

Idaho 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



Idaho History Lapbook Journal
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Idaho 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
The Lapbooks 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:

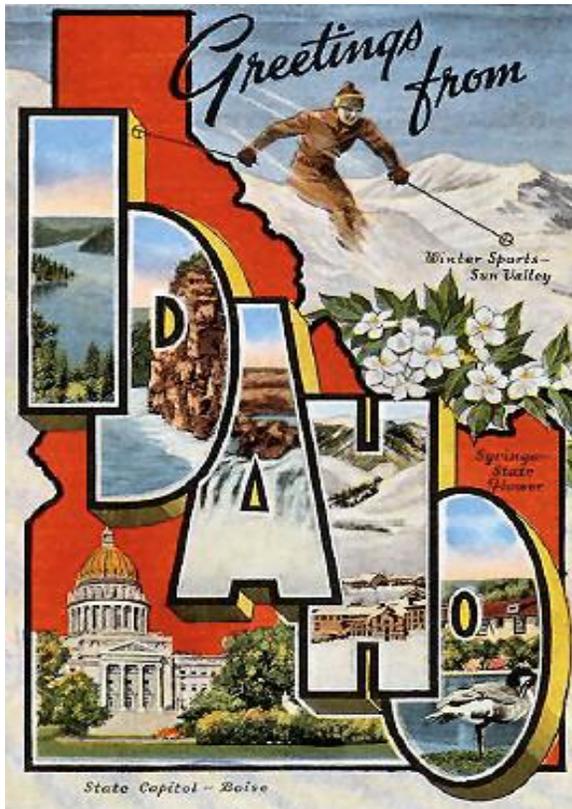
- 1. Supplies:** Gather the following supplies: 3-ring binder (2 inches), scissors, white paper, colored paper, light colored cardstock, glue, staples & stapler, ribbon, hole punch, metal brad fasteners (optional), and crayons or colored pencils. (If you purchased the printed format of this product,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

**Idaho State History
Lapbook Journal**

**The following
pages contain the
Study Guide**

Print on white paper.

Idaho State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



Vintage "Greetings from Idaho" Magnet

Welcome to Idaho, a land of rugged beauty and millions of acres of wilderness.

With a landscape that ranges from subalpine to desert, granite mountains to fertile farms, lakes and waterfalls to canyons and gorges, Idaho is a study in geographic diversity.

Hell's Canyon, at 7900 feet, is the deepest canyon in North America, deeper even than the Grand Canyon. And the Shoshone Falls, on the Snake River, are higher than Niagara Falls.

People who live in Idaho or who come from Idaho are called Idahoans.

The name "Idaho" was first presented to Congress, by mining lobbyist George M. Willing, as a name for a new territory around Pike's Peak. Willing told Congress that Idaho was a Shoshone Indian word that meant "Gem of the Mountains." Indian names were popular at the time and by the end of 1860, Congress was set to name the Pike's Peak region Idaho. Just as Congress was about to bestow this name, it came to their attention that Idaho was not an Indian name, but a name made up by Mr. Willing. In reaction, Congress designated the territory Colorado instead of Idaho.

In the meantime, the word Idaho had come into common usage. One of the mining towns in Colorado Territory had been named Idaho Springs. A Columbia River steamboat launched on June 9, 1860, for service between the Cascades and The Dalles, was named "Idaho." Gold was found in Nez Perce country, and these discoveries became known as the "Idaho Mines."

Though Idaho had been discarded as a name for the new territory, the name became well known from Washington D.C. to the Pacific Northwest. In 1863, Congress created a new territory for the Idaho Mines and the name Idaho seemed like a natural fit.



Map of Idaho – Capital, Major Cities and Rivers

STATEHOOD

On July 3, 1890, Idaho became the 43rd state to be admitted into the Union.

STATE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Idaho was adopted August 6, 1889, ratified by the people November 1889, and approved by Congress July 3, 1890. It is composed of twenty-one articles and has been amended over one hundred times. Despite numerous amendments, the Idaho Constitution has never undergone a major revision and remains in essentially the same form as it was created.

PREAMBLE: *We, the people of the state of Idaho, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure its blessings and promote our common welfare do establish this Constitution.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

The constitution of Idaho provides for three branches of government: the executive, legislative and judicial branches.

