

# Indiana State History Lapbook Journal



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

Written & designed by  
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# Indiana State History Lapbook Journal

Thanks for purchasing this product. Please check out our Lapbook Journals for other states. The Lapbook Journals are designed for 6<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> 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-8<sup>th</sup> 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.

# **Indiana State History Lapbook Journal**

**The following  
pages contain the  
Study Guide**

**Print on white paper.**

# Indiana State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Indiana

Indiana was the name given to the Indiana Territory by the United States Congress when Indiana was created from the Northwest Territory in 1800. It means "Land of Indians."

People who live in or come from Indiana are called Indianans or Indianians or... they're called Hoosiers.



Map of Indiana – Capital (Indianapolis), Major Rivers

## STATEHOOD

In 1800, the Indiana Territory was the first new territory established from a portion of the Northwest Territory. The territory grew in population and development. Indiana was admitted to the Union as the 19<sup>th</sup> state on December 11, 1816.

## STATE CONSTITUTION

Indiana has had 2 constitutions. The first constitution was created when the Territory of Indiana sent forty-three delegates to a constitutional convention on June 10, 1816 to establish a constitution for the proposed State of Indiana after the United States Congress had agreed to grant statehood. The delegates approved the constitution 33-8. In preparing Indiana's fundamental law they borrowed heavily from existing state constitutions, especially those of Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky. The original constitution was adopted without being submitted to the people.

The current constitution is the Constitution of 1851. It was submitted to the general public in the election of 1851 and immediately went into effect and has since remained the highest law in Indiana. Indiana's constitution consists of a preamble and 16 articles and numerous amendments.

***PREAMBLE:** TO THE END, that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated; WE, the People of the State of Indiana, grateful to ALMIGHTY GOD for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of government, do ordain this Constitution*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

The Indiana state government is made up of three separate branches of state government – Executive, Legislative, and Judicial and is regulated by the Indiana State Constitution. The three branches share power and jointly govern the state of Indiana. County and local governments are also constitutional bodies with limited authority to levy taxes, pass legislation, and create and maintain local public infrastructure.

The Governor of the State of Indiana is an elected Constitutional officer, the head of the Executive branch, and the highest state office in Indiana. The governor of Indiana has wide-ranging executive authority to manage the government of the state. These powers are established in the Indiana Constitution. The governor works in concert with the Indiana General Assembly and the Supreme Court of Indiana to govern the state. The governor is assisted by other officials elected to the executive branch including the Lieutenant Governor and the Attorney General. The Governor is elected by popular vote every four years and is limited to two consecutive terms with at least a four year span before the same individual can be elected to hold the office of governor again.

The Indiana General Assembly is the Legislative branch of Indiana state government. The General Assembly is responsible for enacting the laws by which the State of Indiana is governed.

It is bicameral and consists of a lower house, the Indiana House of Representatives, and an upper house, the Indiana Senate. The Speaker of the House presides over the House, and the Lieutenant Governor presides over the Senate. The General Assembly meets annually at the Indiana Statehouse in Indianapolis. Both houses must pass a bill before it can be submitted to the governor and enacted into law. (Members of the General Assembly are elected from districts that are realigned every ten years.)

The Supreme Court of Indiana is the highest judicial body in Indiana. The court oversees the lower courts and commissions that jointly make up the Judicial branch. The other courts include the Indiana Tax Court, the Indiana Court of Appeals, and circuit, superior, and city or town courts. The courts are assisted by several commissions that are also part of the judicial branch.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES: Representatives in Indiana each represent people in a specific area of the state. These areas are called house districts. There are currently 100 men and women representing 100 house districts in the Indiana House of Representatives. Each representative serves for a period of two years in the House of Representatives, after which he or she must run for re-election. Indiana state representatives are not subject to term limits.

