

Minnesota 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



Minnesota State History Lapbook Journal
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Minnesota 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.

Minnesota State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Study Guide**

Print on white paper.

Minnesota State History Lapbook Journal Study Guide



The Great Seal of Minnesota

Three great rivers, the mighty Mississippi, the Red River of the North, and the St. Lawrence all begin their long journeys within the state of Minnesota. The source of the Mississippi had been sought for years, and it was finally discovered here at Lake Itasca, where it begins its 2,552-mile path to the sea.

Minnesota has at least 91 different lakes named Long Lake! With more than 12,000 lakes within the borders of the state, unique names can be scarce. The lakes of the northern portion of the state have transformed the area into popular summer resorts, attracting thousands of visitors each year with their pristine beauty.

The name of this state came from the Minnesota River so named by the Dakota Sioux for the river's "cloudy" or "milky water." The Dakota word "mnishota" means "cloudy" or "milky water."

People who live in Minnesota or who come from Minnesota are called Minnesotans.



Map of Minnesota – Capital, Major Lakes and Rivers

STATEHOOD

On May 11, 1858, Minnesota became the 32nd state to be admitted into the Union.

STATE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the State of Minnesota was initially approved by the residents of Minnesota Territory in a special election held on October 13, 1857. It was ratified by the United States Senate on May 11, 1858 at which time Minnesota became the 32nd state to be admitted to the union.

Minnesota is governed its 1858 constitution although there have been many amendments to date with perhaps the most significant being a reorganization in 1974 to simplify the document, making it easier for modern readers to comprehend and reducing the extensive verbiage. It is believed that the constitution was even amended twice prior to ratification.

PREAMBLE: *We, the people of the state of Minnesota, grateful to God for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate its blessings and secure the same to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

As in the case of the federal government, Minnesota's state government is organized into three branches - legislative, executive, and judicial.

The governor heads the Executive Branch. The governor is elected by a statewide vote for a four-year term. He acts as chief administrator responsible for carrying out state laws and administering the executive budget. The citizens of Minnesota elect four other positions in the executive branch as well. They are the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, the state auditor and the attorney general. The lieutenant governor acts as chief executive when the governor is absent or if a vacancy occurs.

Minnesota's Legislative Branch, the Minnesota Legislature is bicameral, composed of two bodies like the United States Congress, the Minnesota House of Representatives and the Minnesota Senate. The legislative branch of government is responsible for making and maintaining laws within their jurisdiction. United States representatives and senators, federal legislators, are responsible for laws at the national level and state legislators are responsible for laws at the state level. A law begins as an idea that is introduced in the Minnesota Legislature as a bill by one or more legislators. The bill then goes through the legislative process to become a law. During this process the bill may be changed. Not all bills become law.

Representatives in Minnesota each represent people in a specific area of the state. These areas are called house districts. There are currently 134 men and women representing 134 house districts in the Minnesota House of Representatives. Each representative serves for a period of two years, after which he or she must run for re-election.

Senators in Minnesota each represent people in a specific area of the state. These areas are called senate districts. There are currently 67 men and women representing 67 senate districts in the Minnesota Senate. Each senator serves for a period of four years in the Senate, after which he or she must run for re-election.

The Judicial Branch of Minnesota state government interprets and administers the law. Courts make up the Judicial Branch. There are three primary courts in Minnesota: Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and District Court.

Most cases start in the district courts, which are courts of general jurisdiction. Appeals from the trial courts and challenges to certain governmental decisions are heard by the Minnesota Court of Appeals, consisting of nineteen judges who typically sit in three-judge panels.

The seven-justice Minnesota Supreme Court hears all appeals from the Tax Court, the Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals, first-degree murder convictions, and discretionary appeals from the Court of Appeals. It also has original jurisdiction over election disputes.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

There are eleven federally recognized Indian tribal governments in Minnesota. Each tribe is a separate sovereign, unique unto itself and distinct from all other federally recognized tribes. Each tribe has an independent relationship with the United States and the State of Minnesota. There are seven Anishinaabe (Chippewa, Ojibwe) reservations and four Dakota (Sioux) communities.

Bois Forte Band of Chippewa

The Bois Forte Band of Chippewa is located in northern Minnesota, approximately sixty miles south and west of International Falls, MN.

Fond Du Lac Reservation

The Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation lies in Northeastern Minnesota adjacent to the city of Cloquet, MN, approximately 20 miles west of Duluth, MN. The Fond du Lac Reservation, established by the LaPointe Treaty of 1854, is one of six Reservations inhabited by members of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians

The Grand Portage Reservation, located in Cook County at the extreme northeastern tip of Minnesota, encompasses a historic fur trade site with a spectacular North Woods-Lake Superior shoreline. The reservation extends about 18 miles along the lakeshore and from nine miles to a quarter mile inland.

Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe

The Leech Lake Reservation, located in the forests of north-central Minnesota, offers an oasis of natural beauty. Towering pines fringe the reservations many lakes, two of which are among the largest in the state.

