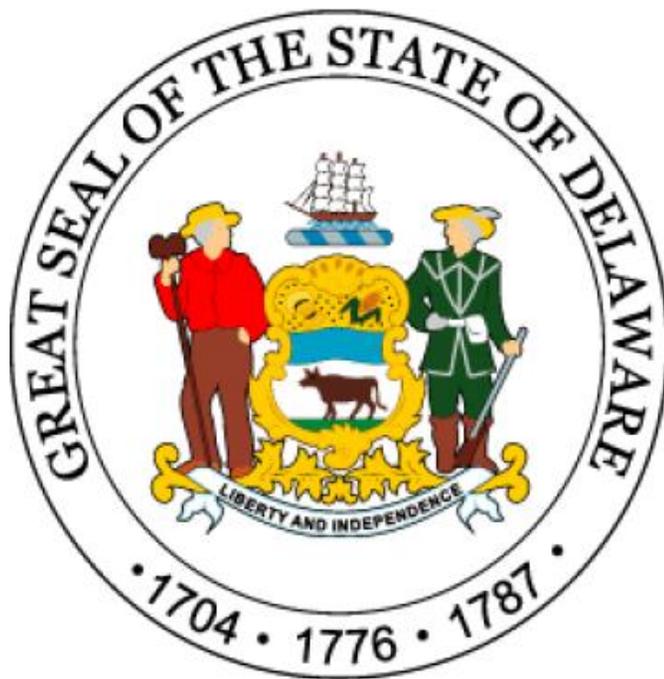


Delaware State History Lapbook Journal



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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Delaware 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:

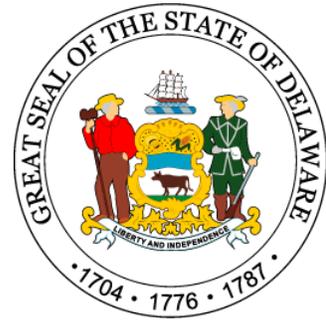
- 1. Supplies:** Gather the following supplies: 3-ring binder (2 inches), scissors, white paper, colored paper, light colored cardstock, glue, staples & stapler, ribbon, hole punch, metal brad fasteners (optional), and crayons or colored pencils. (If you purchased the printed format of this product, 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.

Delaware State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Study Guide**

Print on white paper.

Delaware State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Delaware

On December 7, 1787, Delaware became the first state to ratify the United States Constitution. Before that, it was the only colony to be claimed by Sweden, Holland and England.

Today, Delaware has become a farming and industrial state. At one time Delaware was the center of this country's flour industry. Delaware, today, is the leading producer of chemicals in the United States and, because of its corporate laws, more corporations are headquartered in Delaware than in any other state.

One name goes a long way in this small state. The Indians and the state were both named after the Delaware River. The Delaware River was named after Sir Thomas West (Lord de la Warr), the Virginia Company's first governor.

People who live in Delaware or who come from Delaware are referred to as Delawareans.



Map of Delaware

STATEHOOD

On December 7, 1787, Delaware became the 1st state to be admitted into the Union.

STATE CONSTITUTION

Delaware was the first of the thirteen original states to ratify the Constitution of the United States. This unanimous ratification took place in a convention of Dover on December 7, 1787, whereby Delaware became "The First State" of the new Federal Union. Proud of this heritage, Delawareans continue to honor the traditions which made them the First State to ratify the United States Constitution, the document that continues to protect our nation's justice, strength, and liberty.

Delaware has had four state constitutions, adopted in 1776, 1792, 1831, and 1897. The Delaware Constitution of 1897 is the fourth and current governing document for Delaware state government and has been in effect since its adoption on June 4, 1897. It has 17 Articles and was most recently amended in 2003.

PREAMBLE: *Through Divine goodness, all men have by nature the rights of worshiping and serving their Creator according to the dictates of their consciences, of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and protecting reputation and property, and in general of obtaining objects suitable to their condition, without injury by one to another; and as these rights are essential to their welfare, for due exercise thereof, power is inherent in them; and therefore all just authority in the institutions of political society is derived from the people, and established with their consent, to advance their happiness; and they may for this end, as circumstances require, from time to time, alter their Constitution of government.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

Delaware's state government like the federal government is organized into three branches - legislative, executive, and judicial.

The Legislative Branch of Delaware state government is the Delaware General Assembly. It is the lawmaking body of Delaware state government, and is a bicameral legislature composed of the Delaware Senate with 21 Senators and the Delaware House of Representatives with 41 Representatives. It meets at Legislative Hall in Dover, convening on the second Tuesday of January of odd-numbered years, with a second session of the same Assembly convening likewise in even-numbered years. Normally the sessions are required to adjourn by the last day of June of the same calendar year. However the Governor can call a special session of the legislature at any time.

Senators are elected for four years and representatives are elected for two years. Members of the house must be at least 24 years old; senators must be 27. All legislators must have been residents of the state for three years and must have lived in their district for one year prior to election.

