

Michigan State History Lapbook Journal



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

Written & designed by
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of Knowledge Box Central



Michigan History Lapbook Journal
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Michigan 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.

Michigan State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Study Guide**

Print on white paper.

Michigan State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Michigan

Michigan is quite unique among the states in that it is divided into two distinct geographic sections, the Upper Peninsula, and the Lower Peninsula. Lake Michigan lies between the two peninsulas. The Upper Peninsula is very sparsely populated, more than 90% of the peninsula being forested. The Lower Peninsula contains the cities, industry, and agriculture. The Upper and Lower Peninsulas were connected in 1957 with the construction of Big Mac, the Mackinac Bridge.

Michigan has more shoreline than any other state, fronting four of the Great Lakes: Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie. With 3,177 miles of Great Lakes shoreline it is easy to see why Michigan boasts a thriving recreational industry, and leads the nation with approximately one million registered pleasure boats.

The word Michigan originally referred to a clearing on the Lower Peninsula and was derived from the Chippewa Indian word "majigan" which means clearing. Lake Michigan was named after this clearing by European explorers in the area in the 1670's. The name Michigan is also the French form of the Ojibwa word *mishigamaa*, meaning "large water" or "large lake."

People who live in Michigan or who come from Michigan are called Michiganders, Michiganders or Michiganders.



Map of Michigan – Capital, Major Cities, Lakes and Rivers

STATEHOOD

On January 26, 1837, Michigan was admitted to the Union as the 26th state.

Michigan's youngest governor, Stevens T. Mason, led Michigan's struggle for statehood. He was appointed acting territorial secretary at age 19 and became acting territorial governor in 1834 at age 22. He authorized a census, one of the requirements for statehood, and convened a constitutional convention. Michigan voters approved the constitution and elected Mason governor in 1835. Because of a dispute with Ohio over Toledo (called the "Toledo War"), Michigan did not become a state until 1837. Mason served until 1839. A city in Ingham County, Mason County and a state office building are named for Stevens T. Mason.

A 6' by 15' portrait hangs in the State Capitol building. In the Statehood Gallery a mannequin portrays Michigan's first and youngest governor.

STATE CONSTITUTION

Michigan has adopted four Constitutions. The Constitution of 1835 was adopted two years before Michigan became a state. The Constitutional Convention of 1835 met at the Territorial Capitol in Detroit on May 11, 1835, and adjourned on June 24, 1835. The Constitution of 1835 was adopted at an election held on October 5 and 6, 1835, by a vote of 6,752 to 1,374.

On June 3, 1850, a Constitutional Convention met at Lansing and completed its revision on August 15. The Constitution of 1850 was presented at the election of November 5, 1850, and adopted by a vote of 36,169 to 9,433.

Over fifty years passed before a new Constitution was adopted. On October 22, 1907, a Constitutional Convention convened at Lansing and completed its revision on March 3, 1908. The Constitution of 1908 was adopted on November 3, 1908, by a vote of 244,705 to 130,783.

Four attempts were made to call a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of revising the Constitution of 1908 before the question was approved by the voters on April 3, 1961. A primary election for the purpose of electing delegates was held on July 25, 1961, and on September 12, 1961, one hundred forty-four delegates were elected. The delegates met at Convention Hall in the Civic Center, Lansing, on October 3, 1961, and adopted the proposed Constitution on August 1, 1962. The Constitution was submitted at the election of April 1, 1963, and adopted. A recount established the vote as 810,860 to 803,436. The effective date of the Constitution of 1963 is January 1, 1964.

PREAMBLE: *We, the people of the State of Michigan, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of freedom, and earnestly desiring to secure these blessings undiminished to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

In Michigan government, as at the national level of government, power is distributed among three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative branch creates laws that

establish policies and programs; the executive branch carries out the policies and programs contained in the laws; and the judicial branch resolves any conflicts arising from the interpretation or application of the laws. The three branches share power and jointly govern the state of Michigan. Lansing is the state capital and is home to all three branches of state government.

Legislative Branch

The Michigan Legislature is the legislative branch of Michigan state government and is made up of the Michigan House of Representatives (lower house) and the Michigan Senate (upper house). The legislature 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.

There are 110 members in the Michigan House of Representatives, each of whom are elected based on population figures from the most recent federal U. S. Census. Members are elected in even-numbered years, and take office on the January 1 following the November general election. Each member is limited to serving three, two-year terms.