Executive Branch: The executive branch is headed by seven elected officials: the governor and lieutenant governor (who run separately), secretary of state, attorney general, controller, treasurer, and superintendent of public instruction. All serve four-year terms. The governor is limited to a maximum of two consecutive terms. The governor, who must be a US citizen, at least 30 years old, and must have been a state resident for at least two years prior to election, can sign or veto a bill. Vetoes may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the elected members in each house. If the governor neither signs nor vetoes a bill, it becomes law after five days when the legislature is in session and after 10 days when the legislature has adjourned.

The state constitution may be amended with the consent of two-thirds of each house and a majority of the voters at the next general election. Provisions for initiative, referendum, and recall were added by amendment to the state constitution in 1912 but not implemented by the legislature until 1933. The initiative procedure was employed in 1974 to pass the Sunshine Act, mandating registration by lobbyists and campaign financing disclosures by candidates for public office. An Idaho voter must be at least 18 years old, a US citizen, and a resident of the county and state for at least 30 days prior to election day. Restrictions apply to convicted felons.

Legislative Branch: The bicameral legislature, consisting of a 35-seat senate and a 70-member house of representatives, meets annually beginning the Monday closest to 9 January. There is no constitutional limit on the length of the session. Special sessions may only be summoned by the governor and are limited to 20 days. Legislators must be US citizens, at least 18 years old, qualified voters, and residents of their district for at least a year. All legislators serve two-year terms. There are no term limits for either chamber.

Judicial Branch: The highest court in Idaho is the Idaho Supreme Court. There is also an intermediate appellate court, the Idaho Court of Appeals, which hears cases assigned to it from the Supreme Court. The state's District Courts serve districts.

Idaho Code: All of Idaho's state laws are contained in the Idaho Code. The code is amended through the Legislature with the approval of the Governor. Idaho still operates under its original (1889) state constitution.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Tribal Government operates separately from Idaho State Government. For more information, visit: <http://www.doi.gov/governments/tribalgovernments.cfm>

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

STATE SEAL

The official state seal (which also appears on Idaho's state flag) is actually an update of a painting by Emma Edwards Green that was selected for the Great Seal of the State of Idaho's design in 1891 (the original painting is held in trust by the Idaho Historical Society).

Idaho has the only state seal designed by a woman. Below is Emma's own account of the first Great Seal of Idaho and the many symbols of the state that are represented:

The Idaho State Seal

By Emma Edwards Green

(from: History of the Great Seal of the State: Idaho Gov website)

Before designing the seal, I was careful to make a thorough study of the resources and future possibilities of the State. I invited the advice and counsel of every member of the Legislature and other citizens qualified to help in creating a Seal of State that really represented Idaho at that time. Idaho had been admitted into the Union on July 3rd, 1890. The first state Legislature met in Boise on December 8, 1890, and on March 14th, 1891, adopted my design for the Great Seal of the State of Idaho.



The question of Woman Suffrage was being agitated somewhat, and as leading men and politicians agreed that Idaho would eventually give women the right to vote, and as mining was the chief industry, and the mining man the largest financial factor of the state at that time, I made the figure of the man the most prominent in the design, while that of the woman, signifying justice, as noted by the scales; liberty, as denoted by the liberty cap on the end of the spear, and equality with man as denoted by her position at his side, also signifies freedom.

The pick and shovel held by the miner, and the ledge of rock beside which he stands, as well as the pieces of ore scattered about his feet, all indicate the chief occupation of the State. The stamp mill in the distance, which you can see by using a magnifying glass, is also typical of the mining interest of Idaho. The shield between the man and woman is emblematic of the protection they unite in giving the state. The large fir or pine tree in the foreground in the shield refers to Idaho's immense timber interests.

The husbandman plowing on the left side of the shield, together with the sheaf of grain beneath the shield, are emblematic of Idaho's agricultural resources, while the cornucopias, or horns of plenty, refer to the horticultural. Idaho has a game law, which protects the elk and moose. The elk's head, therefore, rises above the shield. The state flower, the wild Syringa or Mock Orange, grows at the woman's feet, while the ripened wheat grows as high as her shoulder. The star signifies a new light in the galaxy of states. . . . The river depicted in the shield is our mighty Snake or Shoshone River, a stream of great majesty.