The Executive Branch of Delaware state government is headed by the Governor. Delaware's elected executives are the governor and lieutenant governor (separately elected), treasurer, attorney general, and comptroller. All serve four-year terms. The governor, who may be reelected only once, must be at least 30 years old and must have been a US citizen for 12 years and a state resident for six years before taking office. The governor presents a "State of the State" speech to a joint session of the Delaware legislature annually.

The legislature may override a gubernatorial veto by a three-fifths vote of the elected members of each house. A bill that the governor fails to sign or veto becomes law after 10 days (Sundays excluded) when the legislature is in session. An amendment to the state constitution must be approved by a two-thirds vote in each house of the general assembly in two successive sessions with an election intervening; Delaware is the only state in which amendments need not be ratified by the voters.

The Judicial Branch of Delaware state government is made up of a number of courts:

- The Delaware Supreme Court is the state's highest court.
- The Delaware Superior Court is the state's trial court of general jurisdiction.
- The Delaware Court of Chancery deals primarily in corporate disputes.
- The Family Court handles domestic and custody matters.
- The Delaware Court of Common Pleas has jurisdiction over a limited class of civil and criminal matters.

The State Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and four associate justices. All members are appointed by the governor, with confirmation by the Senate, for a term of 12 years.

Minor non-constitutional courts include the Justice of the Peace Courts and Aldermen's Courts.

Significantly, Delaware has one of the few remaining Courts of Chancery in the nation, which has jurisdiction over equity cases, the vast majority of which are corporate disputes, many relating to mergers and acquisitions. The Court of Chancery and the Supreme Court have developed a worldwide reputation for rendering concise opinions concerning corporate law which generally (but not always) grant broad discretion to corporate boards of directors and officers.

In addition, the Delaware General Corporation Law, which forms the basis of the Courts' opinions, is widely regarded as giving great flexibility to corporations to manage their affairs. For these reasons, Delaware is considered to have the most business-friendly legal system in the United States; therefore a great number of companies are incorporated in Delaware, including 60% of the companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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

STATE SEAL

The state seal was first adopted on January 17, 1777, and contains the coat of arms. It also bears the inscription around it "Great Seal of the State of Delaware" and the dates 1704, 1776 and 1787.

Descriptions of the contents of the seal are as follows:

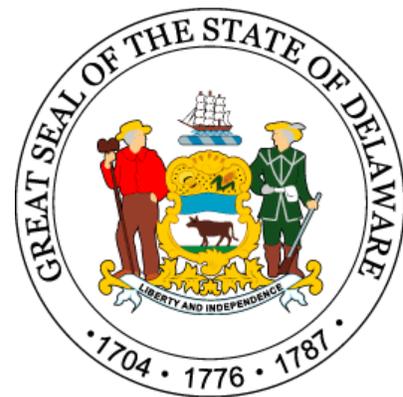
The Wheat Sheaf was adapted from the Sussex County seal and signifies the agricultural vitality of Delaware.

The Ship is a symbol of New Castle County's ship building industry and Delaware's extensive coastal commerce.

The Corn is taken from the Kent County seal and also symbolizes the agricultural basis of Delaware's economy.

The Farmer with the hoe represents the central role of farming to the state.

The Militiaman with his musket recognizes the crucial role of the citizen-soldier to the maintenance of American liberties.



The Ox represents the importance of animal husbandry to the state economy.

The Water (above the Ox) stands for the Delaware River, the main stay of the state's commerce and transportation.

The Motto was derived from the Order of Cincinnati, and approved in 1847.

The Dates 1704, the year that Delaware established its General Assembly; 1776, the year that our independence from Great Britain was declared; and 1787, the year that Delaware became "the First State" by being the first colony to ratify the United States Constitution.

STATE CAPITAL (Dover)



The capital city of Delaware is Dover, the second largest city in the state of Delaware.

The Delaware Legislative Hall is the state capitol building of Delaware located in Dover on Court Street. It houses the chambers and offices of the Delaware General Assembly.

Legislative Hall is opposite the Old State House on the mall. The building was designed in the Colonial Revival style by E. William Martin, the architect, under the direction of the State Buildings and Grounds Commission, created by Governor C. Douglass Buck in 1931 during the Great Depression. The structure was completed and dedicated in 1933. From 1965-1970, a north and south wings were added on the sides of the building, giving each member of the Assembly an office in addition to their desk in their chamber.

Two more wings, providing more office space for legislators and staff as well as hearing and caucus rooms, were added to the east side of the building in 1994. In addition, the entire interior of Legislative Hall was renovated in a three-phase project during the summers of 1995, 1996 and 1997.

In addition to the chambers of the Delaware House of Representatives and Senate, the Legislative Hall also includes space used by the General Assembly's two nonpartisan staff agencies, the Division of Research and the Office of the Controller General, as well as offices for the governor and lieutenant governor while the General Assembly is in session.

