

Kentucky 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



Kentucky History Lapbook Journal
Copyright © 2012 Knowledge Box Central
www.KnowledgeBoxCentral.com



ISBN #
Ebook: 978-1-61625-919-8
CD: 978-1-61625-920-4
Printed: 978-1-61625-921-1

Publisher: Knowledge Box Central
<http://www.knowledgeboxcentral.com>

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publisher, except as provided by USA copyright law.

The purchaser of the eBook or CD is licensed to copy this information for use with the immediate family members only. If you are interested in copying for a larger group, please contact the publisher.

Printed format is not to be copied and is consumable. It is designed for one student only.

All information and graphics within this product are originals or have been used with permission from its owners, and credit has been given when appropriate. These include, but are not limited to the following: www.iclipart.com, and Art Explosion Clipart.



Kentucky 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.

Kentucky State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Study Guide**

Print on white paper.

Kentucky State History

Lapbook Journal

Study Guide



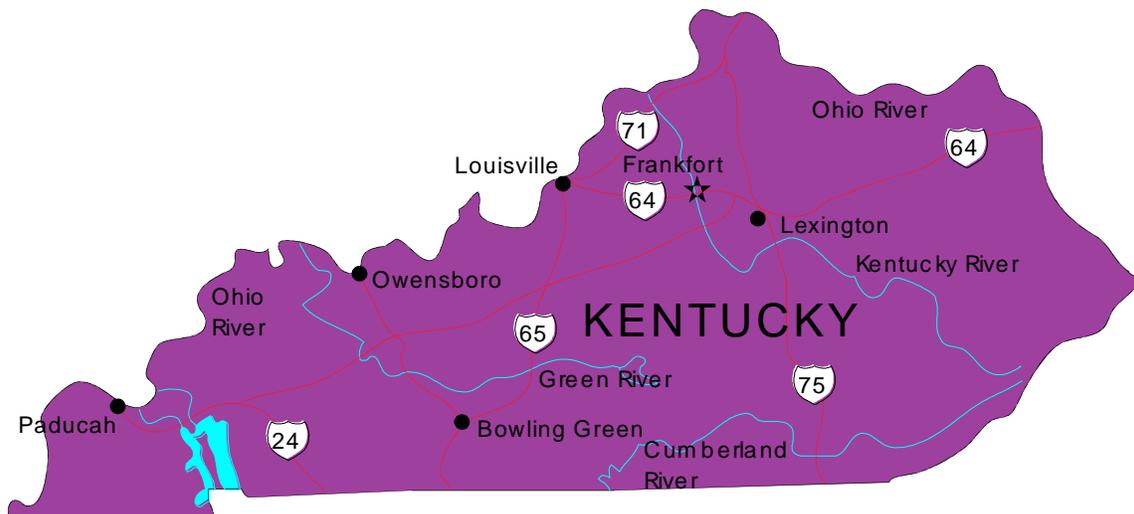
The Great Seal of Kentucky

The Bluegrass State is famous for breeding horses, tobacco farms, fine bourbon, and, of course, the Kentucky Derby. The state is home to a stellar system of state parks and natural attractions, featuring lakes, hardwood forests, spectacular waterfalls, and magnificent caves.

The history and lore of Kentucky is interwoven with legendary figures, stories, and song. A sampling: Daniel Boone, explorer, hunter, and woodsman who cleared the Wilderness Road and founded Fort Boonesborough; James Bowie, who designed the Bowie knife, became a Texas Ranger, and later died at the Alamo; Kit Carson, trapper, scout, and Indian agent; Jefferson Davis, who became president of the Confederate States of America; Carry A. Nation, the Temperance Crusader; Abraham Lincoln, Mary Todd Lincoln, the McCoy's of the Hatfield-McCoy dispute, and Casey Jones, who became immortalized in song. Singers, musicians, and songwriters have honored Kentucky for generations, from Bill Monroe, "The Father of Bluegrass Music" with his classic *Blue Moon of Kentucky* and *My Rose of Old Kentucky*; to The Coal Miner's Daughter Loretta Lynn and her *Blue Kentucky Girl*; to Stephen Foster's *My Old Kentucky Home*, now the official state song of Kentucky.