Lower Sioux Indian Community

The Lower Sioux Indian Community is located on the south side of the Minnesota River at the site of the U.S. Indian Agency and the Bishop Whipple Mission, a part of the original reservation established in the 1851 Treaty. It is in Redwood County, two miles south of Morton and six miles east of Redwood Falls.

Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe

The Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe's reservation is located in East Central Minnesota.

Prairie Island Indian Community

Prairie Island Indian Community is located in southeastern Minnesota, north of Red Wing, between Highway 61 and the Mississippi River. The people of Prairie Island are Mdewakanton Dakota and have lived on Prairie Island for countless generations.

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians

Beltrami and Clearwater counties

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux (Dakota) Community

The Shakopee-Mdewakanton Reservation is located entirely within the city limits of Prior Lake, in Carver County, Minnesota. The reservation was known as the Prior Lake Reservation until its reorganization under the Indian Reorganization Act on November 28, 1969. The tribal headquarters is in Prior Lake, Minnesota.

Upper Sioux Community

The land called Pejuhutazzi Kapi (the place where they dig for yellow medicine) has been the homeland of the Dakota Oyate (Nation), for thousands of years. The Upper Sioux Community is located in Yellow Medicine County.

White Earth Reservation

The White Earth Reservation is located in the northwestern Minnesota counties of Mahnomon, Becker, and Clearwater. The reservation is located 68 miles from Fargo and 225 miles from Minneapolis/St. Paul. Tribal headquarters are in White Earth, Minnesota.

Source: <http://mn.gov/portal/government/tribal/mn-indian-tribes/>

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.

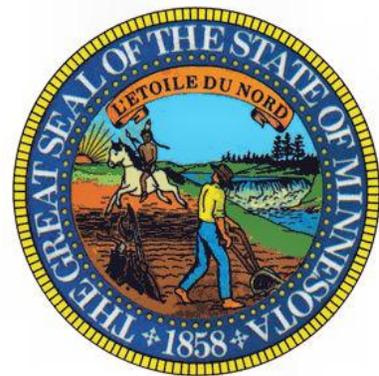
The citizens of Minnesota elect two people, like every other state, to represent them in the Senate and eight people, based on Minnesota's current population in the most recent federal census, to represent them in the House of Representatives.

STATE SEAL

The Great Seal of the State of Minnesota became official in 1861, with the present design legislated in 1983.

It depicts a barefoot farmer plowing his field near St. Anthony Falls on the Mississippi River. His axe is driven into a tree trunk, with his rifle and powderhorn nearby.

An Indian on horseback rides south, a summer setting sun in the background.



The state motto, "L'Etoile du Nord", or "Star of the North", appears on a banner above the scenery.

Around these images is the outermost ring, which reads "The Great Seal of the State of Minnesota".

The bottom of the outer ring contains the date 1858, which is when Minnesota gained statehood.

STATE CAPITAL (Saint Paul)

Saint Paul is the capital and second-most populous city of the state of Minnesota. Saint Paul lies mostly on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the area surrounding its point of confluence with the Minnesota River, and adjoins Minneapolis, the state's largest city. Known as the "Twin Cities", these two cities form the core of Minneapolis-Saint Paul, the 16th-largest metropolitan area in the United States, with about 3.3 million residents.

The Minnesota State Capitol building is located in Saint Paul and houses the Minnesota Senate, Minnesota House of Representatives, the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the Governor. The building also includes a chamber for the Minnesota Supreme Court, although court activities usually take place in the neighboring Minnesota Judicial Center.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talk:Saint_Paul,_Minnesota

Minnesota State Capitol



The Minnesota State Capitol located in the capital city of Saint Paul, celebrated its centennial in 2005.

The Capitol has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1972, and part of the Minnesota Historical Society's historic site program since 1969.

The Minnesota Historical Society is responsible for the Capitol's furnishings and artwork, and it oversees preservation work, leads tours of the building, and provides special events and educational programs.

History of the State Capitol:

On January 2, 1905, thousands of Minnesotans streamed through the richly decorated halls and chambers of their new state Capitol for the first time. The product of nearly 12 years of planning and construction, the Capitol was immediately hailed throughout the country as one of America's grandest and most beautiful public buildings, a reputation that has endured for a hundred years.

The 1905 building is the third to serve as Minnesota's seat of government. The first was built at 10th and Cedar Streets in 1853, during the territorial period. Destroyed by fire in 1881, it was replaced two years later on the same site by a red-brick Victorian structure with a distinctive tower. Complaints that the new building was cramped and stuffy began immediately, and led just 10 years later to a legislative committee calling for a new state Capitol.

The journey to a new capitol began in 1893, when the legislature made the first appropriation of funds. An architectural competition two years later attracted more than 40 entries, all of them inspired by the monumental buildings of the famed "White City," the Columbian Exposition in Chicago of 1893. The site for each design entry was the same-the rise of land called Wabasha Hill several blocks north of downtown. The winning design was the work of Cass Gilbert, an influential local architect who was just 35 years old.