Legislative Hall is the home of the Hall of Governors, which includes portraits of all of Delaware's governors. The building also houses other portraits, including political and military figures such as James Frank Allee, James A. Bayard the elder, Bradford B. Barnes, James A. Bayard, Jr., Henry Clay Conrad, Richard S. Cordrey, Samuel Francis Du Pont, Vera Gilbride Davis, J. Allen Frear, Jr., Herman Holloway, Sr., Calvin R. McCullough, Eli M. Saulsbury, John Wales, John Jay Williams, Presley Spruance, Willard Saulsbury, Sr., and Willard Saulsbury, Jr..

Old State House (Former Capitol Building of Delaware)

The original capitol of Delaware was the State House (now known as the Old State House), located on The Green in Dover. It was commissioned originally by Kent County as the Kent County Court House, and was constructed from 1787 to 1791, when it became the State House. Kent County and the state government shared the building until 1873, when the Kent County government relocated away. The State House was used until the completion of Legislative Hall.

Today, the Old State House has been restored to its 18th-century appearance and is now a museum that includes the site of a former courtroom and the former chambers of the state legislature. The House chamber contains portraits by Thomas Sully of Commodore Jacob Jones and Commodore Thomas Macdonough, Delaware heroes who served in the War of 1812.

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

STATE MOTTO

“Liberty and Independence”

The state motto of Delaware is *Liberty and Independence*. Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States Constitution on December 7, 1787. The state motto also appears on Delaware's state flag (on ribbon at base of the coat of arms).

STATE FLAG

The State Flag of Delaware was adopted on July 24, 1913 and is steeped in references to the colonial era in which Delaware was one of the thirteen original colonies. In fact, Delaware was the first state to ratify the Constitution of the United States and that fact is proudly represented on the state flag.

A field of colonial blue is the setting for a buff colored diamond in which the coat of arms of the state is displayed. Beneath the diamond and the coat of arms is the date, December 7, 1787. This is the day that Delaware became the first state to ratify the Constitution and the first state of a new nation.



The colonial blue field and the buff colored diamond were said, by members of the commission established to design the state flag, to represent the colors of a uniform worn by General George Washington. And, indeed, some regiments of the Revolution wore blue coats with buff trim. The diamond is a reference to an early state nickname, the Diamond State, so given because of Delaware's small size and great value, evidenced in its geographical position on the Atlantic Ocean and its leadership contributions.

The coat of arms depicts early occupational symbols for shipping, farming, hunting and cattle ranching. These symbols are defined in more detail in the description of Delaware's Great Seal.

STATE NICKNAMES

The First State

(Official) Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States Constitution in 1787. There is only one First State and Delaware is it. *"The First State" became the official State nickname on May 23, 2002 following a request by Mrs. Anabelle O'Malley's First Grade Class at Mt. Pleasant Elementary School.*

The Diamond State

This nickname for Delaware is echoed in the State Flag. The buff colored diamond serves as a frame for the state Coat of Arms. This nickname originated with Thomas Jefferson who compared Delaware to a diamond; small but very valuable. According to the Delaware Government Information Center, Thomas Jefferson described Delaware as "...a 'jewel' among states due to its strategic location on the Eastern Seaboard."

The Blue Hen State

This historical nickname, sometimes Blue Hen Chicken State, originated during the Revolutionary War. According to W.A. Powell's *History of Delaware*, 1928, the story traces back to a Captain Caldwell from Kent County who carried with him a pair of fighting game cocks. These chickens, descendants of a famous Blue Hen, were well known in Kent County for their superior fighting qualities. It is said that upon seeing these game cocks fight, one soldier cried "We're sons of the Old Blue Hen and we're game to the end" comparing the fighting prowess of the chickens to the fighting prowess of the Delaware soldiers. These regiments from Kent County became known as "Blue Hen's Chickens." This name was soon applied state wide. In 1939, the Blue Hen Chicken was adopted as Delaware's official State Bird.

The Peach State

In the 1500s, the Spanish brought peaches to Delaware. By the 1600s, peaches were so plentiful in the state that farmers used them to feed their pigs. Supported by the Delaware Railroad in the early nineteenth century, Delaware became the leading producer of peaches in the United States. Almost 6,000,000 baskets of peaches were shipped to market in 1875, Delaware's peak production year. Many problems beset peach farmers throughout the latter part of the century. The peach blight, called the "yellows" forced the collapse of the industry and, in the early 1900s, many peach farmers faced bankruptcy.

The Corporate Capital

Delaware has been called the "Corporate Capital" because so many corporations have incorporated in the state because of its business-friendly law. According to the Delaware Division of Corporations (2002), more than 308,000 companies are incorporated in Delaware. This includes 60% of the Fortune 500 and 50% of the companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Small Wonder

A new nickname developed to promote the state's contributions to the nation and its natural beauty.