The Michigan Senate consists of 38 members. Senators are elected at the same time as the governor and serve four-year terms concurrent with the governor's term of office. Senate and gubernatorial elections are offset by two years from U.S. Presidential elections (e.g., Presidential elections were in 2004 and 2008, gubernatorial and senate elections were in 2006 and 2010). Terms for senators begin on January 1, following the November general election. Senators who have not served more than half of someone else's Senate term are eligible for two full terms (i.e. - eight years).

Executive Branch

The Governor is the chief executive and the head of the executive branch. In addition to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Michigan's voters elect two other executive branch officials statewide--the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. While candidates for the governor's office are chosen in the August primary election, candidates for the others are nominated at the regular year between presidential elections (voters cast one vote jointly for Governor and Lieutenant Governor). An amendment to the constitution adopted by the voters in 1992 limits these elected executives to two four year terms (eight years). This limitation applies to terms if office beginning on or after January 1, 1993.

Judicial Branch

The Michigan Supreme Court is the highest court in the state, hearing cases appealed to it from the Court of Appeals. In addition to its judicial duties, the Supreme Court is responsible for the general administrative supervision of all courts in the state. The Supreme Court also establishes rules for practice and procedure in all courts. The Supreme Court consists of seven justices: the chief justice and six associate justices. The justices are elected to serve eight-year terms. Every two years one justice is selected by the court as chief justice. Although justices are nominated by political parties, they are elected on a nonpartisan ballot. A candidate for the Supreme Court must be a qualified elector, licensed to practice law in Michigan, and at the time of election must be less than 70 years of age.

Michigan Tribal Governments

Michigan is home to a total of twelve federally-acknowledged Indian tribes that enjoy a special status under federal law and treaties. Federally acknowledged tribes are not merely organizations of citizens who happen to be of Native American descent. Rather, they are sovereign governments that exercise direct jurisdiction over their members and territory and, under some circumstances, over other citizens as well. Tribal governments provide a wide array of governmental services to their members including lawmaking, tribal police and court systems, health and education services, and many more.

The state generally does not have legal authority over tribal governments and tribal members when they are inside the tribe's territory - those lands designated as the tribe's reservation or trust lands. Instead, the state interacts with tribes on a government-to-government basis. This has led in recent years to a number of formal government-to-government agreements on a variety of subjects including such matters as treaty fishing rights, taxation, water quality issues, economic development, and casino gaming.

List of the 12 Federally Acknowledged Tribes

Bay Mills Chippewa Indian Community
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
Hannahville Potawatomi Indian Community
Huron Potawatomi-Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians
Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

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 Michigan elect two people, like every other state, to represent them in the Senate and 15 people, based on Michigan's current population in the most recent federal census, to represent them in the House of Representatives.

STATE SEAL

The great seal of Michigan also appears on both sides of the state flag. The moose and elk represent Michigan, the bald eagle is a symbol for the United States.



Meaning of Latin Phrases on State Seal:

“E Pluribus Unum,” *From Many, One* (our nation was made from many states).

“Tuebor,” *I Will Defend* (refers to the frontier position of Michigan).

“Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam, Circumspice,” *If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you.* (also Michigan's state motto).

STATE CAPITAL (Lansing, Michigan)



The Michigan State Capitol is in Lansing and has served as Michigan's seat of state government since its completion in 1879 and is home to all three branches of Michigan state government.

The Michigan capitol was the first of three state capitols designed by Elijah E. Myers in the 1870s and 1880s. Its successful completion established Myers' reputation as the premiere capitol-builder of the

post-Civil War period, and secured his career as one of the country's most successful architects of public buildings. No architect was responsible for more state capitols than Myers, and no single architect had more influence on their design in the latter years of the nineteenth century. Myers was among the first to use the national capitol in Washington, D.C., as a model, and his design for Michigan would help establish the standard for state capitols for decades to come.