Kentucky comes from the Wyandot Indian name for "plain" in reference to the central plains of the state.

People who live in or come from Kentucky are called Kentuckians.



Map of Kentucky – Capital, Major Cities and Rivers

STATEHOOD

On June 1, 1792, Kentucky became the 15th state to be admitted into the Union.

STATE CONSTITUTION

The Commonwealth of Kentucky was admitted into the Union as the fifteenth state in 1792. Kentucky has had four constitutions since being admitted to the statehood over two hundred years ago:

- The first adopted in 1792,
- The second adopted in 1799,
- The third adopted in 1850, and
- The fourth adopted in 1891, and currently in force.

PREAMBLE: *We, the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberties we enjoy, and invoking the continuance of these blessings, do ordain and establish this Constitution.*

COMMONWEALTH

You will often hear Kentucky referred to as the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This doesn't mean Kentucky has a different form of government than any other state. "Commonwealth" is defined by Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary as a political unit or government

- (1) "founded on law and united by compact or tacit agreement of the people for the common good," or
- (2) "one in which supreme authority is vested in the people."

Using these definitions, it could be said that all 50 states, as well as our national government, are common-wealth's. Besides Kentucky, three other states – Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia - use the term common-wealth as part of their official names. The term was used for Kentucky as it had also been used by Virginia, from which Kentucky was created. The term has no particular significance in its meaning and was chosen to emphasize the distinction from the status of royal colonies as a place governed for the general welfare of the populace.

STATE GOVERNMENT

The Kentucky state government is made up of three separate branches of state government, executive, legislative, and judicial and is regulated by the Kentucky State Constitution.

The Executive Branch of Kentucky state government is headed by the governor who serves as both head of state and head of government. The governor as chief executive of the state of Kentucky and as outlined in the constitution has the power to grant pardons, veto legislation, and call the legislature into session. The governor serves as commander-in-chief of the state's military forces and is empowered to enforce all laws of the state. The lieutenant governor may or

may not have executive authority depending on whether the person is a member of the Governor's cabinet. Under the current Kentucky Constitution, the lieutenant governor assumes the duties of the governor only if the governor is incapacitated. The governor and lieutenant governor usually run on a single ticket, and are elected to four-year terms. Other elected constitutional offices in the executive branch include the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture.

Kentucky is one of only five states that elects its state officials in odd-numbered years (the others being Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Virginia). Kentucky holds elections for these offices every 4 years in the years preceding Presidential election years.

Kentucky's Legislative Branch, the Kentucky General Assembly, is bicameral and made up of two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives and is the lawmaking branch of state government. The Senate, upper house, has 38 members and is led by President of the Senate. Senators are elected to 4 year terms with no term limits. A state senator must be at least 30 years old and have lived in Kentucky for at least six years.

The House of Representatives, lower house, has 100 members and is led by the Speaker of the House. Representatives are elected to 2 year terms with no term limits. A member of the House of Representatives must be at least 24 years old and have lived in Kentucky for two years. Both senators and representatives must live in their legislative districts one year before election. These men and women represent the views and concerns of the people in their legislative district.

Kentucky's General Assembly meets on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January. Even-year sessions cover 60 working days and must end or "adjourn" by April 15. Odd-year sessions cover 30 working days and must adjourn by March 30. The governor may call legislators into a special session for important issues as needed anytime during the year.

The Judicial Branch of Kentucky state government is called the Kentucky Court of Justice and is made up of four levels of courts: District Courts, Circuit Courts, Court of Appeals, and the Kentucky Supreme Court. The Kentucky Court of Justice is headed by the Chief Justice of the Commonwealth. Unlike federal judges, who are usually appointed, justices serving on Kentucky state courts are chosen (elected) by the people. All judges in Kentucky courts must be attorneys. Judges are elected to eight year terms with the exception of District judges who are elected to four-year terms.