New Sweden

“New Sweden” refers to the first permanent settlement in Delaware in the present day Wilmington. Delaware was under Swedish rule from 1638 to 1655. The first Swedish settlement was at “The Rocks,” on the Christina River, near the foot of Seventh Street. The Christina River was named after the young queen of Sweden as was the fort that was built.

Uncle Sam's Pocket Handkerchief

This obscure nickname probably refers to the small size of Delaware.

STATE BIRD

The Blue Hen Chicken (*Gallus gallus*) was designated the official state bird of Delaware in 1939. The history of this symbol stems from the Revolutionary war when Delaware soldiers were compared to fighting cocks.

In fact, the "Blue Hen Chicken" is not a recognized breed and its selection as the state bird relates to historical events more than to a natural association of the bird with the state of Delaware.

Though not a recognized breed, work has been done to develop a strain of blue chickens that might propagate reliably. The University of Delaware, College of Agricultural and Natural Resources, maintain a breeding group of Blue Hen chickens on the campus farm. Typically, however, only about half of the chicks produced by blue parents will have blue feathers. The remaining chicks will be solid black or white and black.



STATE FLOWER (Peach Blossom)



Supported by the Delaware Railroad in the early nineteenth century, Delaware became the leading producer of peaches in the United States. Almost 6,000,000 baskets of peaches were shipped to market in 1875, Delaware's peak production year.

By common consent, the peach blossom was considered Delaware's state flower. But a movement developed to name the popular goldenrod the official state flower. It was not to be. Agriculturists, farmers and school children flooded Delaware legislators with

petitions to name the peach blossom the state flower. After all, Delaware was the leading producer of peaches with 800,000 peach trees and had earned the nickname, The Peach State.

As a result of the petition drive, the peach blossom (*Prunus persica*) was given due recognition. The peach blossom was adopted as Delaware's floral emblem by an act of the legislature on March 9, 1895. In 1953, the peach blossom was named as the official state flower.

STATE BUG

The lady bug was adopted as the official state bug of Delaware in 1974 thanks to an intensive effort made by Mrs. Mollie Brown-Rust and her 2nd grade students of the Lulu M. Ross Elementary School in Milford, Delaware.

Also called lady beetle, ladybird, or ladyfly, lady bugs help gardeners and farmers by eating tiny insect pests that damage plants.

A ladybug can consume up to 60 aphids per day, but will also eat a variety of other insects and larvae (including scales, mealy bugs, leaf hoppers, mites, and other types of soft-bodied insects), and also pollen and nectar.

Ohio, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Tennessee, and New York also designate the ladybug as an official state symbol. New York is the only state that specifies the scientific name in their designation of the Ladybug as the Official State Insect. They name the Nine-Spotted Lady Beetle (*Coccinella novemnotata*) as the Official State Insect.