The Michigan State Capitol reflected-and inspired-the national trend after the Civil War for monumental fireproof buildings, constructed to house state governments growing in size and complexity, as well as to serve as suitable repositories for mementoes of the war itself. The interior embellishment of the Michigan State Capitol, undertaken over a period of several years after the dedication and occupation of the building, involved the extensive use of decorative, or architectural painting. So skillful and elaborate were the techniques and patterns employed, and so effective their color palette, that the building, as now restored, ranks today as one of the best surviving displays in the United States of the Victorian painted decorative arts. An extensive historical restoration, begun in 1987 and completed in 1992, returned both the interior and exterior to their original appearances, while adapting the building for the future as Michigan's permanent state capitol.

Capitol Facts:

- National Historic Landmark, listed October 7, 1992
- Marker, erected March 10, 1980
- National Register, listed January 25, 1971
- State Register, listed February 18, 1956

STATE MOTTO

"If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you."

Michigan's state motto is: "*Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice*" which is Latin for "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you."

STATE FLAG

The current Michigan state flag is the third official state flag of Michigan and was adopted by Public Act 209 in 1911.

The first flag displayed a portrait of Michigan's first governor, Stevens Thomson Mason on one side and the state coat of arms on the other side.

In 1865, this flag was changed. Stevens Mason's portrait was removed and the flag displayed the Michigan coat of arms on one side and the United States coat of arms on the other side, perhaps in response to the end of the civil war. Today the flag displays only the Michigan coat of arms on a field of blue.



Depicted on the shield is a lake with a yellow sun rising over the blue waters. A man is standing on a peninsula with one hand raised in a greeting of friendship and the other hand holding a rifle. An Elk and a Moose support the shield between them and a Bald Eagle grasping an olive branch and arrows in its talons is shown above the shield.

Three mottos are shown on the coat of arms: *E Pluribus Unum* (From many, one), *Tuebor* (I will defend), and *Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice* (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look about you). These mottos are reflected in the coat of arms pictorially. *E Pluribus Unum*, also our national motto, aligns with the depiction of the Bald Eagle. *Tuebor* is represented in the arrows clasped in the eagle's talons and the gun held in the man's left hand. *Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice* is supported by the warmth of the sun, the man's friendly greeting from the peninsula and the olive branches held by the Bald Eagle.

The Bald Eagle represents the United States and the Elk and Moose represent Michigan.

STATE NICKNAMES

The Wolverine State

It has been generally accepted that Michigan was nicknamed "The Wolverine State" for the abundance of wolverines that once roamed the peninsula. However, according to the Michigan Historical Center, wolverines were very rare in Michigan if they were present at all. It's not clear how this nickname originated, but there are two theories.