In regard to the coloring of the emblems used in the making of the Great Seal of the State of Idaho, my principal desire was to use such colors as would typify pure Americanism and the history of the State. As Idaho was a virgin state, I robed my goddess in white and made the liberty cap on the end of the spear the same color.

In representing the miner, I gave him the garb of the period suggested by such mining authorities as former United States Senator George Shoup, of Idaho, former Governor Norman B. Willey of Idaho, former Governor James H. Hawley of Idaho, and other mining men and early residents of the state who knew intimately the usual garb of the miner. Almost unanimously they said, "Do not put the miner in a red shirt." "Make the shirt a grayish brown," said Captain J.J. Wells, chairman of the Seal Committee. The "Light of the Mountains" is typified by the rosy glow which precedes the sunrise.

STATE CAPITAL (Boise)

Boise has been the capital city of Idaho since 1890 and is located on the Boise River. It has the largest population of any city in Idaho and is the largest city between Salt Lake City, Utah and Portland, Oregon.



Construction on the current capitol building in Boise was begun in the summer of 1906. The architects who developed the building were John E. Tourtellotte and Charles Hummel.

The Renaissance Revival Capitol is Idaho's most significant historic structure and a building that reflects the state's political, social, and economic history. The dome of Idaho's State Capitol rises 208

feet into the Boise skyline. Its classical architectural form is prominent among the city's modern multi-story buildings and the landscape's rolling foothills.

Over 100 years since conception, the Capitol continues to function as the seat of Idaho's state government, currently housing the executive and legislative branches and numerous state offices, which occupy much of the approximately 111,600 square feet of usable space.

The Capitol and its surrounding grounds occupy two blocks of the urban grid, providing grounds proportional to the building's roughly 328-foot north and south facades and its depth of approximately 170 feet established by the east/west axis.

The south facade offers the principal entrance, at the culmination of a vehicular approach to the building that cuts centrally through the city as part of a grand procession leading to the Capitol. The sitting of the building enhances its authoritative scale and strong classical design.

STATE MOTTO

“Let it be Perpetual”

The state motto of Idaho is the Latin phrase "*Esto perpetua*," which means "*Let it be perpetual.*" Idaho's motto can also be seen on the state quarter, the great seal and Idaho's state flag.

STATE FLAG

The State Flag of Idaho was adopted in 1907. The dimensions were described specifically by the legislature :

5' 6" wide, 4' 4" deep, bordered by a gilt fringe that is 2.5 inches wide. The flag is to be blue silk with the state seal of Idaho 21" diameter displayed in the center. Under the great seal, the words "State of Idaho" are to be embroidered in gold block letters two inches high on a red band that is 3" wide X 29" length, positioned about 8.5" above and parallel with lower fringe.



STATE NICKNAMES

The Gem State

This nickname for Idaho grew from the meaning George M. Willing gave to the word when he made up the name.

Gem of the Mountains

Similar to the above, Mr. Willing told Congress that Idaho was an Indian word meaning "Gem of the Mountains."

Little Ida

This old nickname probably came about because Idaho is smaller than most of the other western states.

STATE BIRD



The Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia arctica*) was designated the official state bird of Idaho in 1931. The Mountain Bluebird is a small thrush found on ranchland and other open areas of the American West. The male Mountain Bluebird is a breathtaking brilliant sky blue. The female is gray with blue on wings and tail.

The Mountain Bluebird prefers more open habitats than other bluebirds and can be found in colder habitats in winter. Only the female bluebird builds the nest. The male sometimes acts as if he is helping, but he either brings no nest material or he drops it on the way.

Mountain Bluebirds hover over the ground and fly down to catch insects, and may also fly from a perch to catch them. Their main diet consists of insects and berries. They may forage in flocks in winter. (The Mountain Bluebird is also the state bird of Nevada.)

STATE FLOWER

The Syringa (*Philadelphus lewisii*) was designated the official state flower of Idaho in 1931. Syringa is a woody shrub growing to nine feet tall with clusters of white, fragrant flowers.

Native American Indians found many uses for the Syringa - the wood was used for root digging sticks and to make pipe stems, harpoon shafts, bows, arrows, and snowshoes. The bark and leaves were used to make soap.