STATE SENATORS: Senators in Indiana each represent people in a specific area of the state. These areas are called senate districts. There are currently 50 men and women representing 50 senate districts in the Indiana Senate. Each senator serves for a period of four years in the Senate, after which he or she must run for re-election. Indiana state senators are not subject to term limits.

## **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 Indiana elect two people, like every other state, to represent them in the Senate and 10 people, based on Indiana's Population, to represent them in the House of Representatives.

## STATE CAPITAL (Indiana Statehouse)

The Indiana State Capitol, the Statehouse, has been the seat of Indiana's government since 1887 and is perhaps the grandest 19th-century Neo-Classical Revival building in Indiana. Alexander Ralston balanced his plan for the city with two symmetrically placed sites on Market Street east and west of the circle. The west parcel, a terminal point of Market, is the site he chose for a state capitol building.

In 1878, a committee selected Indianapolis architect Edwin May to design the new capitol building after an earlier one on the site was demolished. His winning concept was an extended Greek cross plan with formal entrance pavilions on each face, capped by an Italian Renaissance style dome.



Edwin May died in 1880, when only the cornerstone had been laid. The building was completed by his assistant, Adolph Scherrer, a Swiss born architect trained in Vienna before coming to Indianapolis. Scherrer changed many façade details and supervised construction. The General Assembly began meeting in the new Statehouse in 1887, one year before its formal completion.

The Washington Street elevation is an excellent place to begin a tour of the Statehouse. The entire building is veneered in Indiana limestone quarried in Lawrence, Owen, and Monroe Counties in southern Indiana. The north and south faces are similar, each with Corinthian porticoes flanked by pavilions with low domes. Scherrer's bold, plastic design for the various façades included a rusticated base, pedimented window hoods, and pediments on each corner pavilion face, richly carved with foliate work. The south elevation fronted on the National Road and has more ornamentation. The sculptural program atop the portico is *The Westward Journey*. On the left side of the cornice ledge, Native Americans are forced west, while Euro-American pioneers enter from the east.

The interior was carefully restored in the late 1980s. The two courtyards with skylights north and south of the rotunda are lined with three story arcades of marble columns. Original oak doorways and marble paneling were cleaned as part of the restoration. The wall and ceiling stencil work was replicated as were the ornate brass chandeliers. Gold leaf was reapplied to surfaces long rendered dull by constant use. The rotunda is one of the city's magnificent historic spaces.