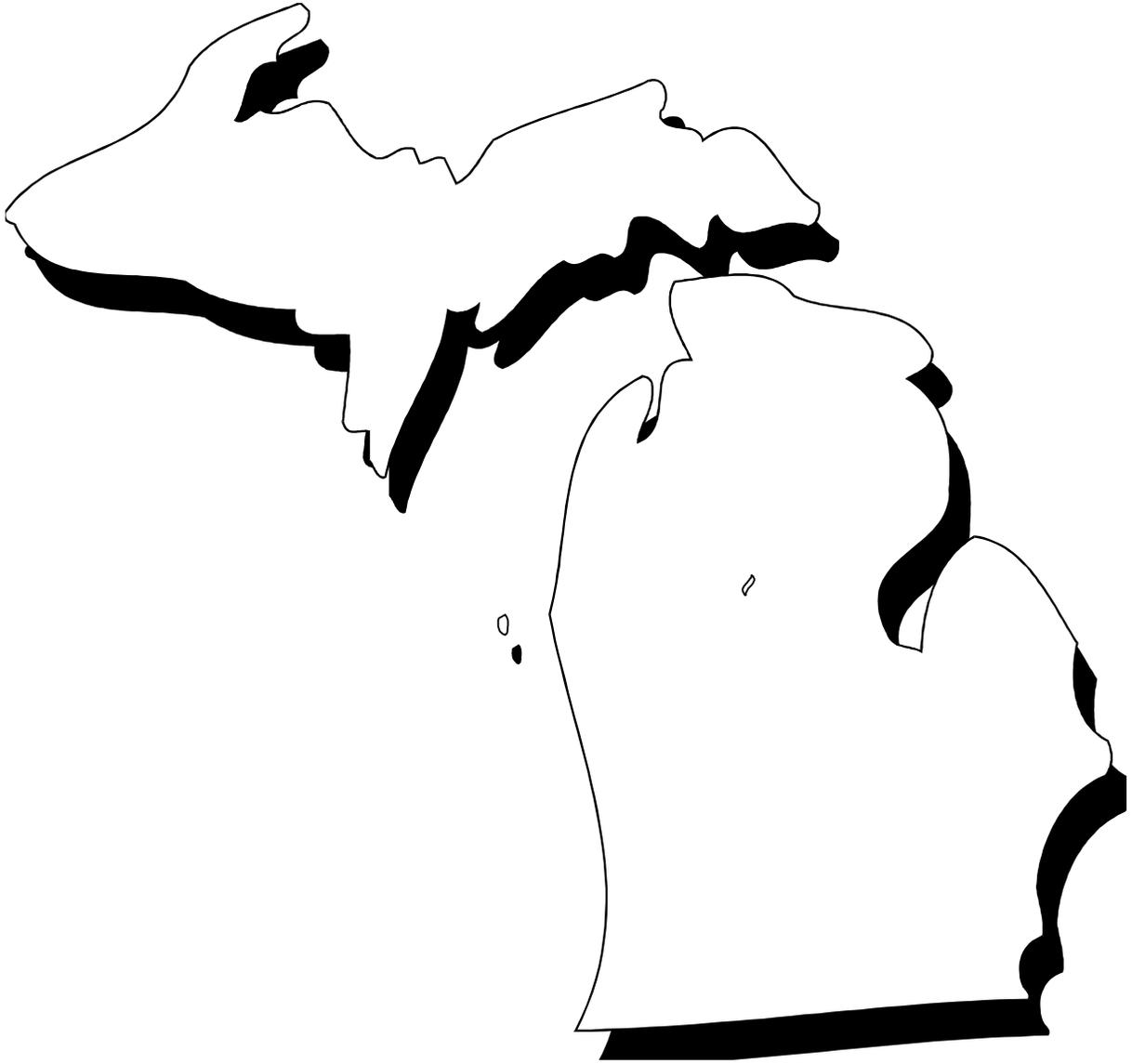
Some think the nickname was originated by Ohioans in 1835 during a dispute over an Ohio/Michigan boundary called the "Toledo Strip." This dispute became known as the Toledo War. Though Michigan and Ohio both sent troops to the area, no shots were ever fired. It's said that Ohioans, at that time, referred to Michigianians as "...as vicious and bloodthirsty as wolverines."

Michigan State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Journal Pages**

Print on white paper.

Michigan



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): _____

Michigan

State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

State Flag Information:

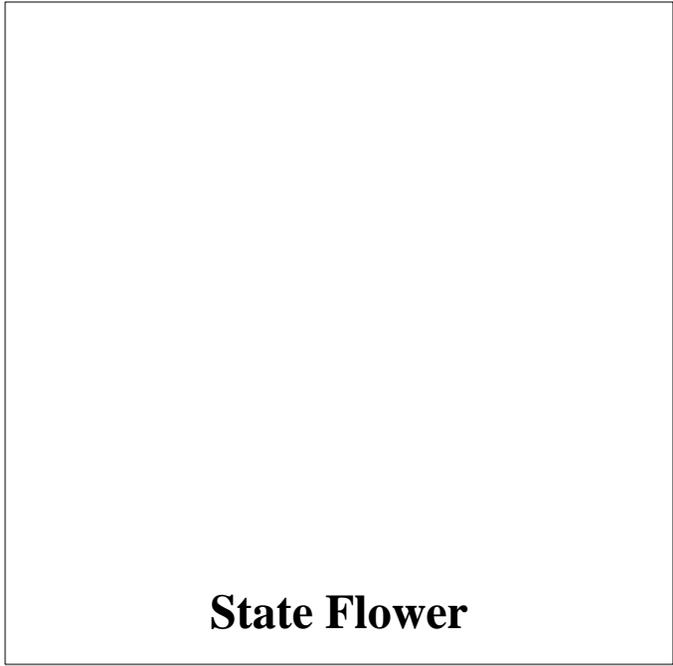
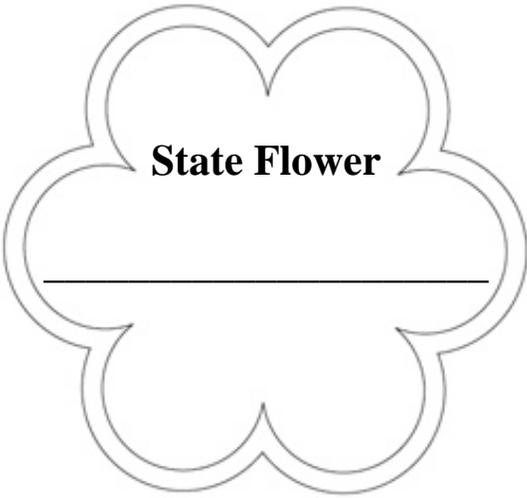
When adopted: _____