STATE INSECT



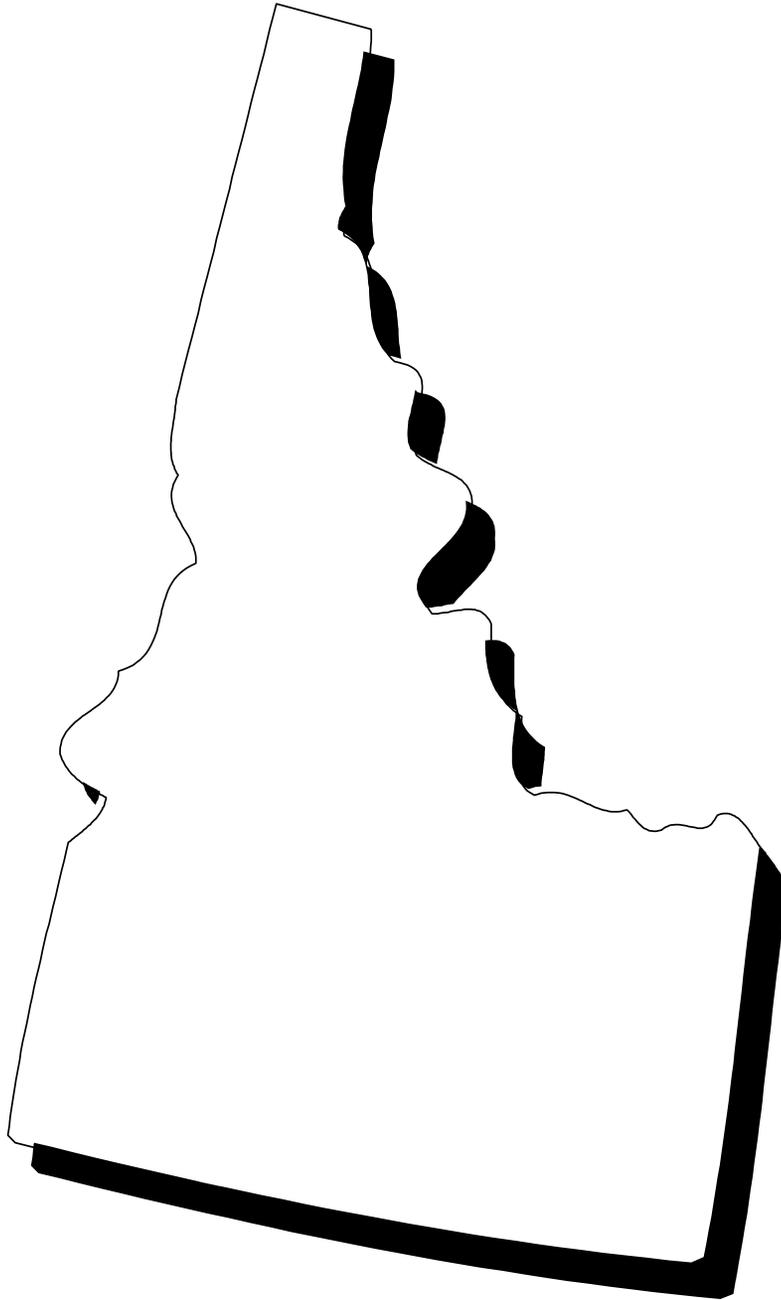
The Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) was designated the official state insect of Idaho in 1992. Both the caterpillar and adult Monarch Butterfly are brilliant in color as a warning to predators - the monarch ingests toxins from the milkweed plant which are poisonous.

**Idaho State History
Lapbook Journal**

**The following
pages contain the
Journal Pages**

Print on white paper.