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

STATE SEAL

Kentucky's official seal was adopted in 1792, six months after Kentucky gained statehood.

The seal is a simple rendition of two men, one in buckskin, and the other in more formal dress. The two men are facing each other and clasping hands.

The outer ring of the seal is adorned with the words "Commonwealth of Kentucky", and within the inner circle is the motto "United we stand, Divided we fall."



The official act of the General Assembly in December 1792 stated: Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that the Governor be empowered and is hereby required to provide at the public charge a seal for this Commonwealth; and procure the same to be engraved with the following device, viz; "Two friends embracing, with the name of the state over their heads and around about the following motto: United we stand, divided we fall."

The two men on the seal haven't stood still for two centuries, however. Various versions have pictured both men dressed in buckskin, or both men in formal dress, men with and without hats, men with beards, men with wigs, and hand clasps that have ranged from simple handshakes to full embraces.

STATE CAPITAL (Frankfort)



The Kentucky State Capitol is located at 700 Capitol Avenue, Frankfort.

The building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The architectural style is Neoclassic Revival.

Kentucky's current capitol is the fourth permanent building since statehood in 1792. It was built to replace the earlier 1830 capitol, still standing in downtown Frankfort, which had become inadequate to accommodate the growing state government.

A long and bitter quarrel among Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort over which city should be Kentucky's Capital finally ended in 1904, when the legislature voted to spend one million dollars for a new capitol to replace the 1830 capitol on the old public square in downtown Frankfort. The architect's design was far too immense for the square, so the present site in south Frankfort was chosen instead. Ground was broken in 1904 and on June 2, 1910 Kentucky's New Capitol was dedicated.

The architect was Frank Mills Andrews, a native of Iowa who practiced in Chicago, New York City, Cincinnati and Dayton. Andrews was a distinguished architect. The elegance of the Capitol's interior was largely achieved by the generous use of white Georgia marble, gray Tennessee marble and dark green Italian marble. The State Reception Room was designed as a place for ceremonial events.

Murals painted in oils by T. Gilbert White located near the House and Senate chambers depict frontier scenes with Daniel Boone. The east mural portrays Boone and his party catching their first glimpse of the Bluegrass region atop Pilot Knob in 1769. The west mural depicts the negotiations for the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals, which led to the purchase of Cherokee land that would eventually become Kentucky.

Kentucky's legislative bodies meet in the House and Senate chambers. The Supreme Court room serves as the seat of the judicial branch of state government.

Old State Capitol

(This information was gathered from the Kentucky Historical Society and Staff of the Old State Capitol)

