a SAMPLE (The one in the picture is for Alabama, but each state will have the same booklets).

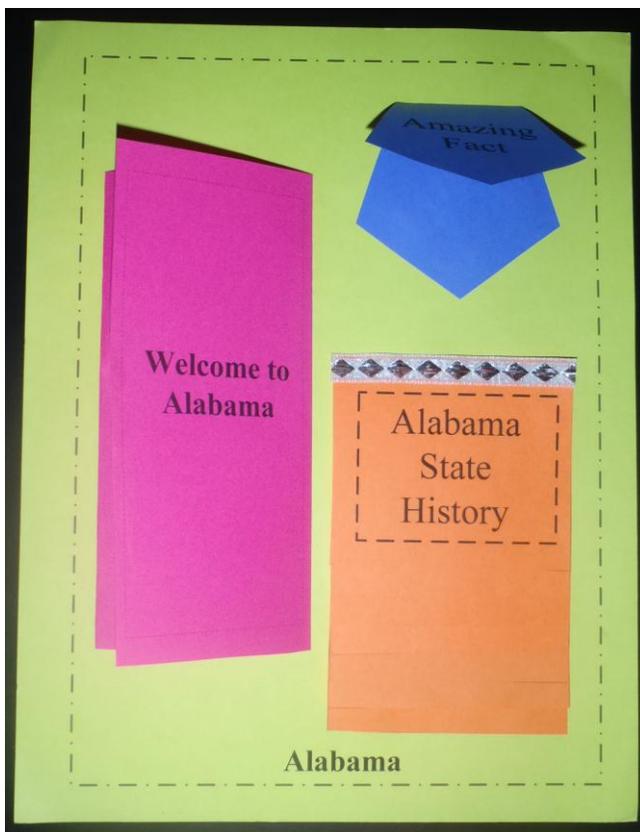
2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions: This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

3. Lapbook Booklet Templates: Each booklet will be labeled so that you can easily find them when reading through the Lapbook Booklet Instructions. Print these on colored paper.

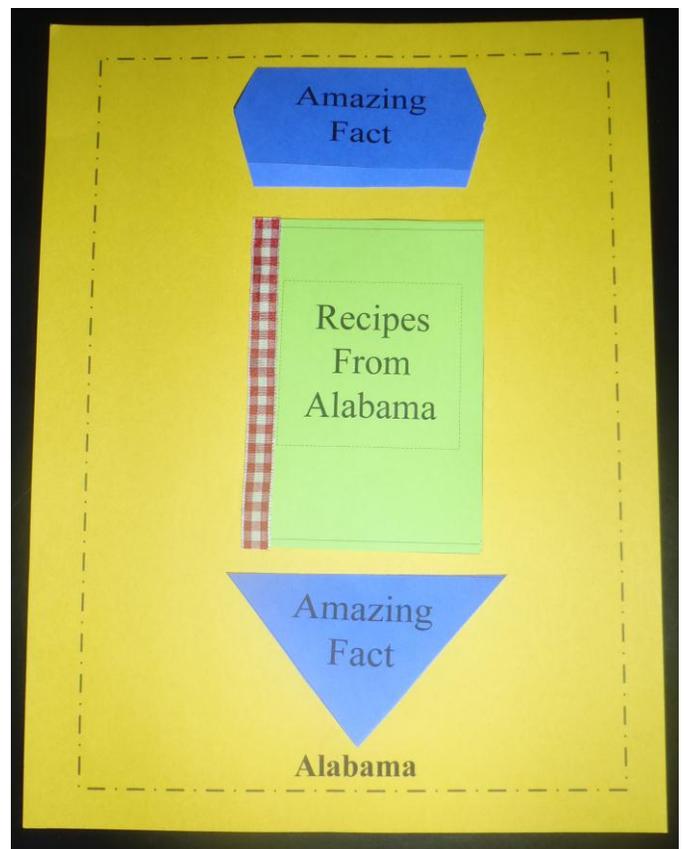
2. Lapbook Background Pages – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

Connecticut State History Lapbook Journal Lapbook Pages

This is a SAMPLE of completed Lapbook Pages.
You may choose to arrange your booklets
differently. Be creative!



Page 1



Page 2

Connecticut State History

Lapbook Journal

Lapbook Pages

Booklet #1: State History

Assembly Instructions: Cut out each page along the outer black lines. Stack the pages so that the title is on top and the pages get longer toward the back of the stack. Along the top of the stack, secure with staples. You may choose to cover the stapled area with a ribbon like in the picture. Instead of staples, you may choose to punch 2 holes and secure with metal brad fasteners or tie a ribbon.