Idaho



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):

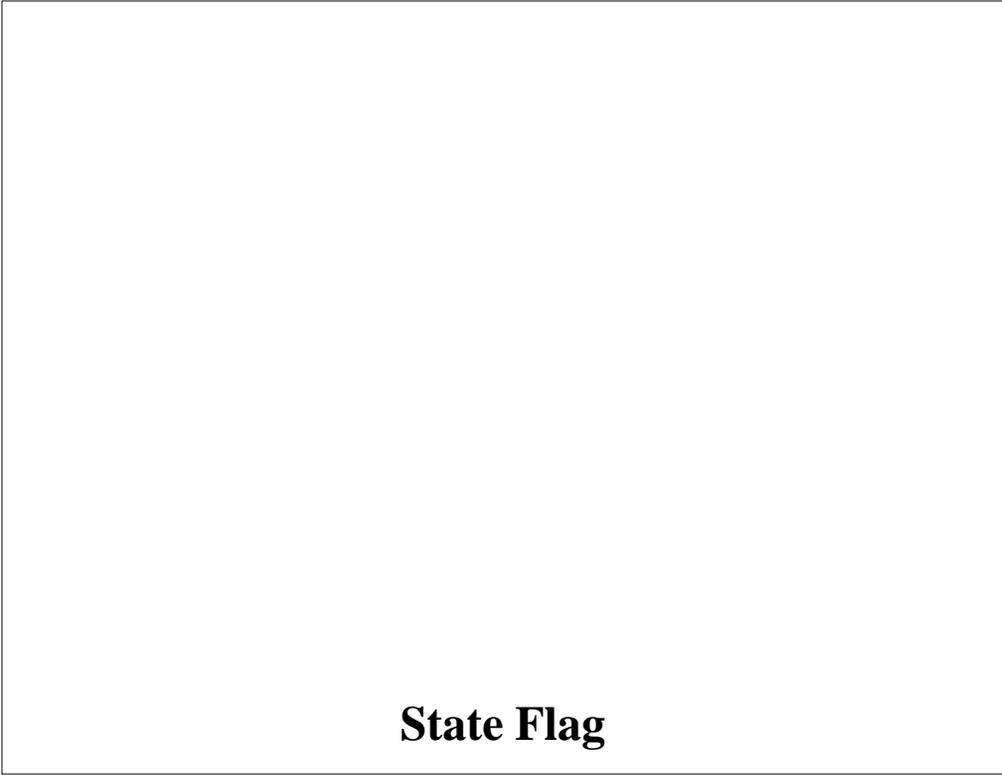
State's total population: _____

City with largest population: _____

State's rank in population: _____

Number of Counties:

Idaho



State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

State Flag Information:

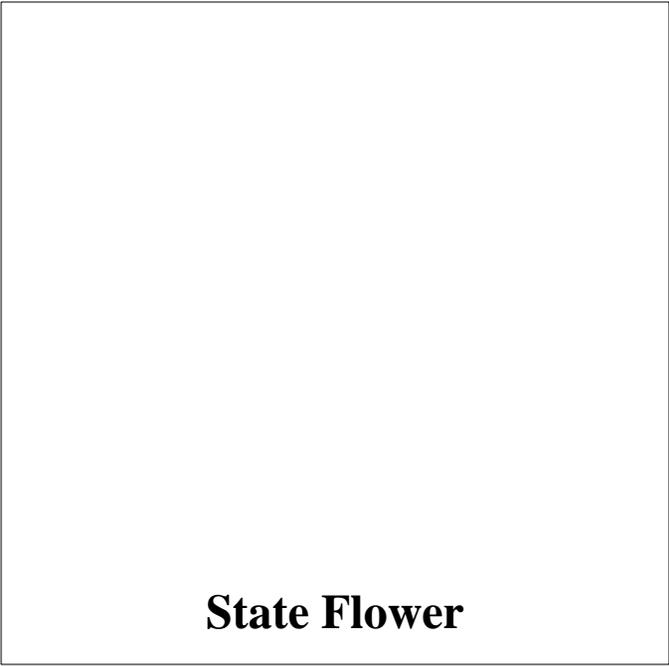
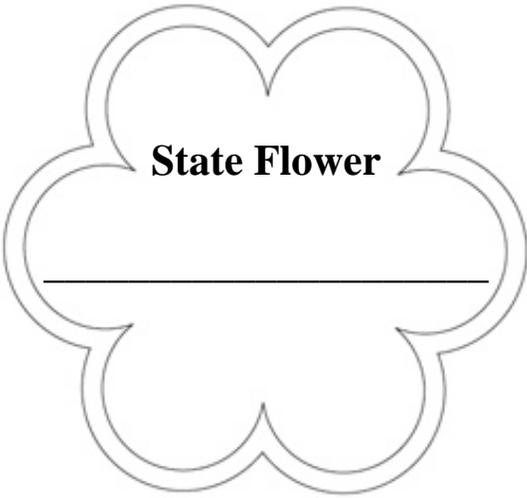
When adopted: _____