Gilbert's design is dominated by its extraordinary dome, with its conscious echoes of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C., and the most famous domed building in the world-the Basilica of St. Peter's in Rome, designed by Michelangelo more than 350 years earlier. The Minnesota dome is smaller, but like St. Peter's it has stone ribs, deeply pierced windows on its surface, and a drum with pairs of columns separated by window openings. An inner dome of brick and steel supports the exterior marble of Minnesota's dome, and below that is a painted plaster dome, which is what one sees inside the building looking up from the rotunda.

Gilbert carefully oversaw the work of sculptors, decorators and furniture designers responsible for nearly 1,600 pieces of furniture in 74 different styles of chairs, tables and desks, many of them designed by the architect himself. The Capitol's interior-with its richly colored stone, decorative metalwork, uplifting inscriptions and painted surfaces, including the restored

Rathskeller café-is one of the grandest monuments of the "American Renaissance," the era of classical elegance at the turn of the 20th century. Artists whose works appear in the Capitol - among them Kenyon Cox, Edwin Blashfield, Frank D. Millet, Howard Pyle and John La Farge - may be unfamiliar names to most people today, but in their day they were among the country's most celebrated painters.

As in most public buildings at the turn of the 20th century, sculpture was an essential component of the Capitol design. At the base of the dome is the gleaming gold sculpture officially known as the *Progress of the State*, but usually referred to as the "Quadriga." Designed by Daniel Chester French and Edward C. Potter, the four-horse chariot and figures are made of sheets of gilded copper hammered around a steel frame. Below the Quadriga are six colossal figures representing "the Virtues" sculpted in white marble from designs by French (Actually, the statues in place today are replicas carved in 1975-79 to replace the deteriorating originals.) Twelve stone eagles stand guard around the dome, and the exterior is enlivened by classical wreaths, plaques, and a rich variety of carvings.

The Capitol was designed to be thoroughly modern. When it opened, the building boasted all-electric lighting, a state-of-the-art heating plant and even telephones. The final bill, including the site, building materials, interior decorations and furnishings, was \$4,458,628.27-about \$90 million in today's dollars.

Source: <http://www.mnhs.org/places/sites/msc/historyarticle.html>

STATE MOTTO

"The Star of the North"

Minnesota formally adopted the French phrase "L'Etoile du nord" (*The Star of the North*) as the official state motto in 1861 (the motto also appears on the state seal).

STATE FLAG

The Minnesota state flag is royal blue, with a gold fringe. In the center of the flag is the state seal.

Around the state seal is a wreath of the state flower, the lady slipper. Three dates are woven into the wreath: 1858, the year Minnesota became a state; 1819, the year Fort Snelling was established; and 1893, the year the official flag was adopted.

Nineteen stars ring the wreath. The largest star represents Minnesota.



STATE NICKNAMES

The North Star State

Perhaps the most common nickname for Minnesota, "The North Star State" evolved from the State Motto *L'Etoile du Nord* or "Star of the North." The State Motto appears on the Great Seal of Minnesota and the State Flag.

Land of 10,000 Lakes

This nickname reminds one of the many lakes in Minnesota. In fact, there are 11,842 lakes that are 10 acres or more. Depending on one's definition of a lake, we have seen numbers as high as 15,000. Minnesota's license plates display the legend "10,000 Lakes."

The Bread and Butter State

This name came into use at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York in 1902. The superior wheat, flour and dairy products of Minnesota caused the state to be referred to as "The Bread and Butter State."

The Wheat State

This name pays tribute to Minnesota's Wheat crops

The Gopher State

According to *Minnesota in Three Centuries*, 1908, "Minnesota received its most widely know sobriquet, "The Gopher State," from the striped gopher, a common species throughout our prairie region."

It seems that there was some discussion in the middle of the 19th century, before Minnesota became a state, about whether to call Minnesota "The Gopher State" or "The Beaver State." Opponents of "The Gopher State" called the striped gopher an insignificant animal with a destructive nature. The striped gopher was too useless and undignified to represent the future great state of Minnesota. Opponents of "The Beaver State" argued that the beaver, while numerous in streams, was not abundant enough to represent to whole of Minnesota. A political cartoon, widely circulated throughout the territory, gave wider exposure to the gopher and "The Beaver State" faded into history.

New England of the West

Because of the large number of New England emigrants to the territory, Minnesota was sometimes referred to as the "New England of the West."

STATE BIRD



The common loon (*Gavia immer*) was adopted as the official state bird symbol of Minnesota in 1961. Loons are known for their cries, wails, and yodels - their eerie, echoing calls are a distinctive feature of Minnesota's northern lakes.

Loons are large black and white birds with red eyes. They have wingspans up to five feet and body lengths up to three feet. Although clumsy on land, they are high-speed flyers and excellent underwater swimmers (they will dive to depths of 90 feet in pursuit of fish). Approximately 12,000 of this unique bird make their summer homes in the Minnesota.

STATE FLOWER

The pink and white lady's slipper (*Cypripedium reginae*) was designated the official state flower of Minnesota in 1902.

Lady's slippers can live up to 50 years but develop slowly, taking up to 16 years to produce their first flower.

Since 1925 this rare wildflower has been protected by Minnesota state law (it is illegal to pick the flowers or to uproot or unearth the plants).