Colors: _____

Specific design: _____

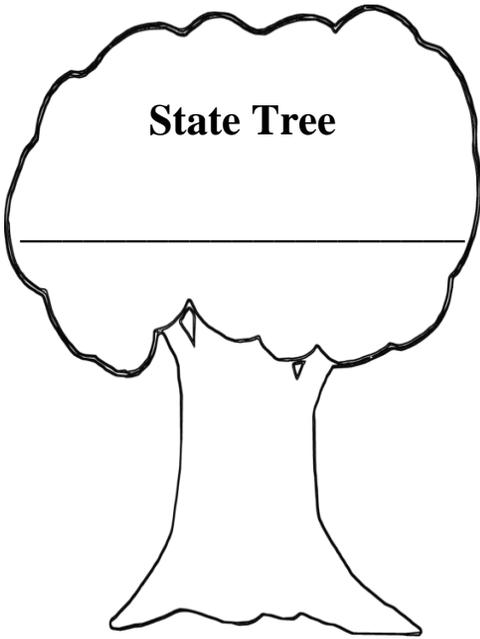
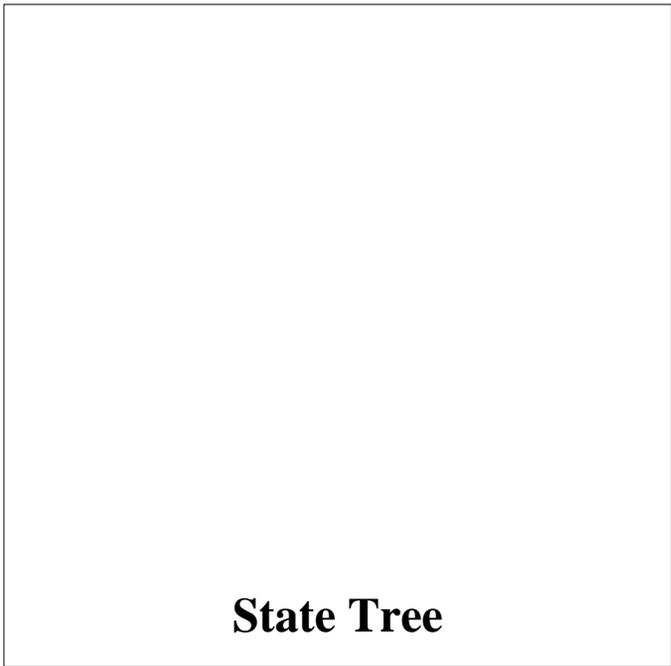
History: _____

Michigan



Draw the state flower above.

State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

Michigan

Michigan 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).

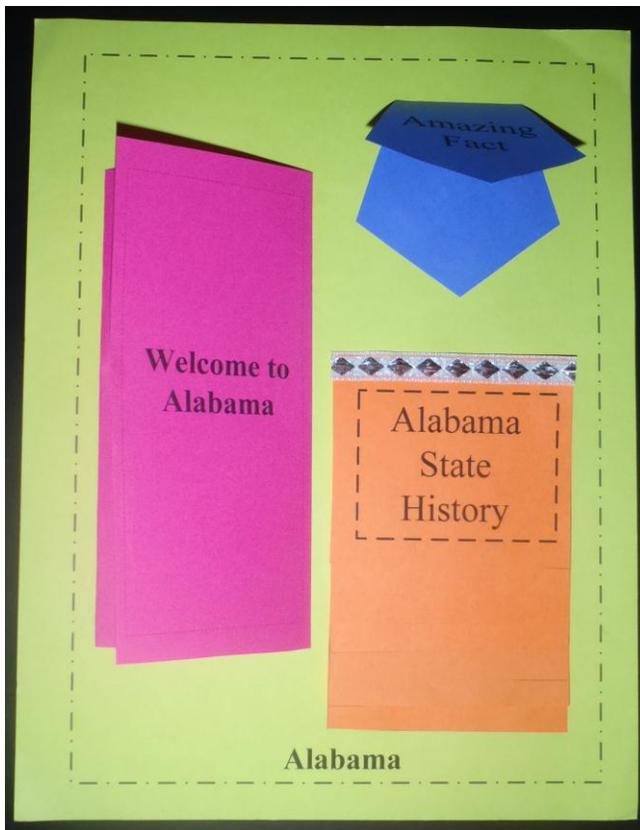
2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions: This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