Colors: _____

Specific design: _____

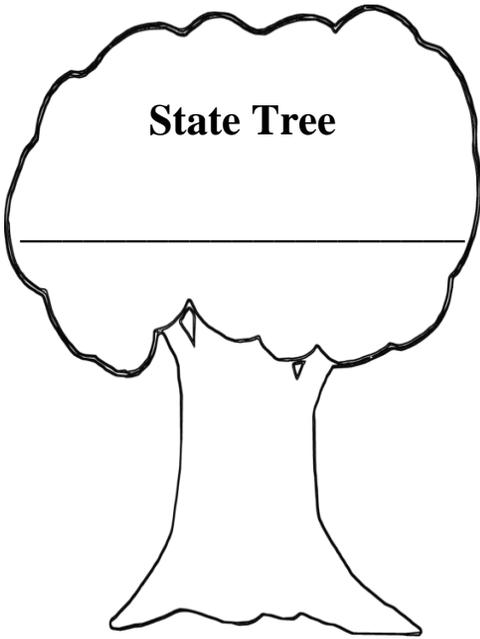
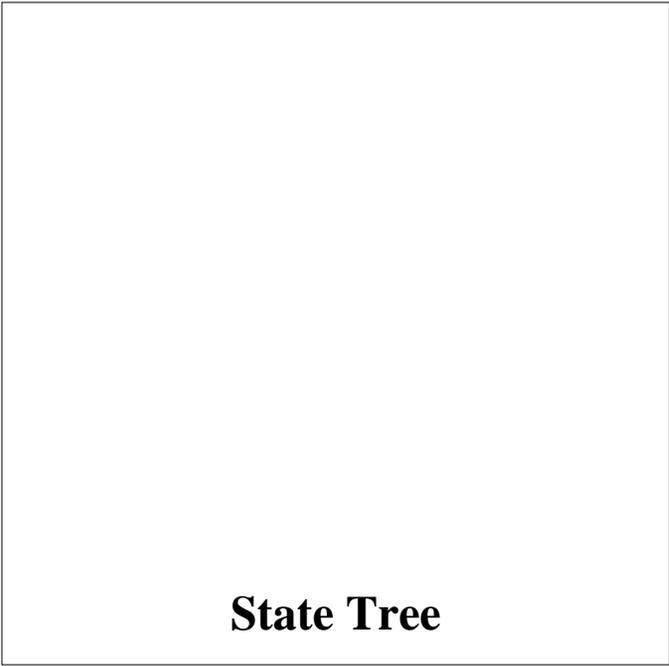
History: _____

Idaho



Draw the state flower above.

State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

Idaho

Idaho 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).

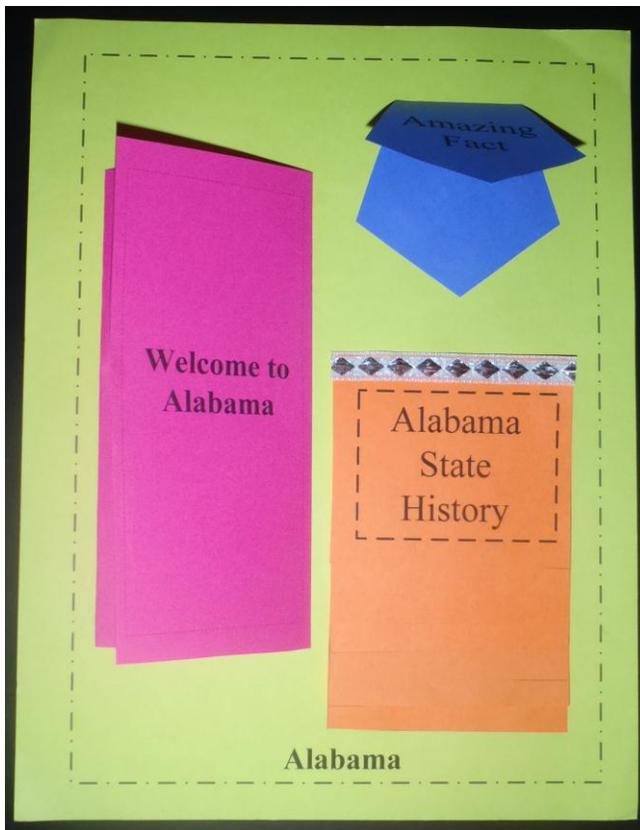
2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions: This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

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.