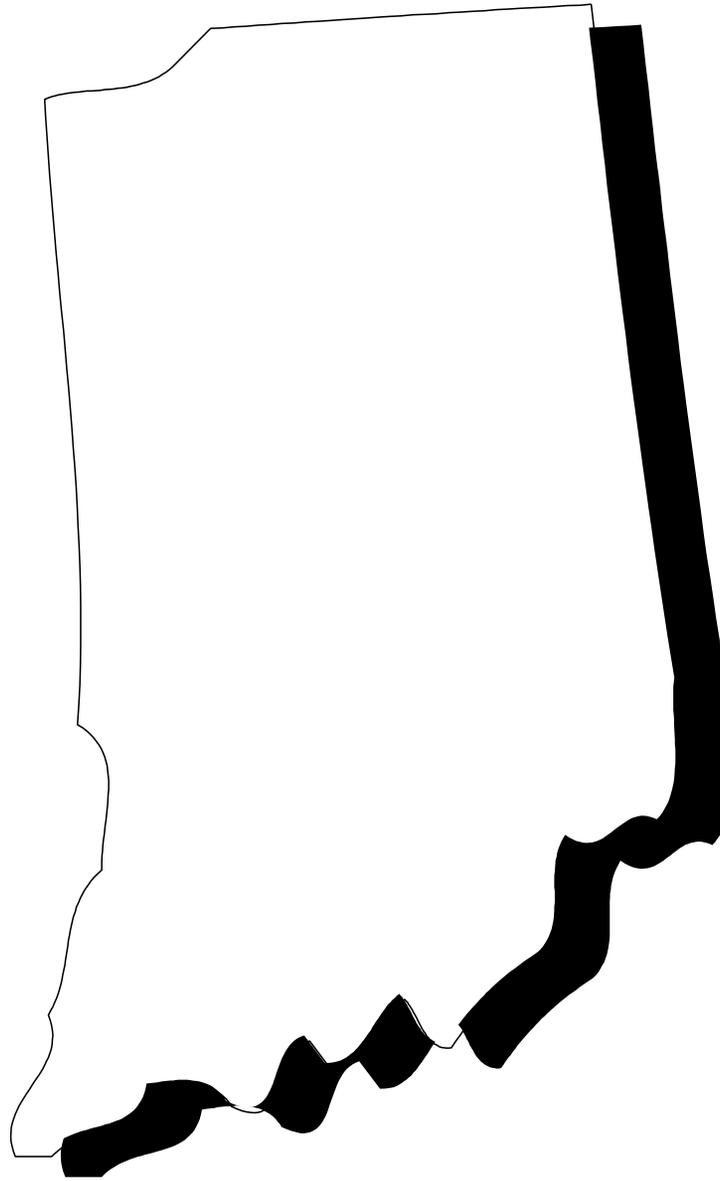
The diverse collection of monuments on the lawn provides a social and political history of Indiana. The Christopher Columbus Monument on the south half, west lawn was sculpted by Enrico Vittori. The bronze bust of Christopher Columbus sits on a tall granite pedestal with inscriptions stating that Italian American communities in Indiana dedicated the monument in 1920. The Coal Miner Monument on the north half, west lawn was sculpted by John Szaton in 1966 and symbolizes the sacrifice of Indiana's miners to the economy. Indiana's western and southwestern regions have significant coal deposits that have been mined since the 19th century.

# **Indiana State History Lapbook Journal**

**The following  
pages contain the  
Journal Pages**

**Print on white paper.**

# Indiana



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: \_\_\_\_\_

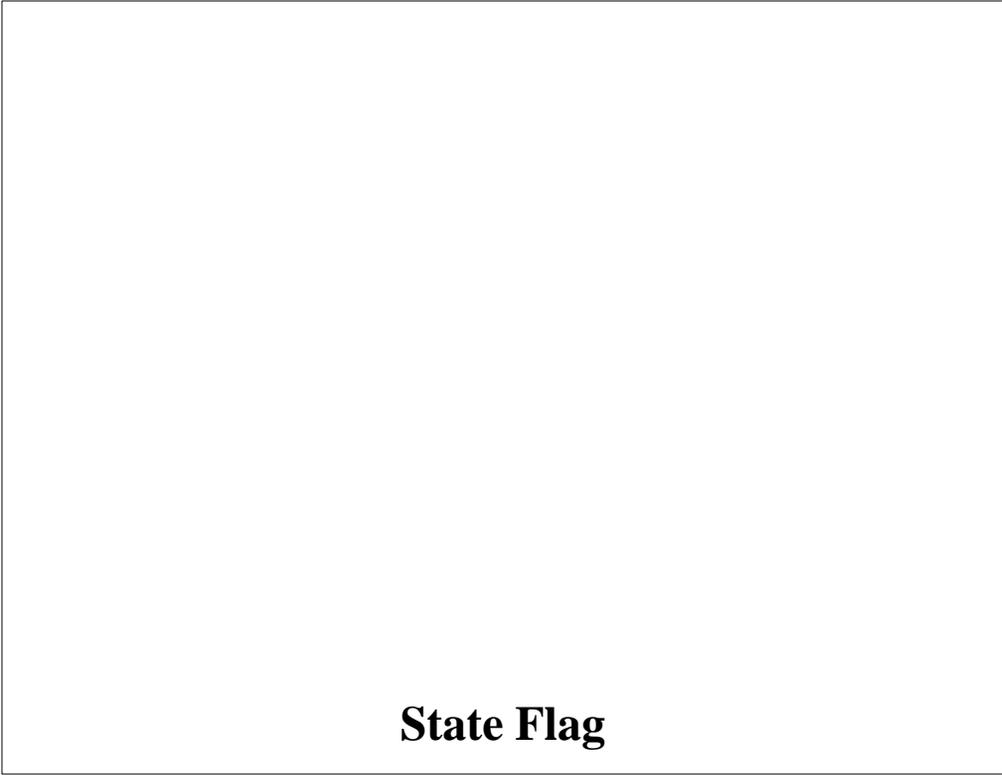
City with largest population: \_\_\_\_\_