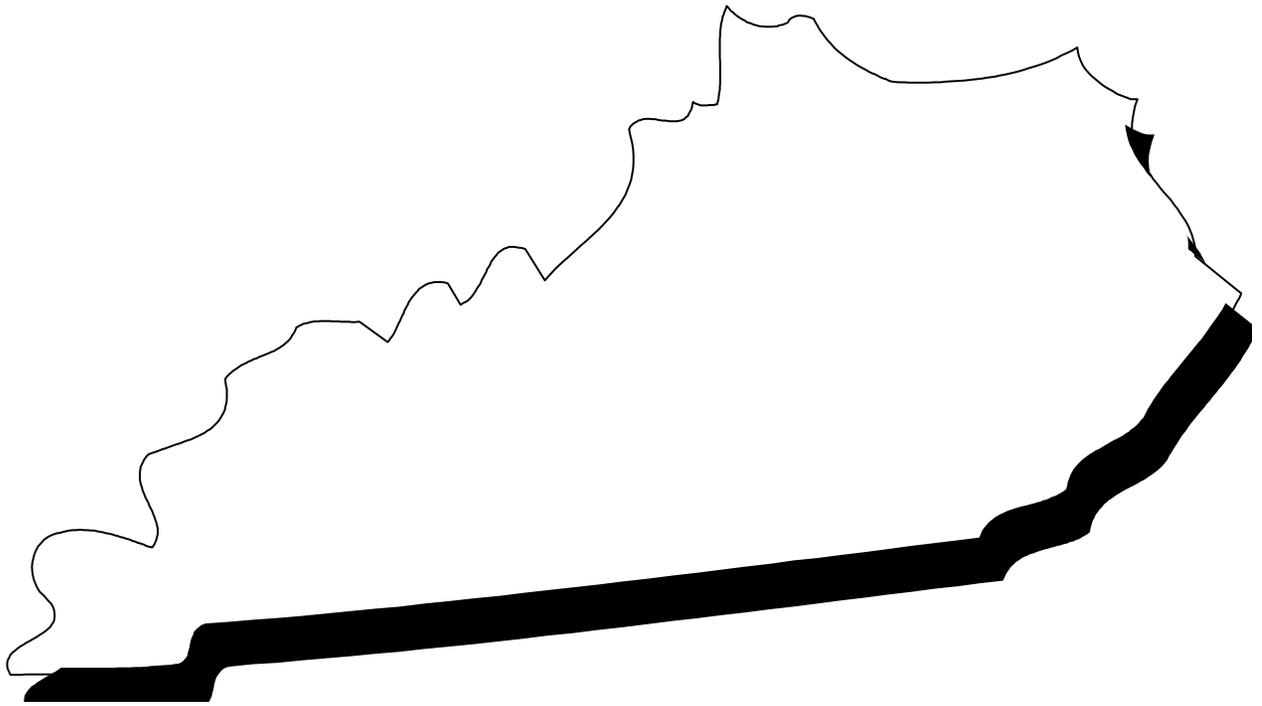
Kentucky's "Old State Capitol" building is a national historic landmark (3rd capitol). The building served as the capitol of the Commonwealth of Kentucky from 1830 to 1910. Here Kentucky's leaders decided the course the state would take through the turmoil of the nineteenth century.

**Kentucky State History
Lapbook Journal**

**The following
pages contain the
Journal Pages**

Print on white paper.