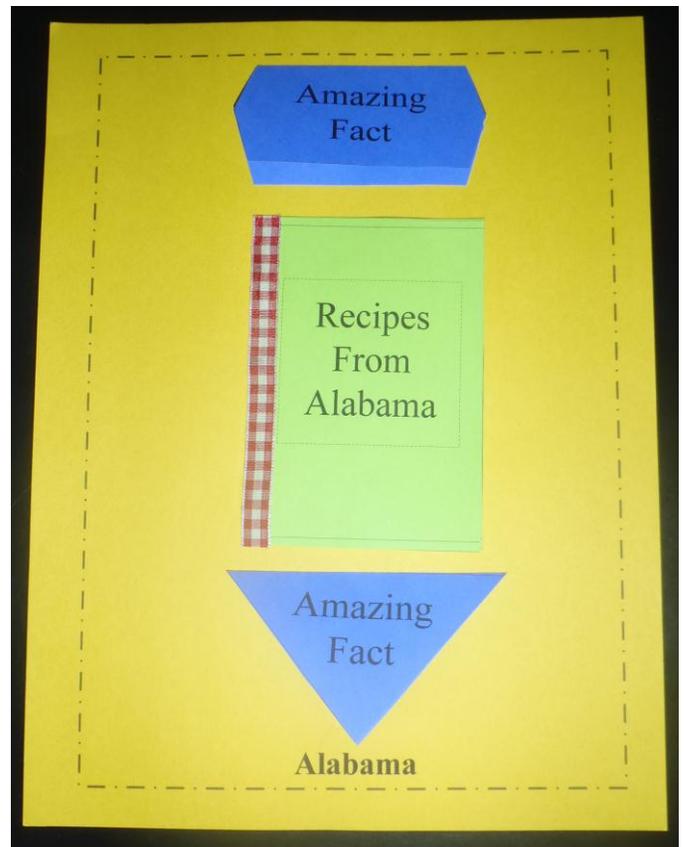
2. Lapbook Background Pages – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

Idaho 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

Idaho 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.