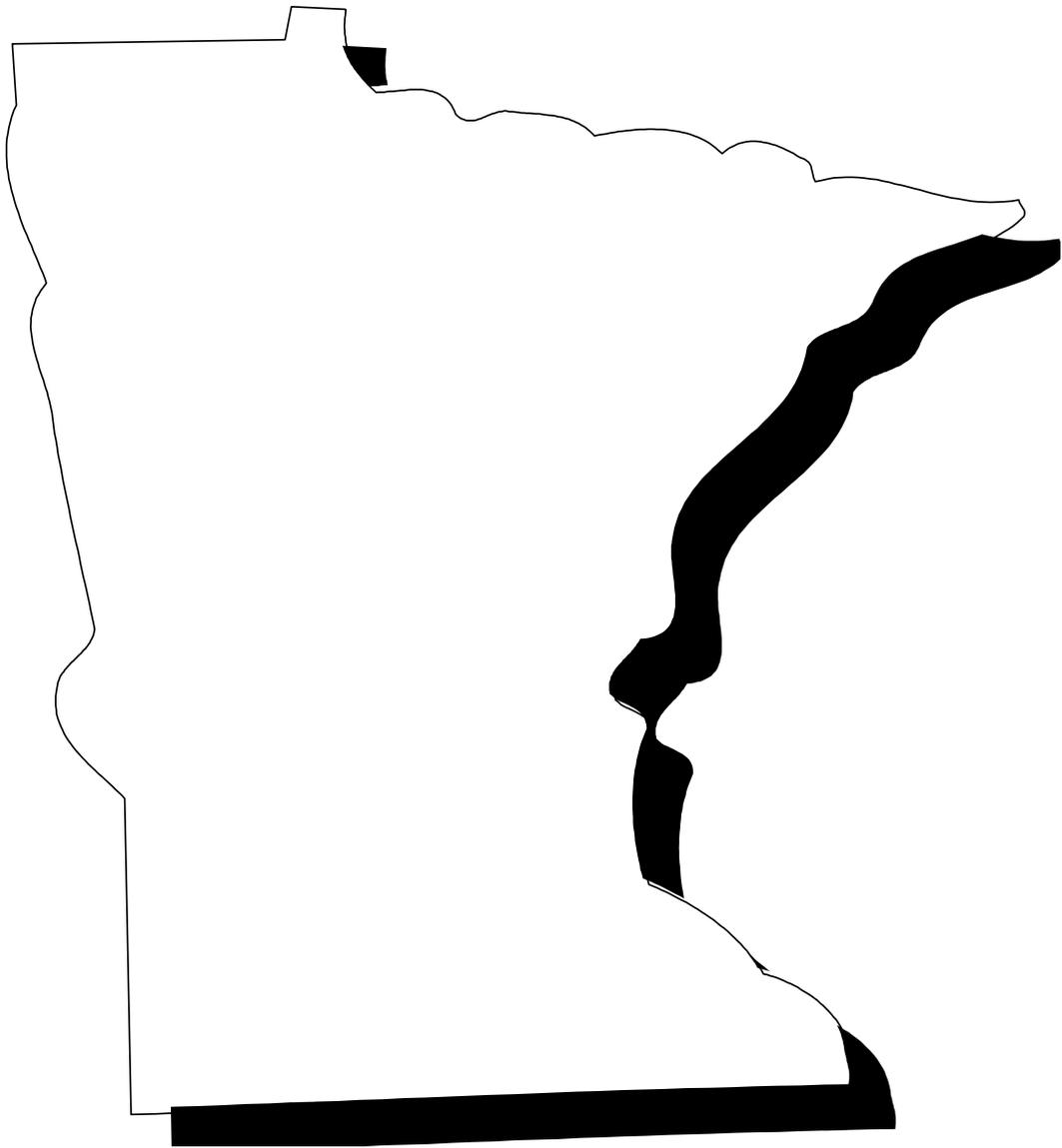


Minnesota State History Lapbook Journal

**The following
pages contain the
Journal Pages**

Print on white paper.

Minnesota



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):