Kentucky



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: _____

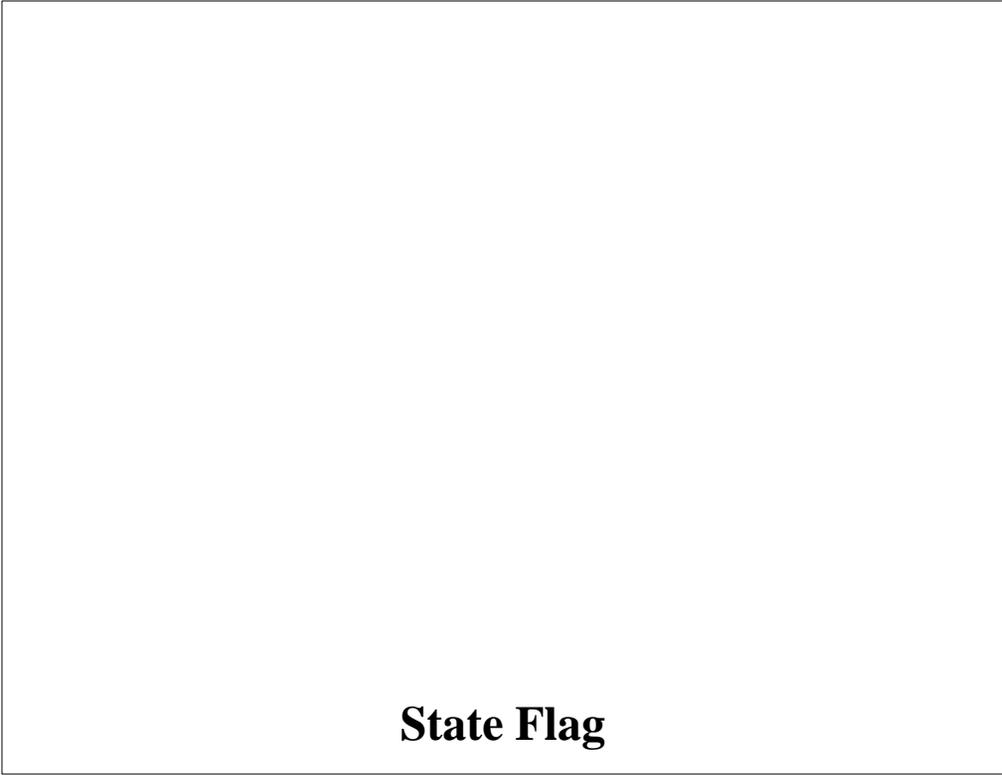
City with largest population: _____

State's rank in population: _____

State's total area: _____

State's rank in size (area): _____

Kentucky



State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

State Flag Information:

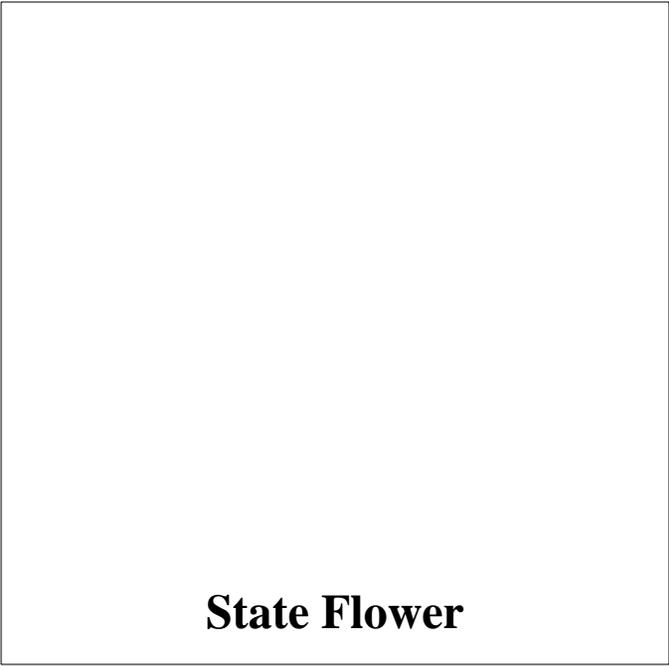
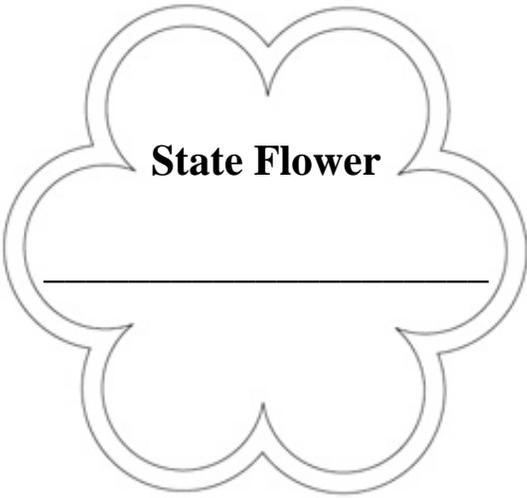
When adopted: _____