STATE BUTTERFLY

Male Eastern Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly



Mature Tiger Swallowtail Caterpillar



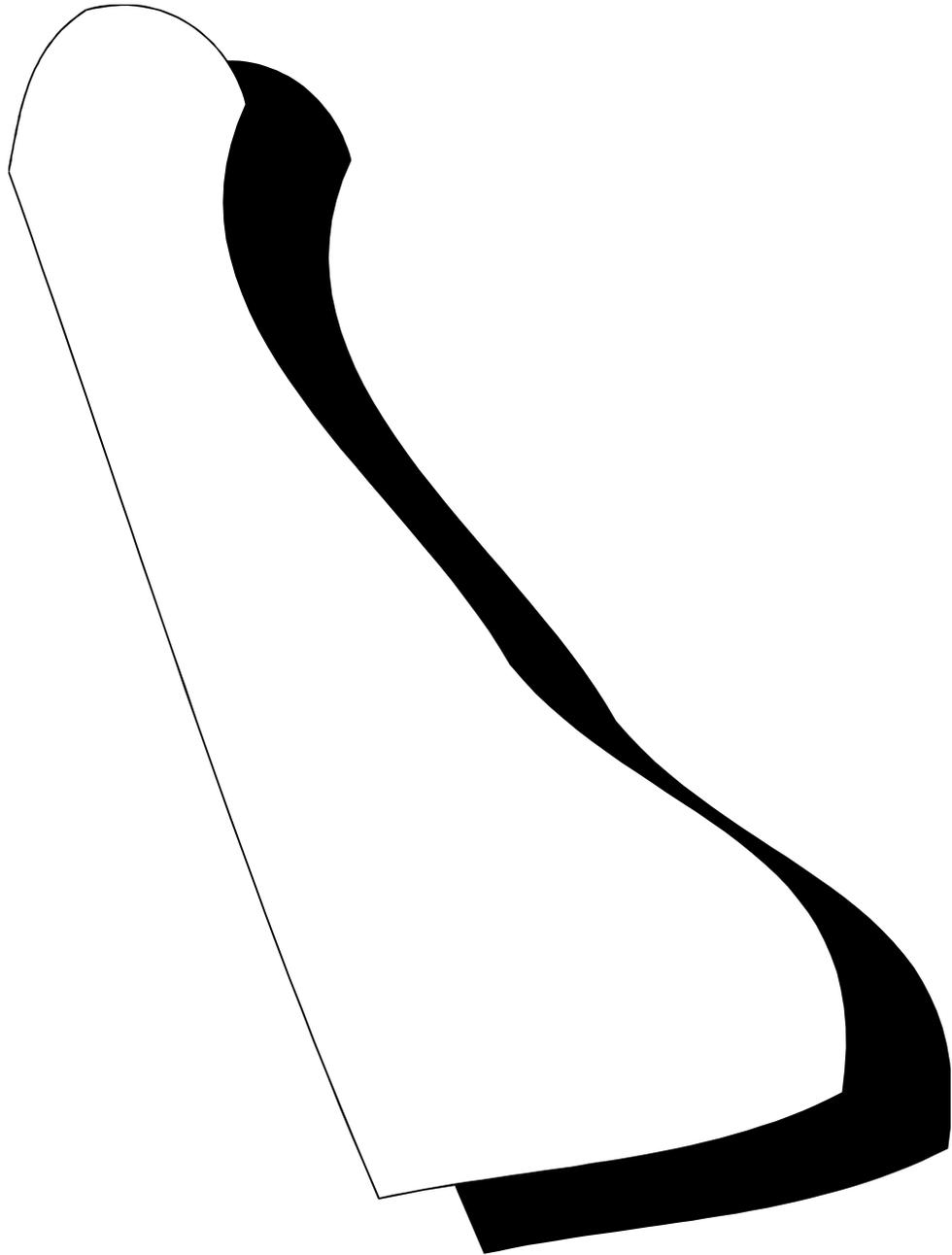
The brilliant tiger swallowtail butterfly (*Pterourus glaucus*) was designated the official state butterfly of Delaware in 1999. Three butterflies were chosen by students of the Richardson Park

Delaware State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Journal Pages**

Print on white paper.

Delaware



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):

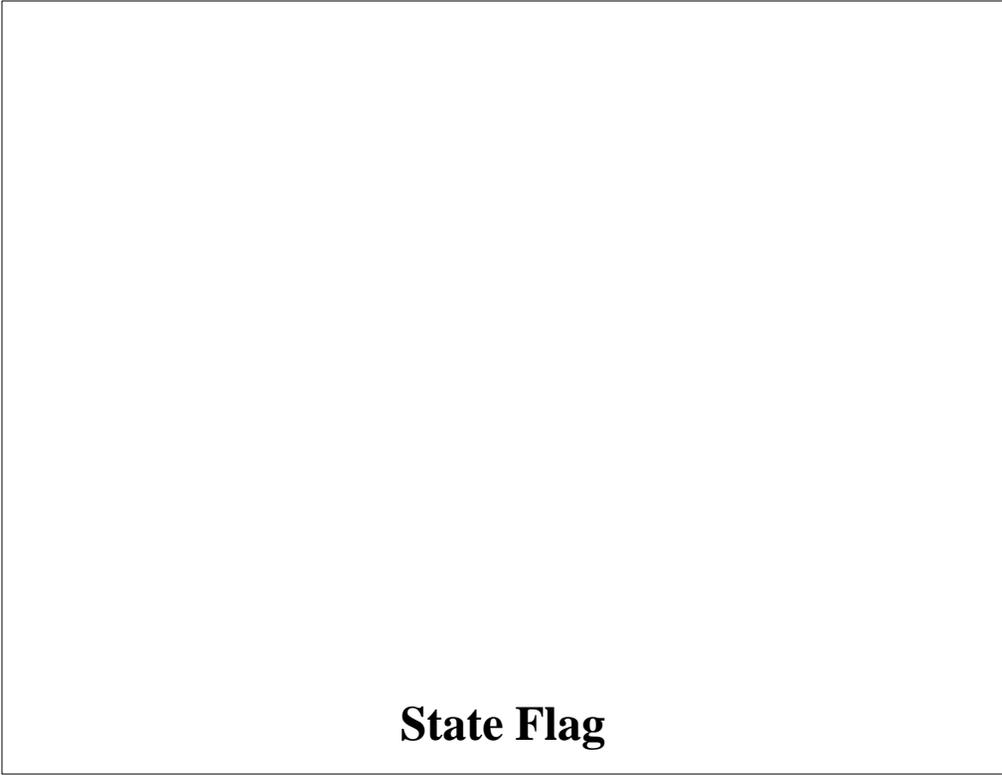
State's total population: _____

City with largest population: _____

State's rank in population: _____

Number of Counties:

Delaware



State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

State Flag Information:

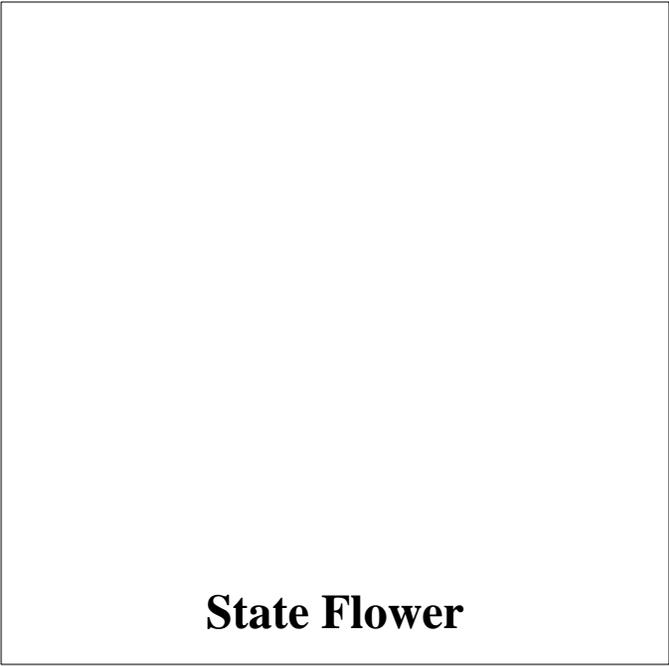
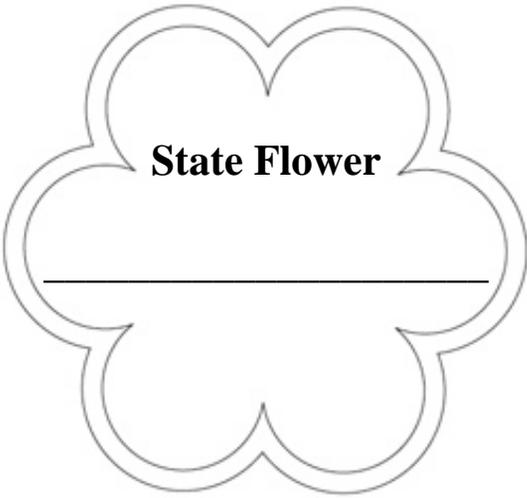
When adopted: _____

Colors: _____

Specific design: _____

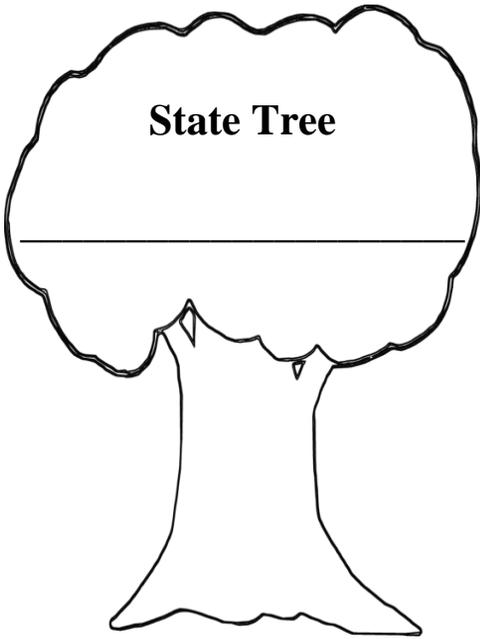
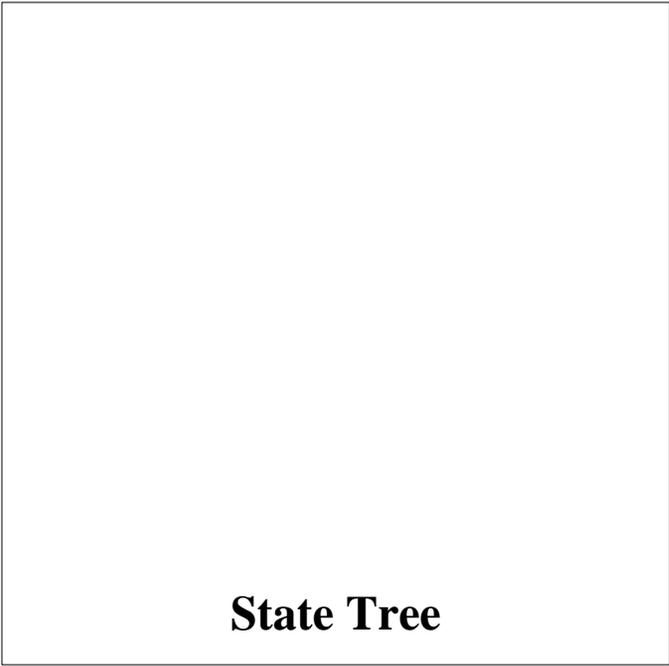
History: _____

Delaware



Draw the state flower above.