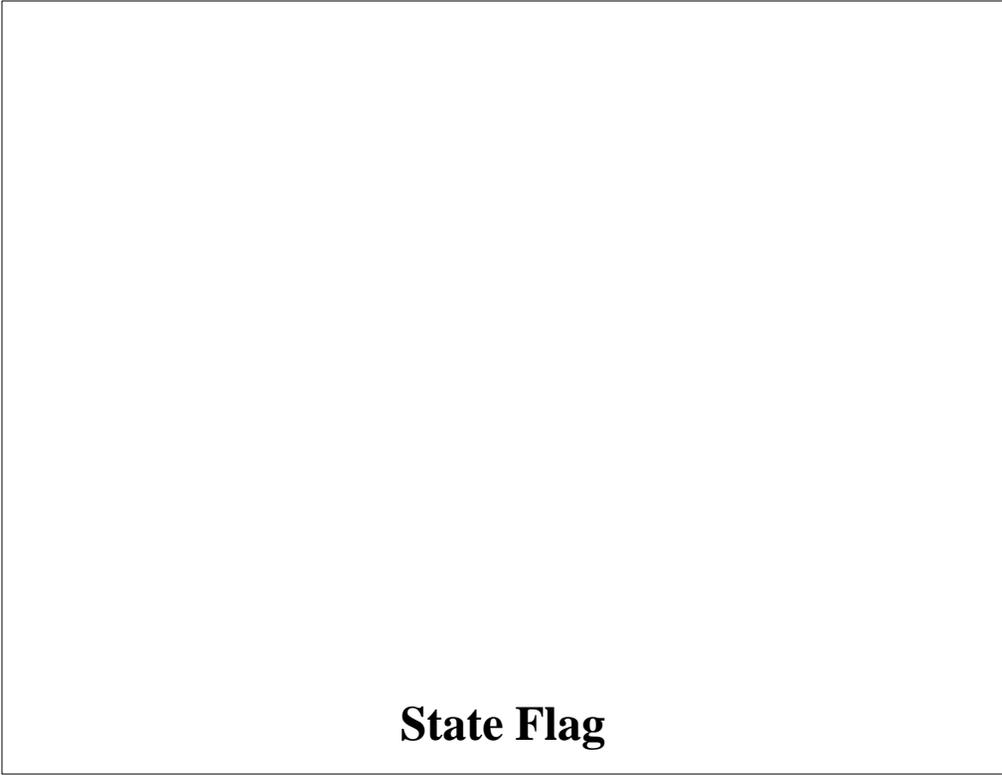
State's total population: _____

City with largest population: _____

State's rank in population: _____

Number of Counties:

Minnesota



State Flag

Draw the state flag above.

State Flag Information:

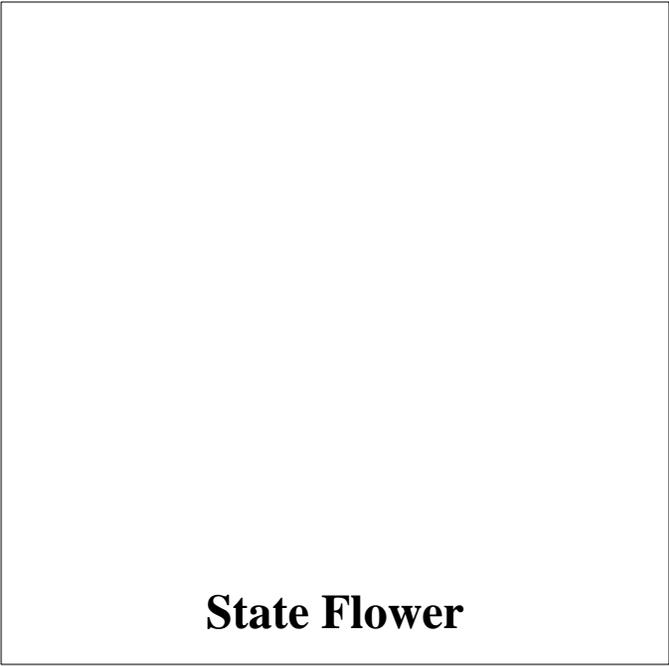
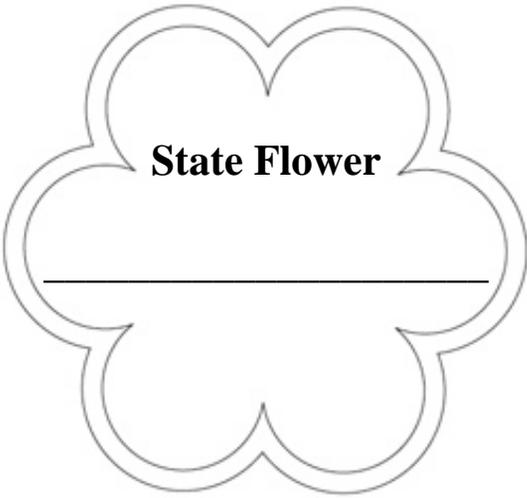
When adopted: _____