Colors: _____

Specific design: _____

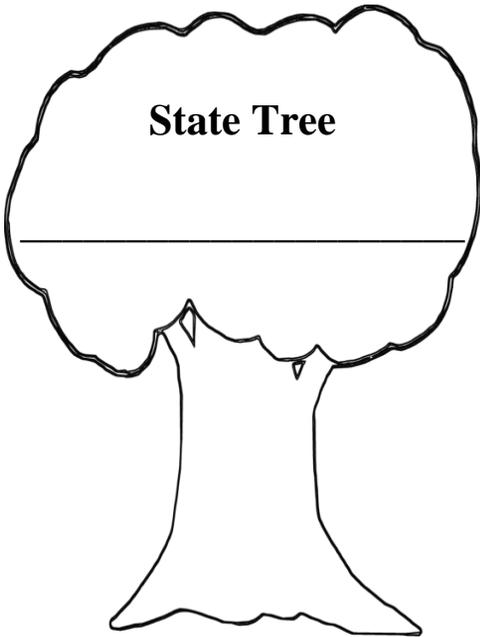
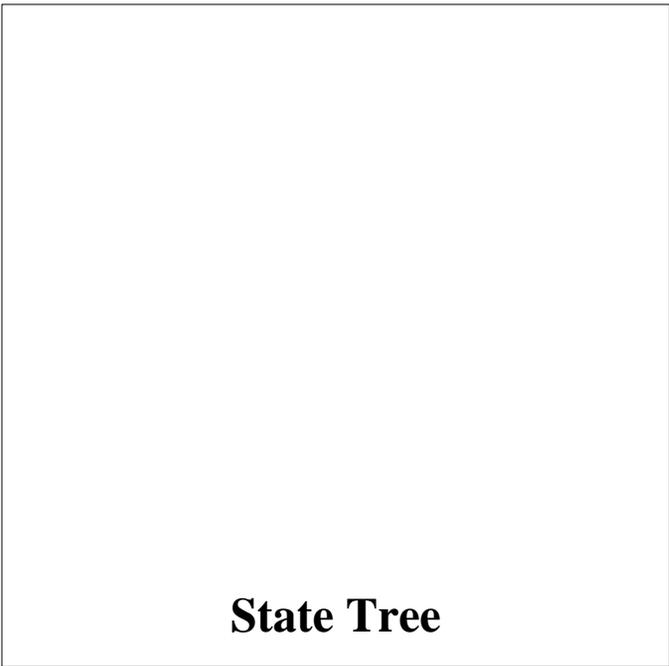
History: _____

Kentucky



Draw the state flower above.

State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

Kentucky

Kentucky 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).

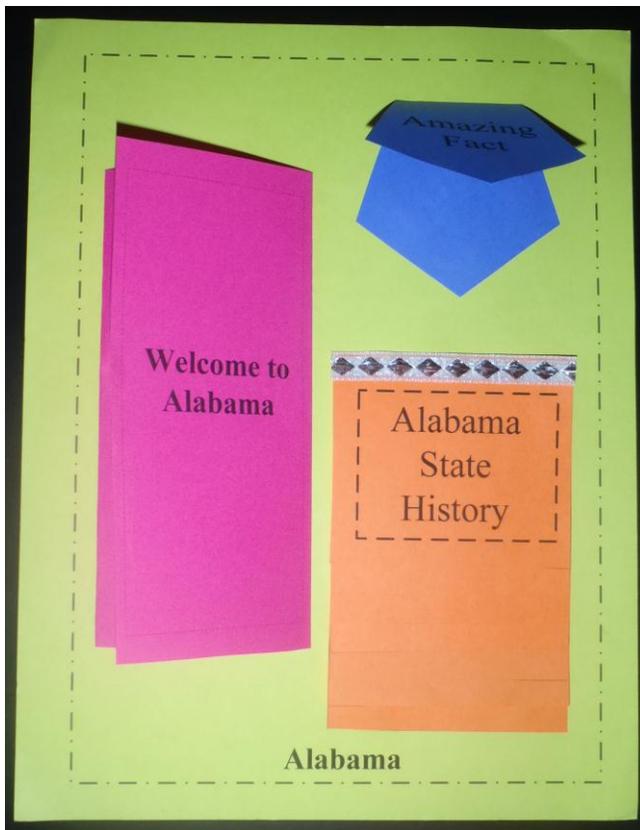
2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions: This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

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.