State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

Delaware

Delaware 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).

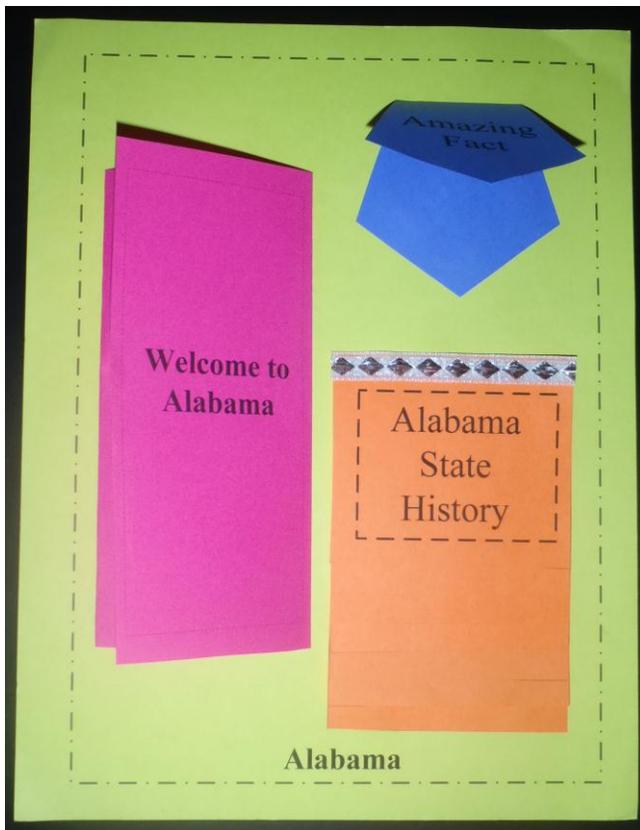
2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions: This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

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.

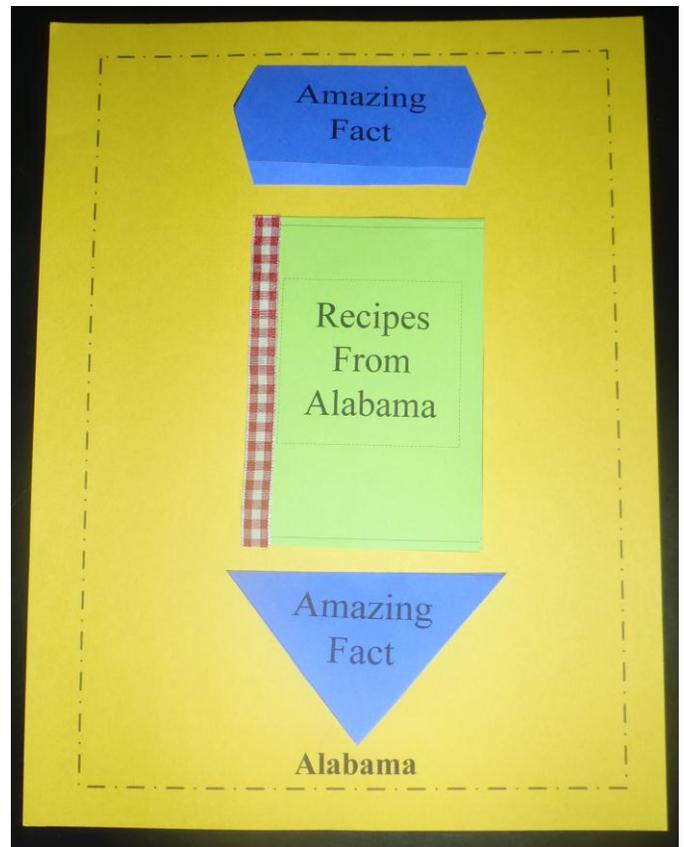
2. Lapbook Background Pages – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

Delaware 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

Delaware 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.