Colors: _____

Specific design: _____

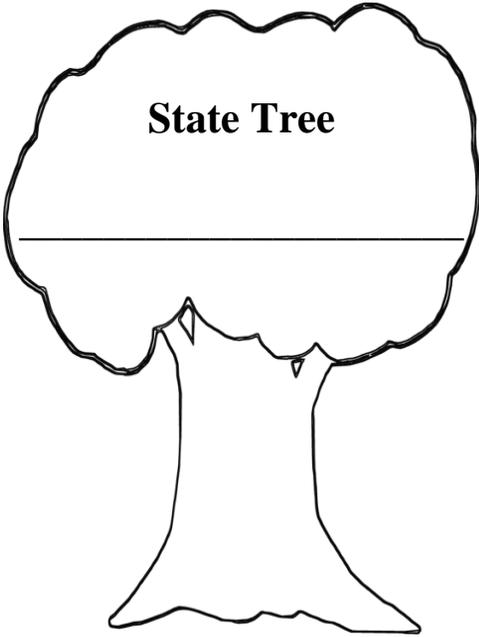
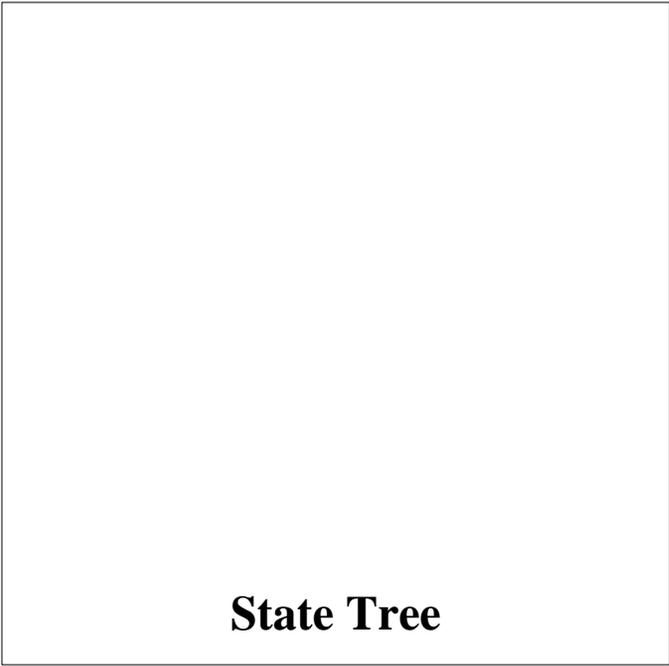
History: _____

Minnesota



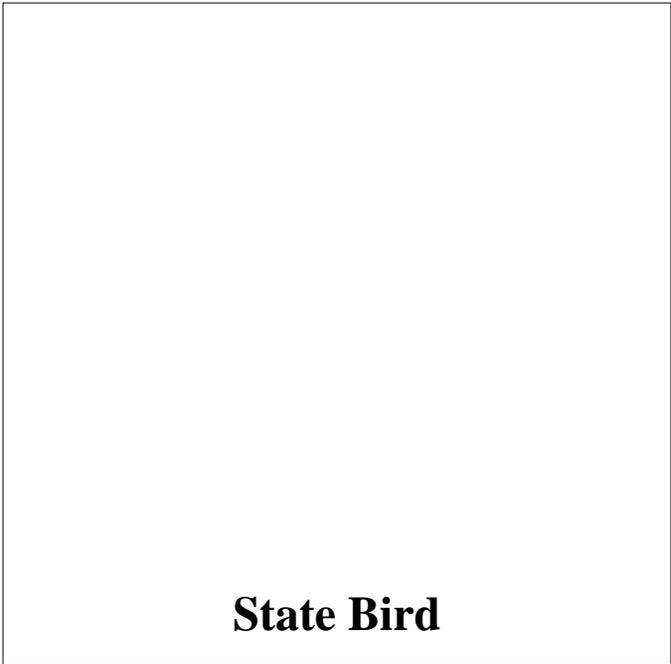
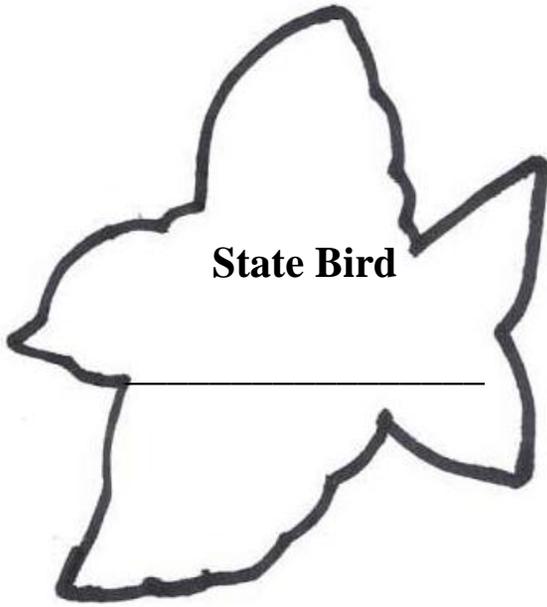
Draw the state flower above.

State Symbols



Draw the state tree above.

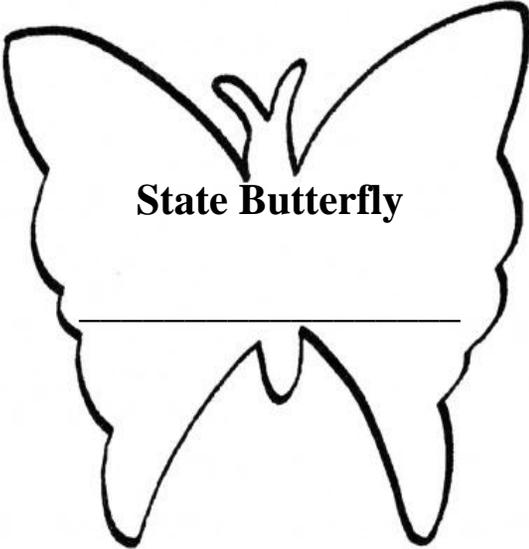
Minnesota



State Bird

Draw the state bird above.