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.

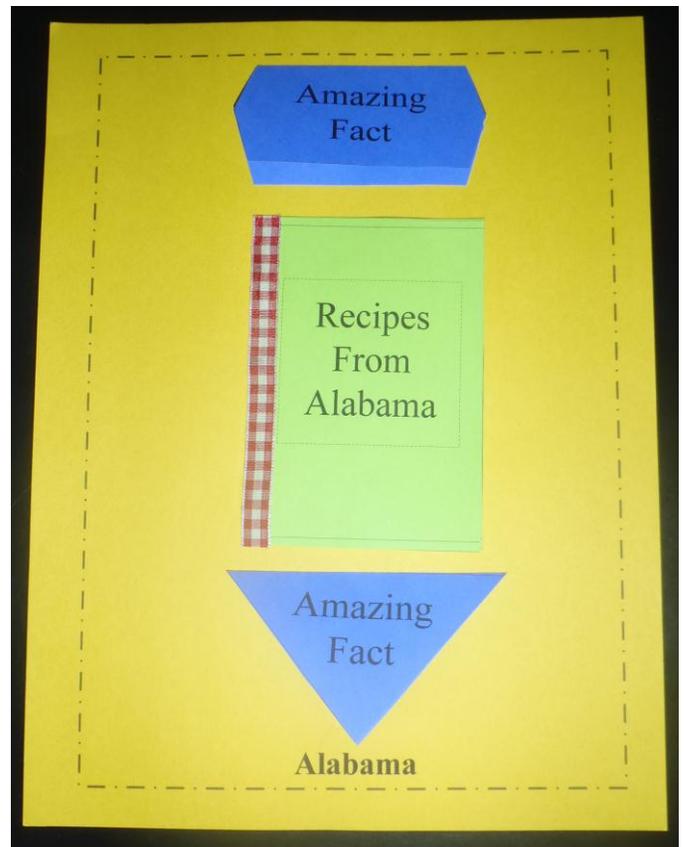
2. Lapbook Background Pages – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

Michigan 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

Michigan 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.