State's rank in population: \_\_\_\_\_

State's total area: \_\_\_\_\_

State's rank in size (area): \_\_\_\_\_

**Indiana**



## State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

### State Flag Information:

When adopted: \_\_\_\_\_

Colors: \_\_\_\_\_

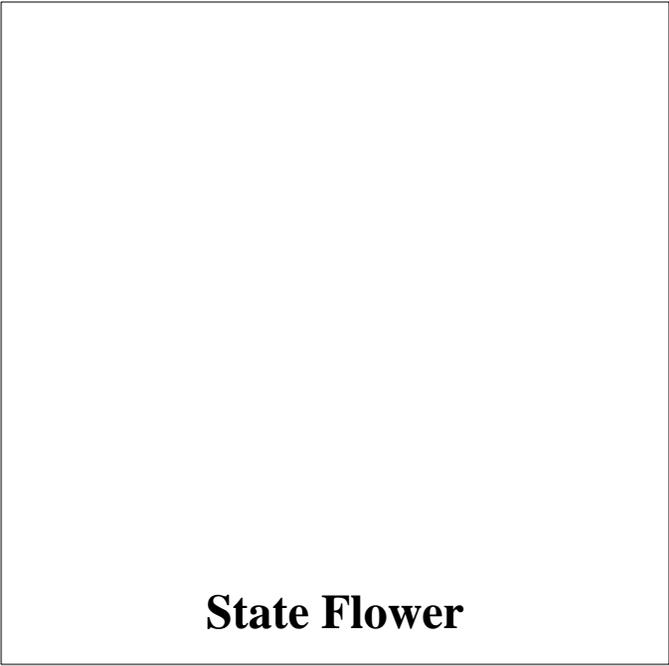
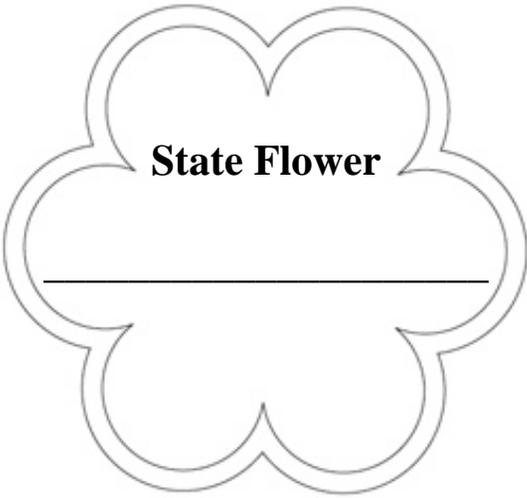
Specific design: \_\_\_\_\_