State Symbols



State Butterfly

Draw the state insect above.

Minnesota

Minnesota 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).

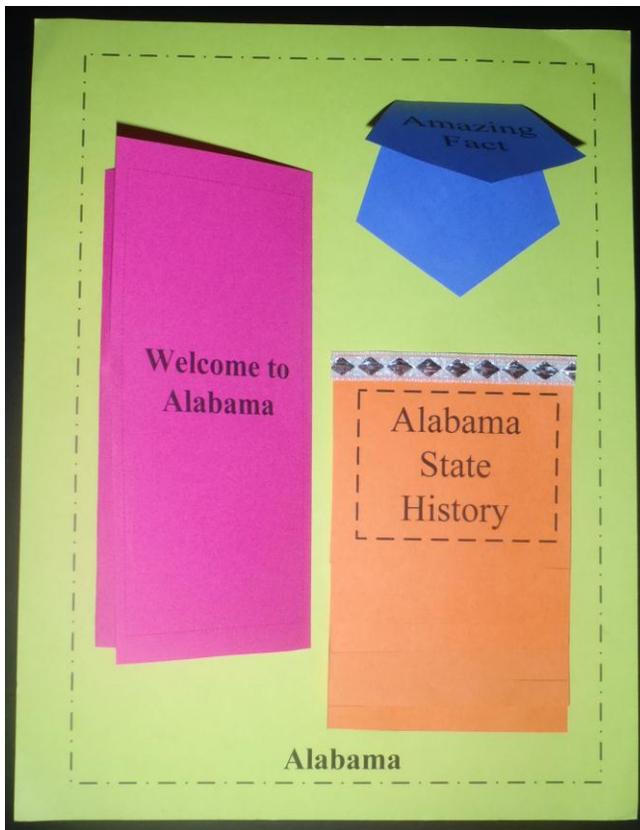
2. Lapbook Booklet Instructions: This is where you will find instructions for cutting out, assembling, and completing each booklet.

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.

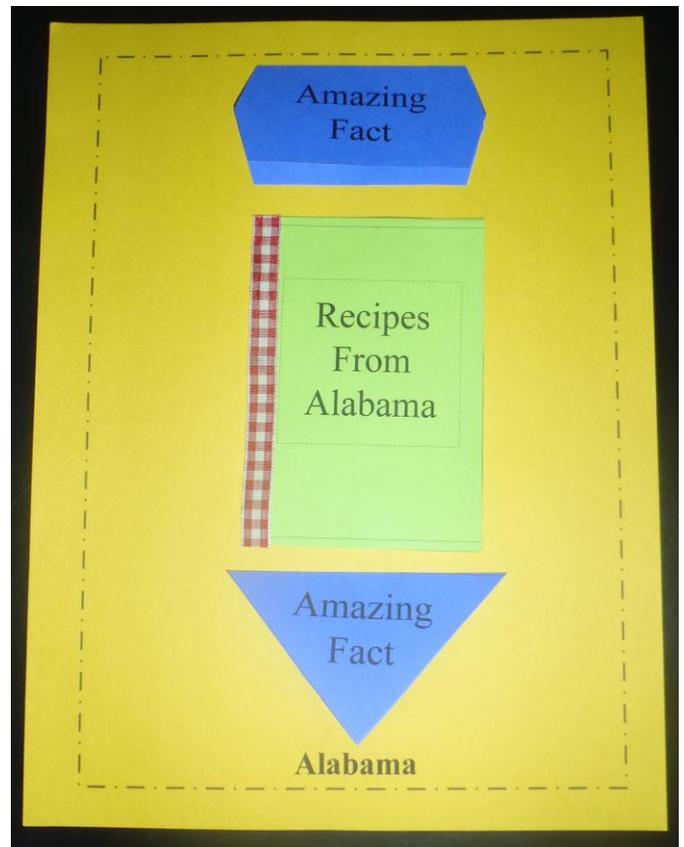
2. Lapbook Background Pages – This is where you will glue each of your Lapbook Booklets. We suggest printing this page on white or another light color of cardstock.

Minnesota 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

Minnesota 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.