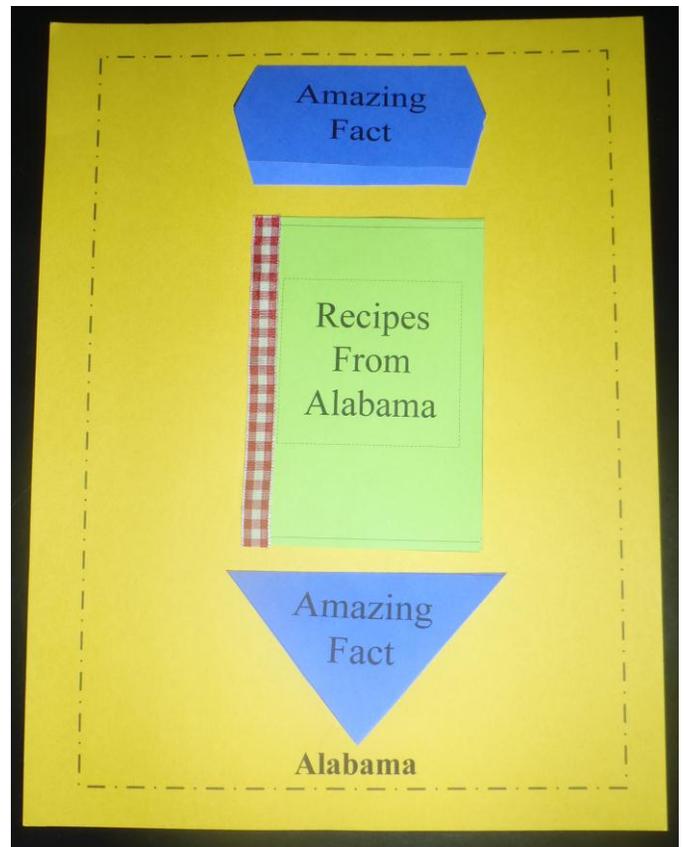
2. Lapbook Background Pages – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

Kentucky 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

Kentucky 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.