History: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

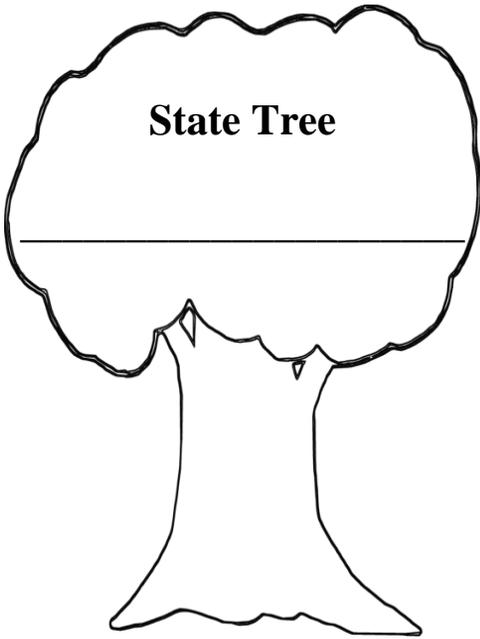
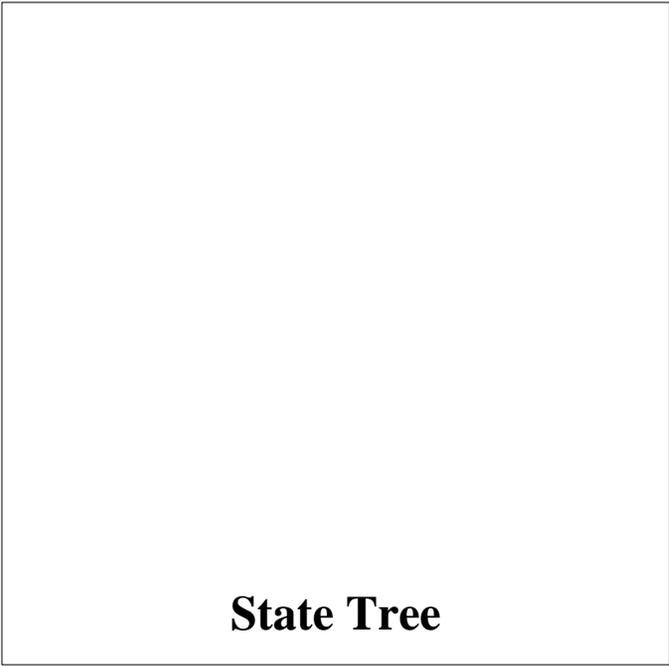
\_\_\_\_\_

# Indiana



Draw the state flower above.

## State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

# Indiana

**Indiana 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).

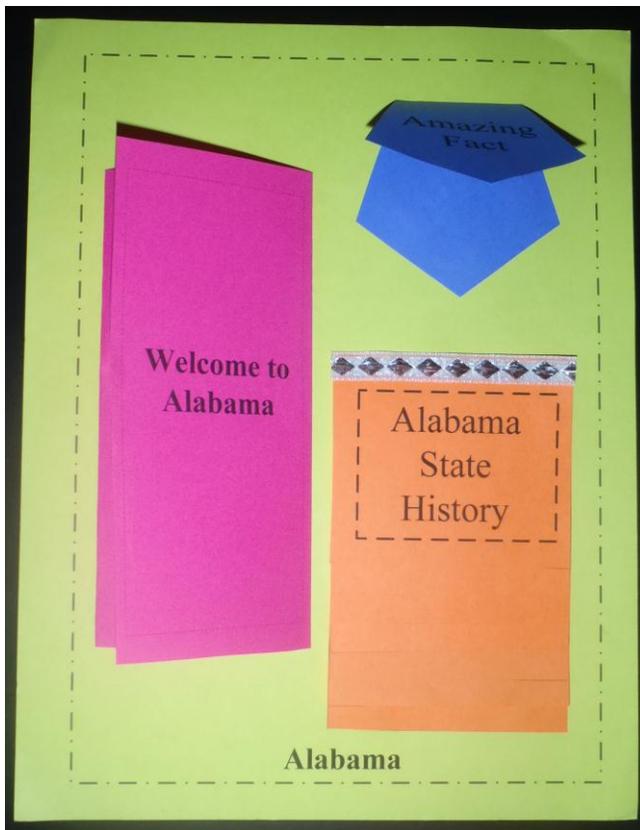
**2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions:** This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