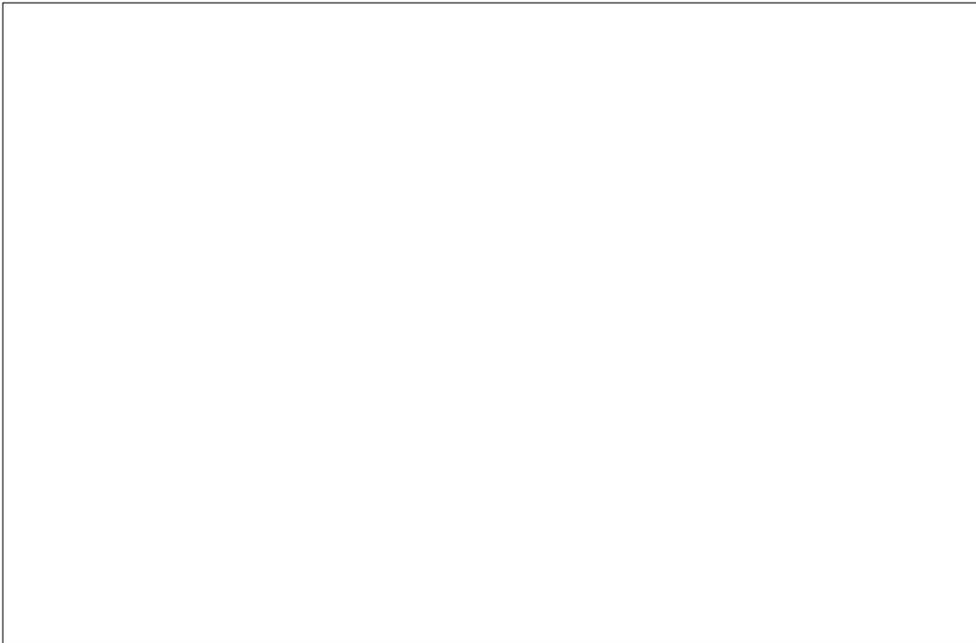
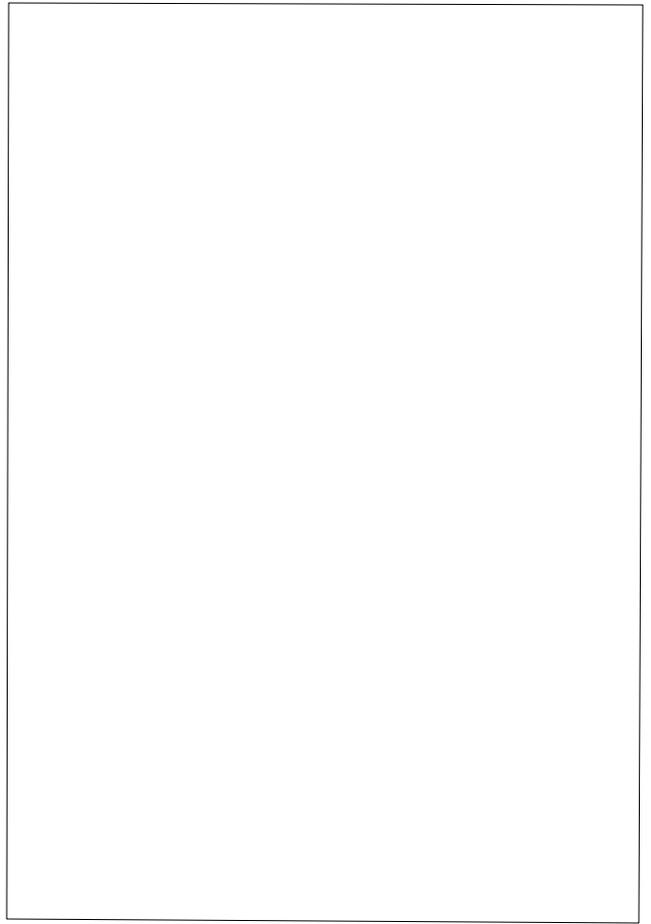
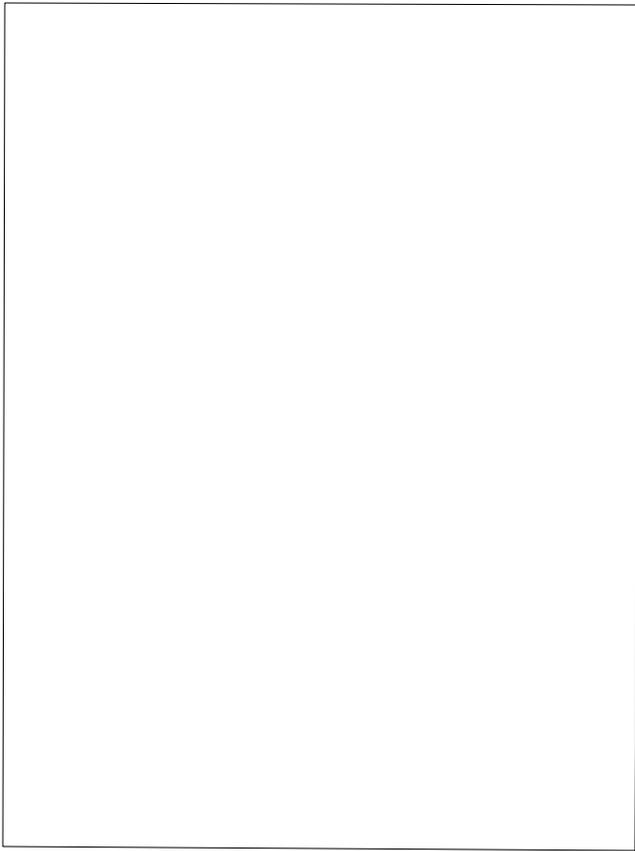
Completion Instructions: During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the one 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.

Delaware
State
History



**Welcome to
Delaware**