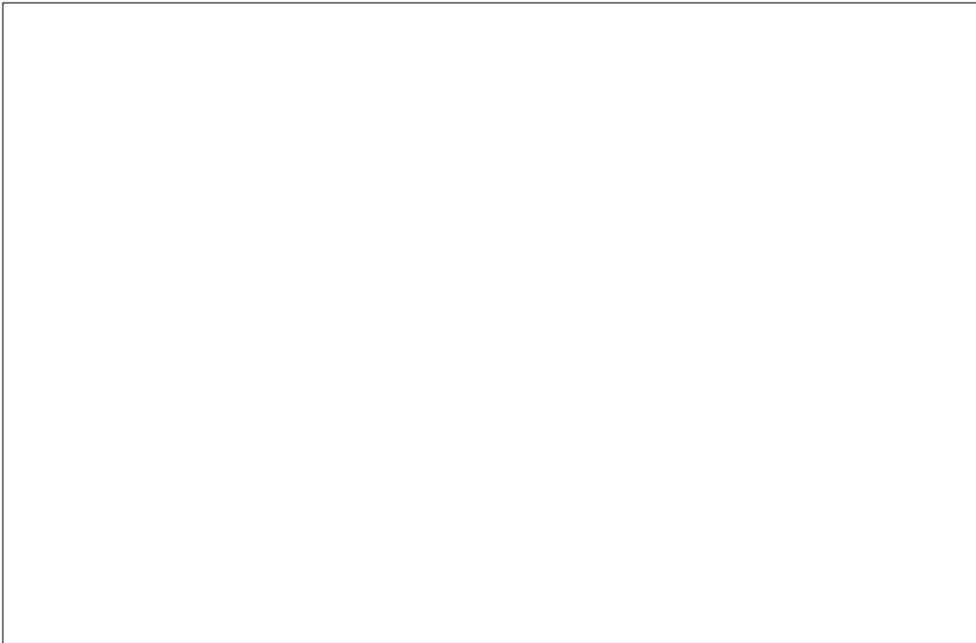
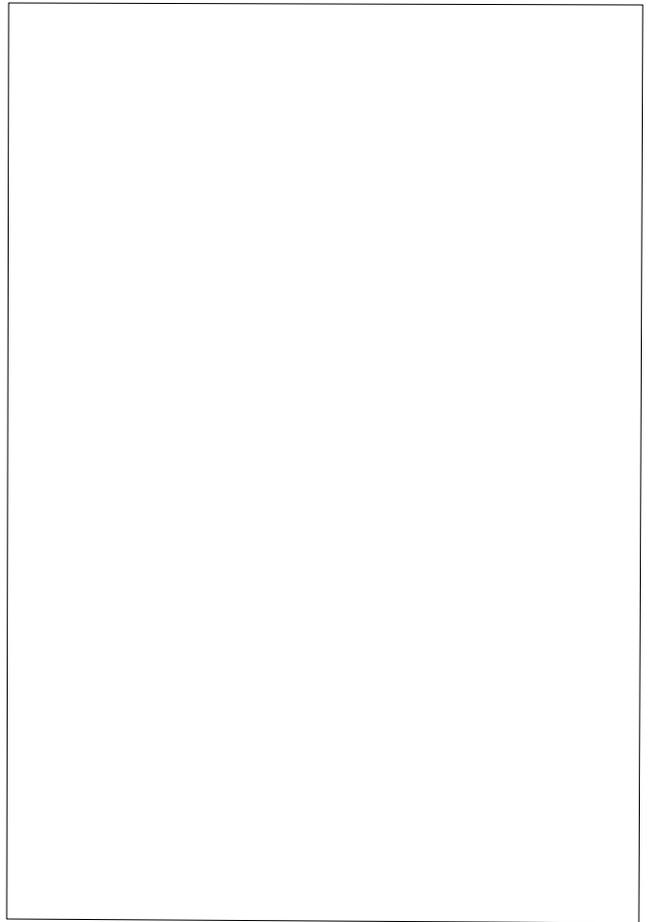
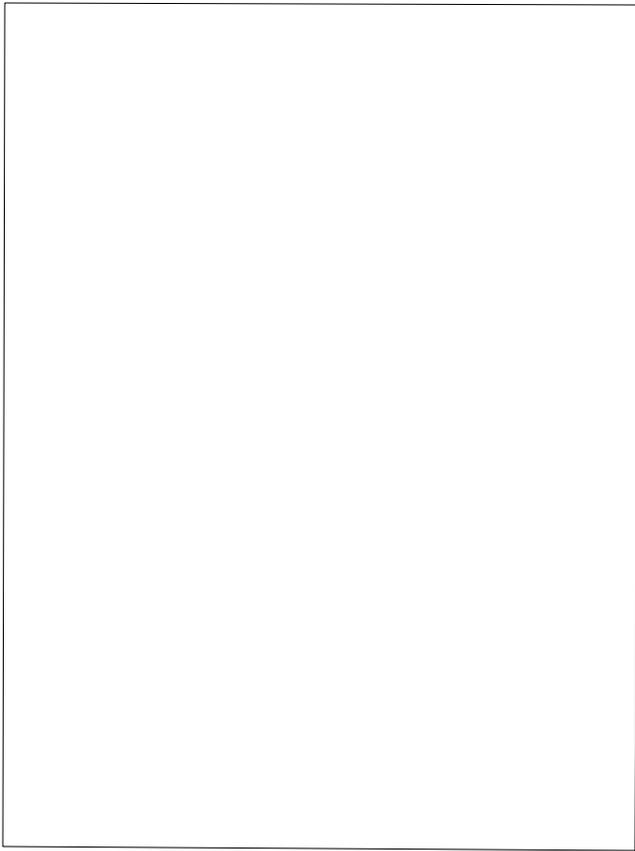
Completion Instructions: During your study of this state, you have learned about many different aspects of the state's history. Inside this booklet, tell what you remember from your study. You may choose to also draw/glue pictures in this booklet. Notice how each page is a little longer than the one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

Minnesota
State
History



**Welcome to
Minnesota**