**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.

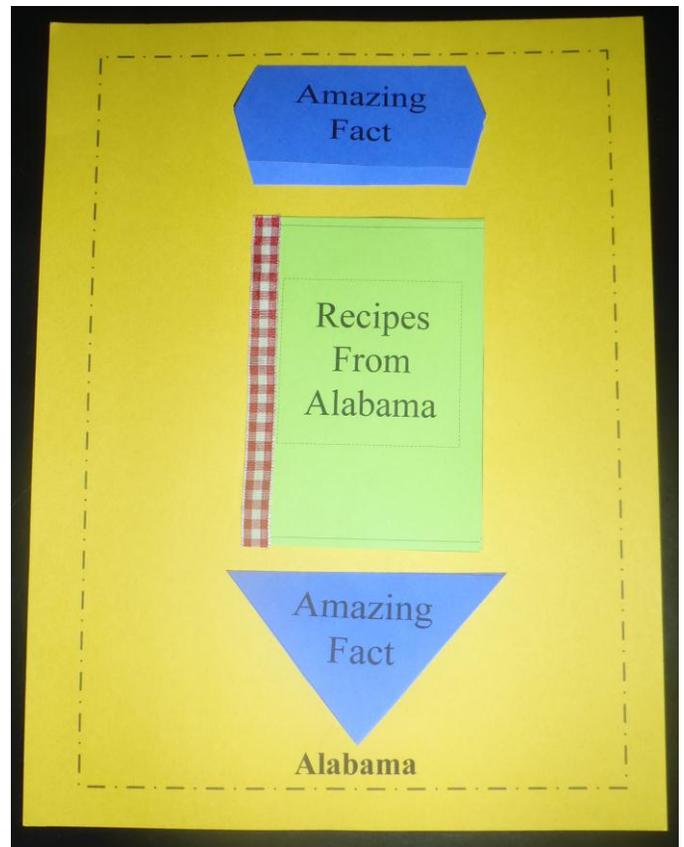
**2. Lapbook Background Pages** – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