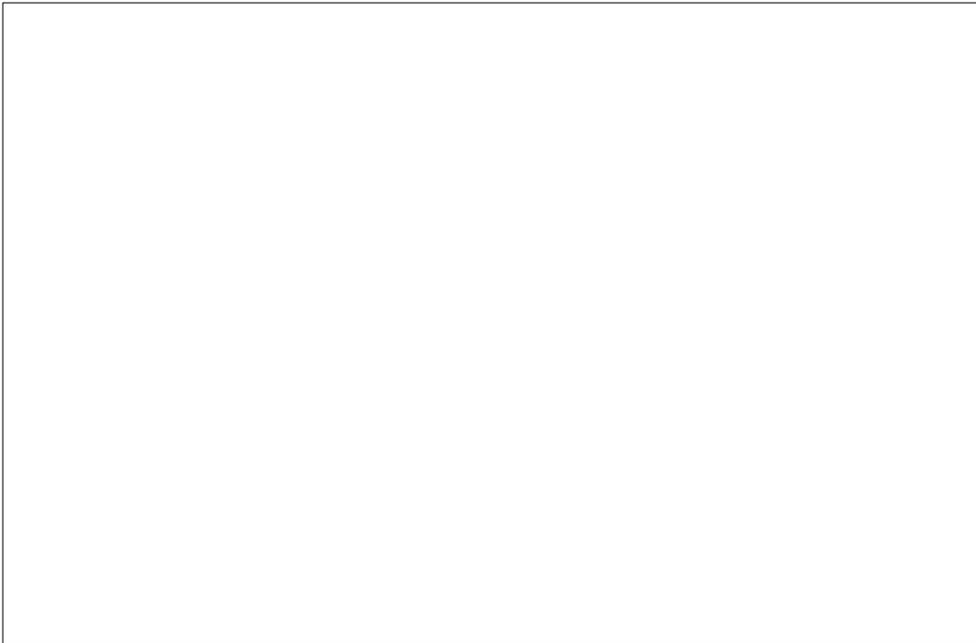
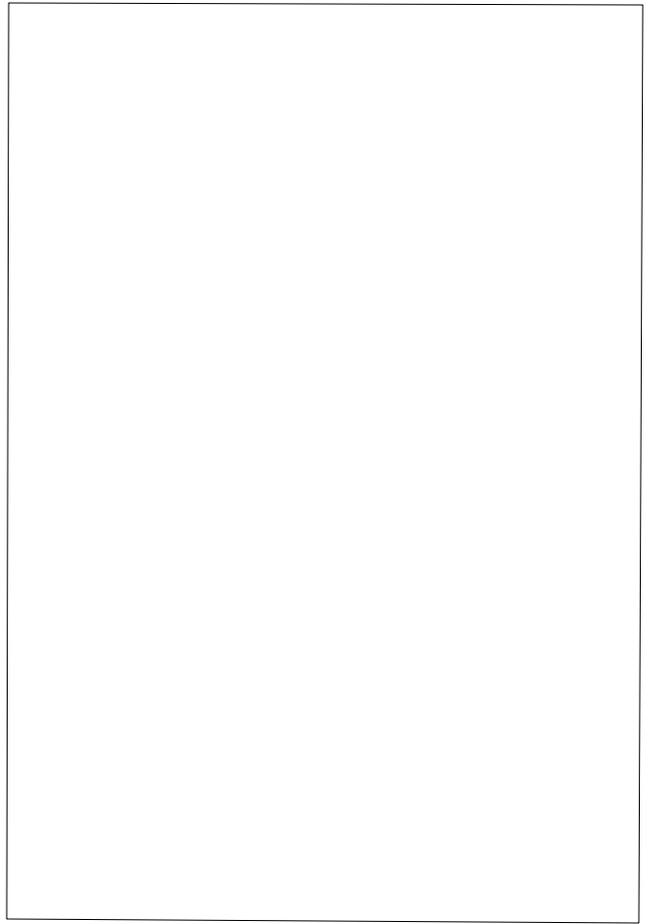
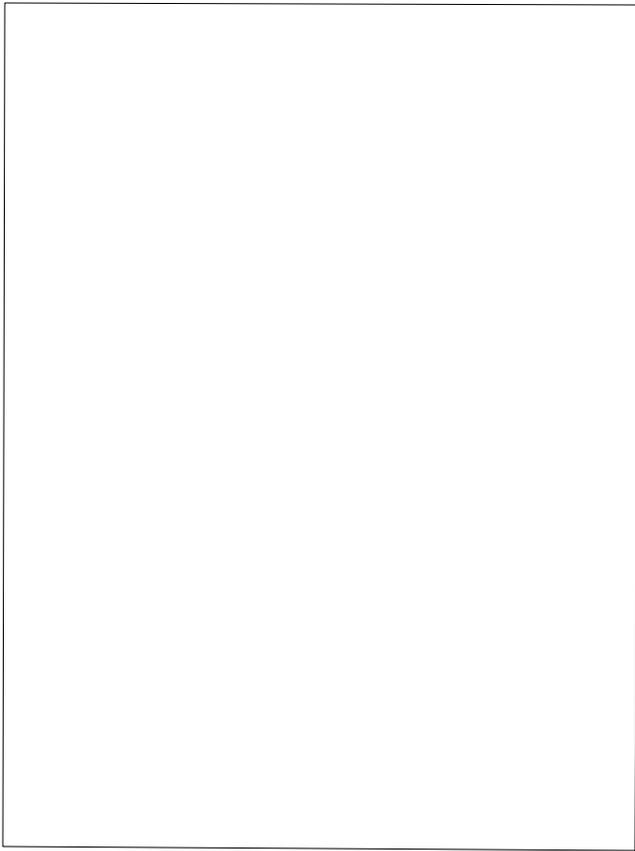
Completion Instructions: During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the one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

Kentucky
State
History



**Welcome to
Kentucky**