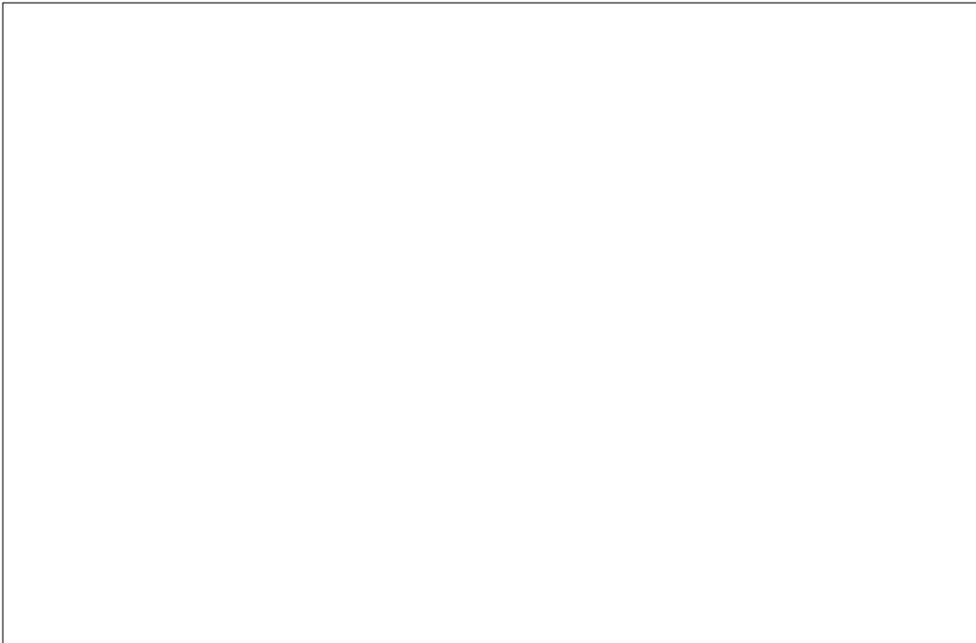
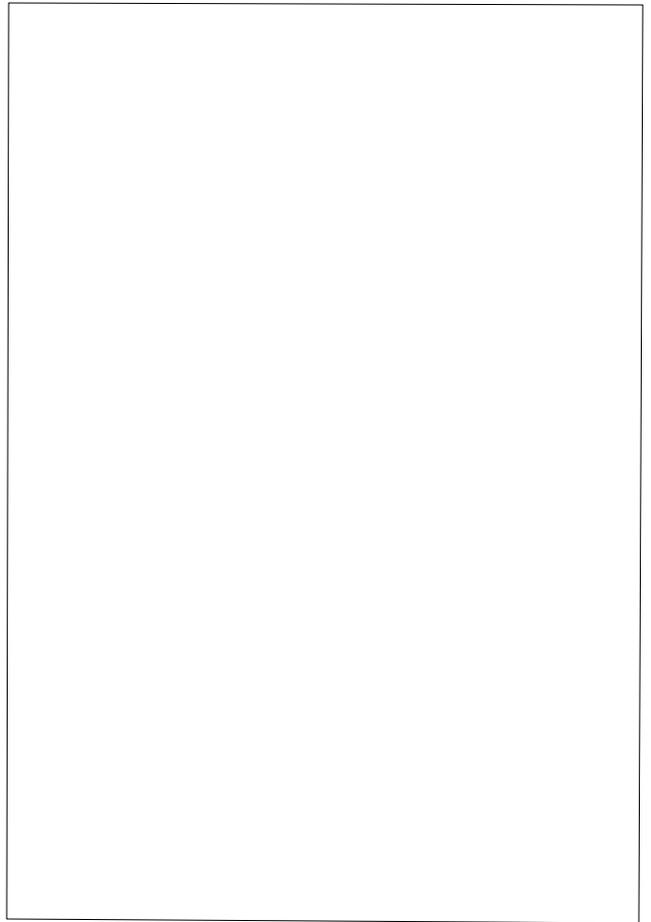
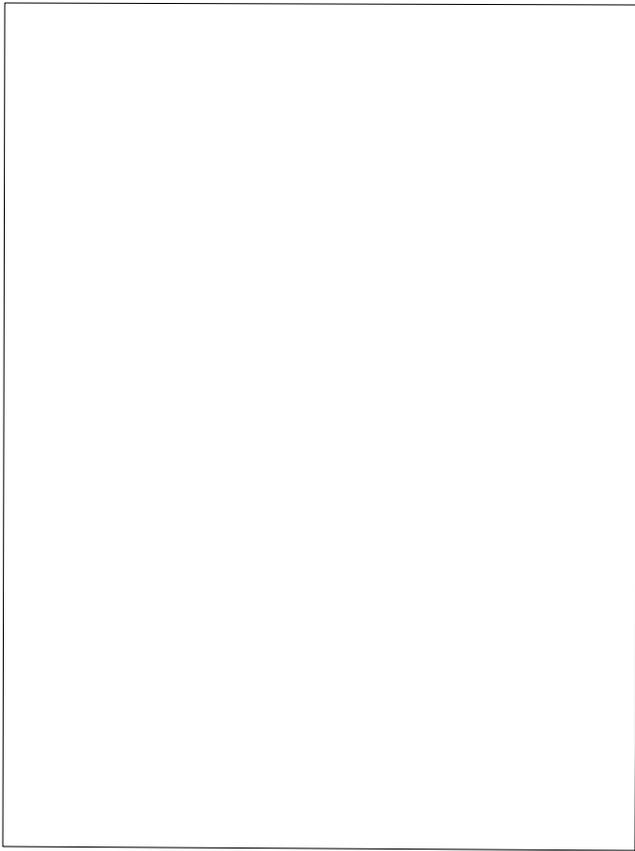
Completion Instructions: During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the one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

Michigan
State
History



**Welcome to
Michigan**