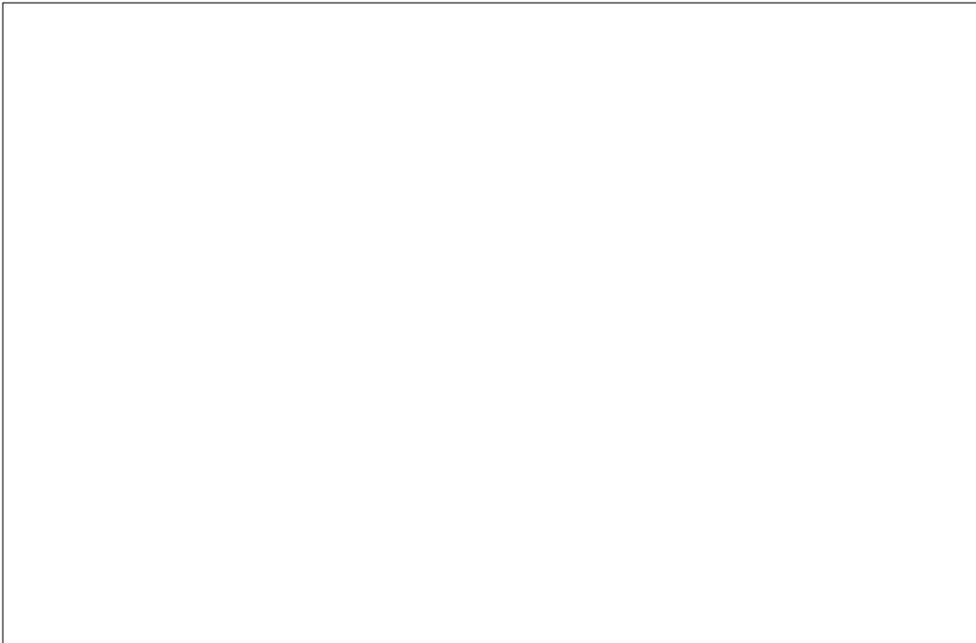
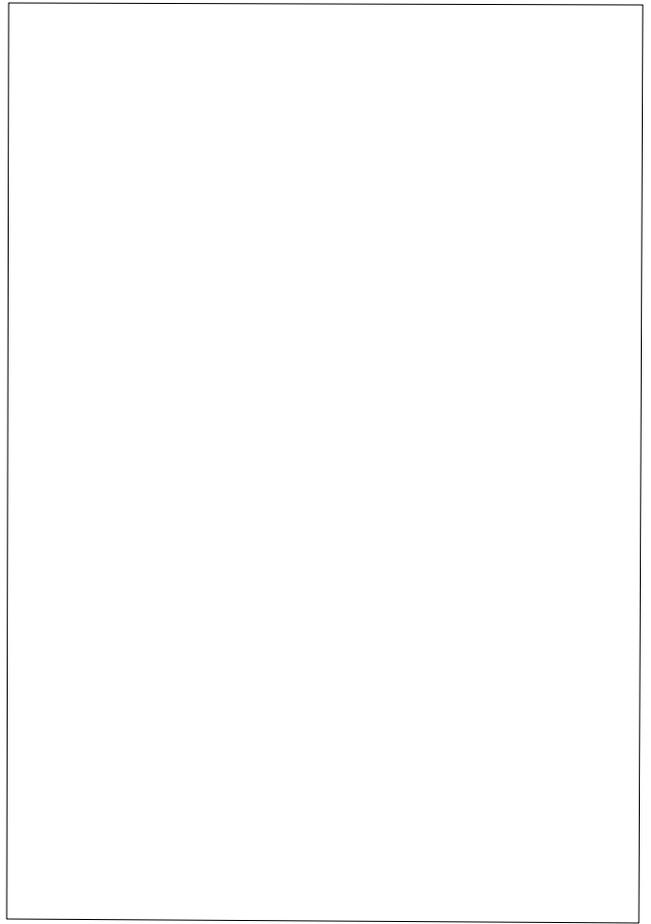
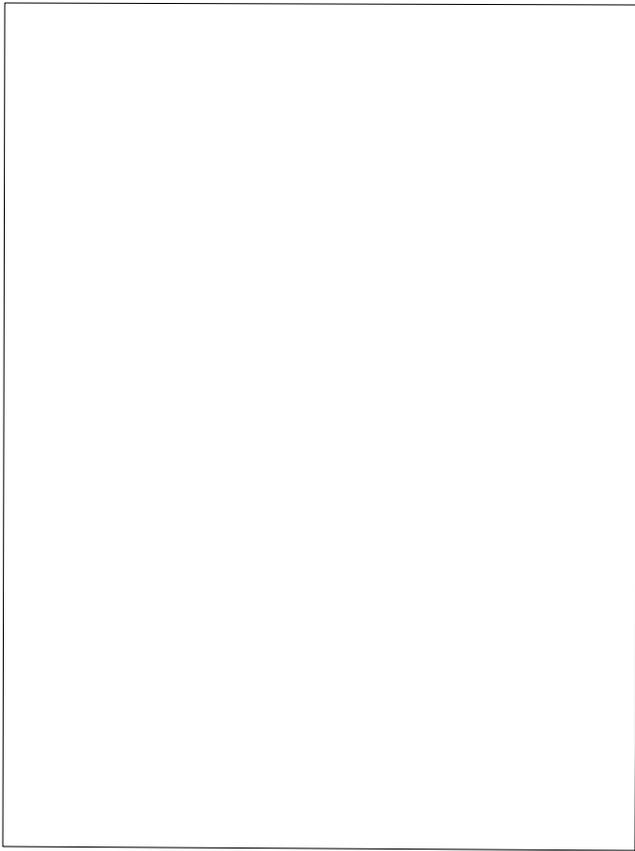
Completion Instructions: During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the one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

Idaho
State
History



**Welcome to
Idaho**