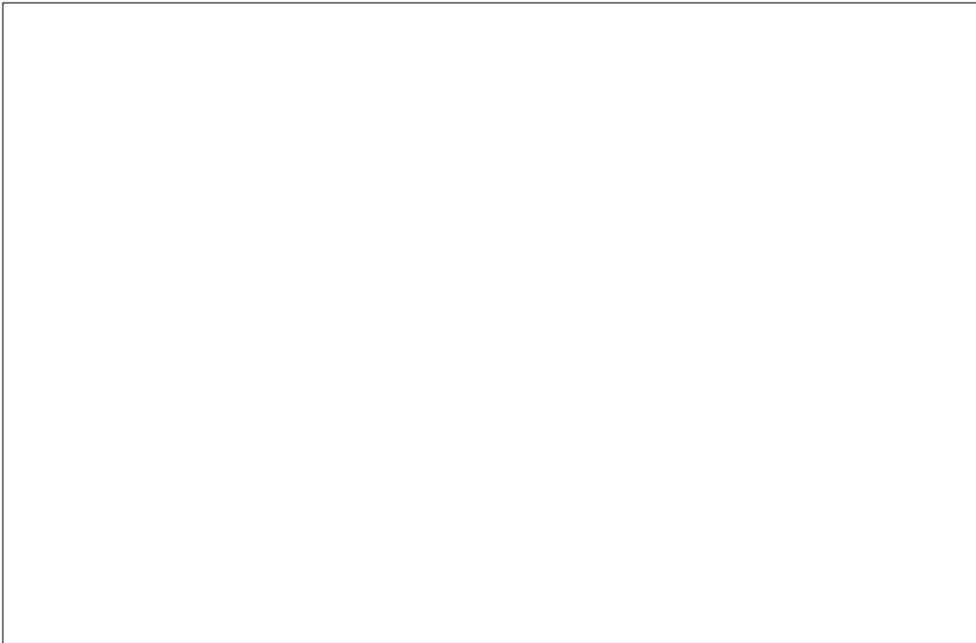
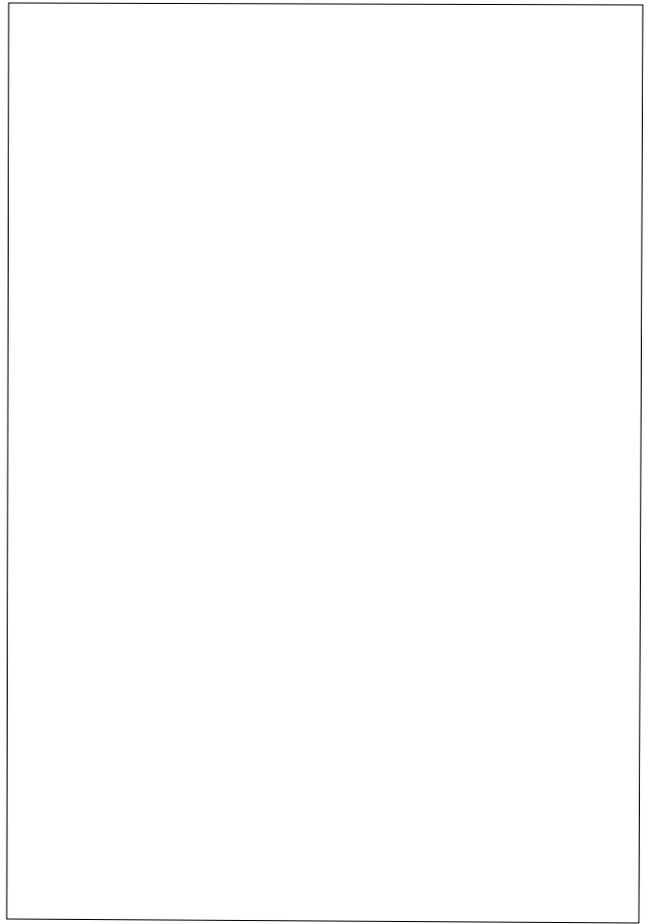
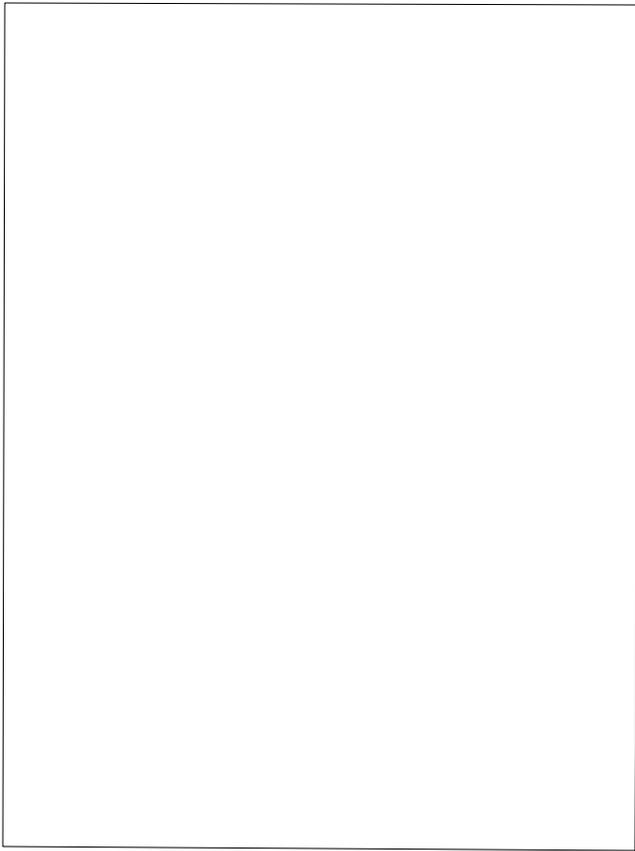
Completion Instructions: During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the one before. This creates "tabs" on the bottom of each page. Use this space (bottom of each page) to write the subject of what you will tell about on each page. For example, you may want to label one page "War" or "Constitution" or whatever you choose.

Booklet #2: State Brochure

Assembly Instructions: Cut out each page along the outer black lines. Tri-fold this booklet so that the title is on the front.

Completion Instructions: There are so many wonderful places to visit and facts to know about each state. Pretend that you are creating a travel brochure that would be seen by people who were considering visiting this state. Inside (and on the outside) this booklet, tell about all of the reasons that someone should visit. You may choose to draw and/or glue pictures also.

Connecticut
State
History



**Welcome to
Connecticut**