# Indiana 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**

# Indiana 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.

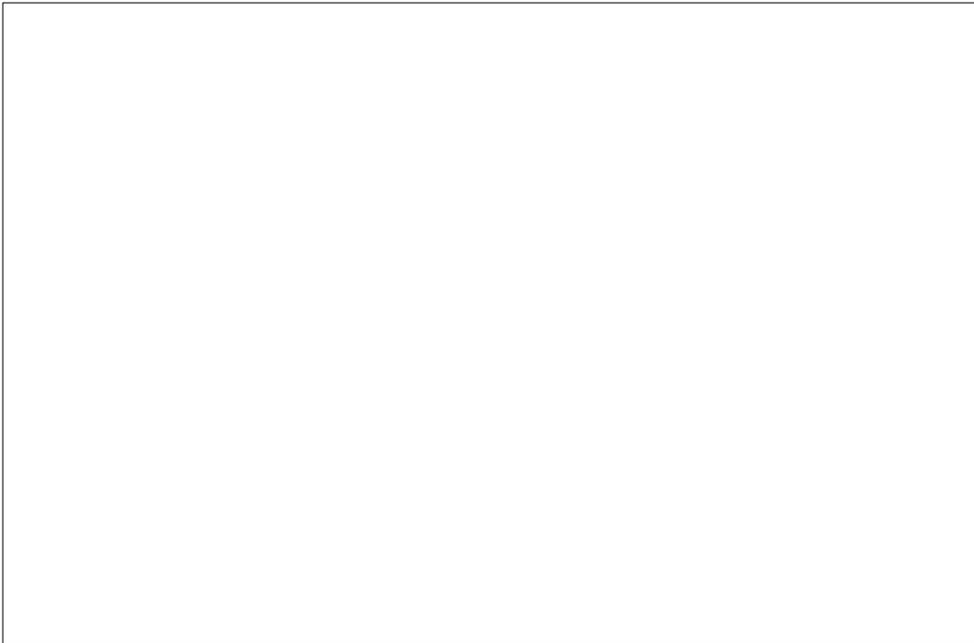
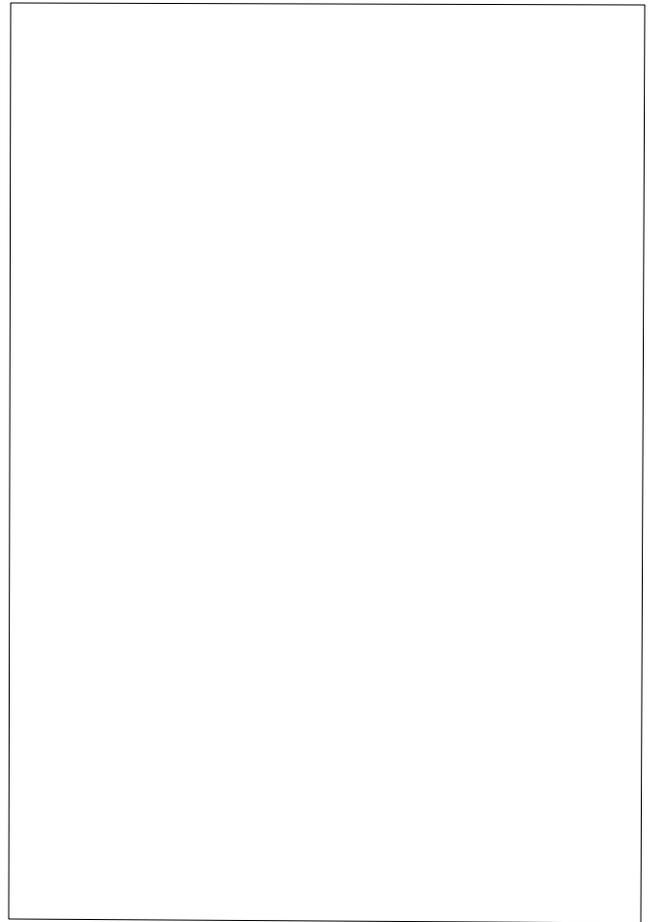
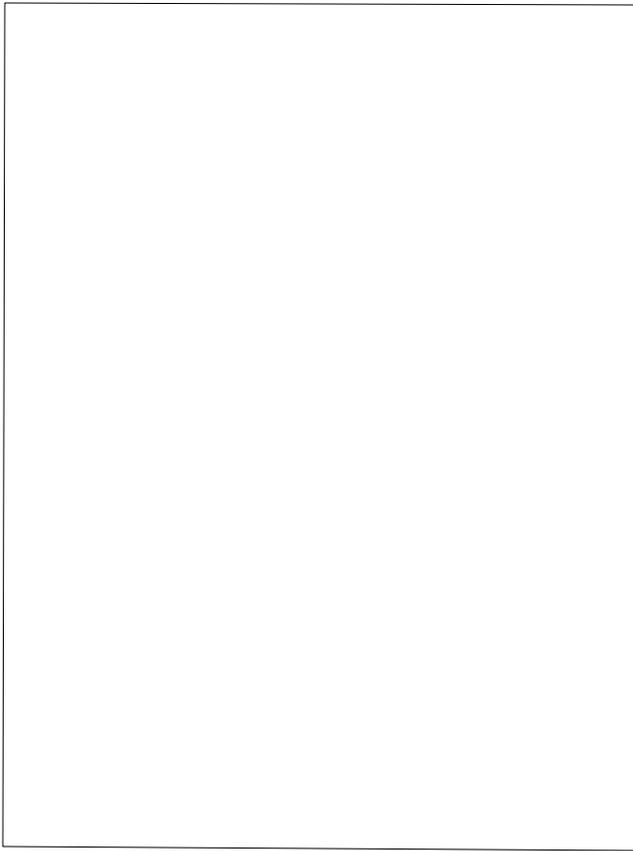
**Completion Instructions:** During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the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

Indiana  
State  
History



**Welcome to  
Indiana**