

DO Colorado!

by Amy Headley
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WELCOME!



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Colorado's Statehood*, one of 26 lessons in our *Do Colorado! Curriculum*. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind.

THE FORMAT

Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching.

THE VOCABULARY

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

Students will be responsible for filling out and studying their vocabulary cards. You may want to have students bring in a small box for storing their vocabulary cards. We don't have to tell you that incorporating these words into your Reading and Spelling programs will save time and make the words more meaningful for students.

THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading *Statehood*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for ***adopted, centennial, Deity, deserted, elected, motto, official, providence, symbolizes.***

After reading *Statehood*, students will:

- answer Colorado: The 38th State Reading Comprehension Questions.
- complete Colorado: The 38th State Language Skills Activity.
- follow written directions to correctly color Colorado's State Flag.
- use a system of number and letter pairs to complete Statehood Grid Math.

NOTE: The answers to all activities and quizzes are at the end of the lesson.

VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____



VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____



VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____





STATEHOOD



By 1870, Colorado had been a territory for nine years. The territory's people were anxious to become a state, but the Colorado Territory was still short of the 40,000 residents required for statehood. Miners who discovered it wasn't always easy to find gold had taken their families and moved to other places. Once successful towns were suddenly **deserted**. These towns became known as "ghost towns" because the only "people" left in the town were "ghosts."

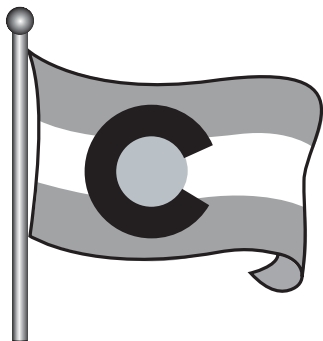
Many people still believed in Colorado's ability to become a state. In 1870, William Jackson Palmer built the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. It ran from north to south through Colorado's mountains. Larger railroad companies had completely passed up Colorado because they didn't want to lay railroad tracks through the mountains. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad brought new settlers into beautiful Colorado and helped start the towns of Pueblo, Trinidad, and Colorado Springs.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT

The Homestead Act provided the Colorado Territory with the additional people it needed to become a state. The Homestead Act gave 160 acres of free land to any white man who was at least 21 years old. He simply needed to live on the land for at least five years and use it for farming or planting trees. The land used for the Homestead Act came from the Ute (YOOT) people who were forced to sell a large piece of their reservation.

STATEHOOD

On August 1, 1876, Colorado became the 38th state to join the United States. Since this was exactly 100 years after the Declaration of Independence was signed, Colorado was nicknamed the **Centennial** State. John L. Routt was **elected** as the state's first governor.



A new state is responsible for designing a flag and choosing symbols to represent itself. In 1877, a state seal was approved as the symbol of Colorado. The state seal is stamped on all government papers to make them **official**.

In 1911, Colorado's state flag was **adopted**. The flag is red, white, blue, and gold. Colorado's blue skies and snowy mountains are represented by the flag's blue and white stripes. The red "C" stands for the name of the state and the reddish color of the Colorado's soil. The gold circle in the center **symbolizes** sunshine and the wealth of Colorado's minerals.

COLORADO'S STATE SEAL

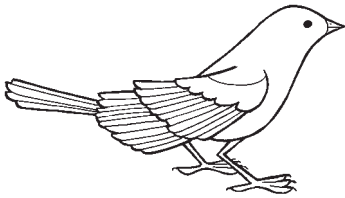
In 1877, Colorado's state seal was adopted. The bottom of the seal shows the year that Colorado became a state. At the top of the seal is a triangle with an eye inside of it. This is the eye of God who sees everything. A hammer and a pick representing mining are pictured in a shield below three snow-capped mountains.

A bundle of birch or elm sticks is wrapped around a battle ax and held together with two bands that say Union and Constitution. The Latin words under the shield are "Nil Sine Numine." These words mean "nothing without **Deity** (DAY•ih•tee)" or "nothing without **Providence**." Nil Sine Numine is Colorado's **motto**. The motto represents Colorado's belief in God's help.



COLORADO'S STATE BIRD

In 1931, the lark bunting was chosen as Colorado's state bird. You have already studied about this small bird found mostly in Colorado's Great Plains region. Most people in Colorado have never actually seen a lark bunting since it is only found in the eastern part of the state and spends only a few months each year in Colorado.



LARK BUNTING

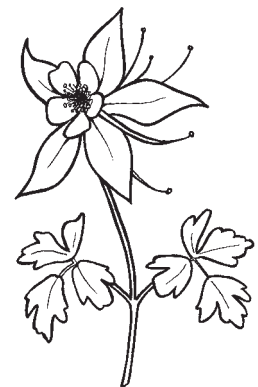
Many people think the lark bunting was chosen to represent Colorado because it was the first Colorado bird to greet pioneers on their westward journey across the Great Plains. Whatever the reason, the male lark bunting performs a dance that is fun to watch. When trying to attract a female, the male lark bunting shoots straight up into the sky. As he flutters back down to earth, the male lark bunting sings a love song to grab the attention of the nearby female.

COLORADO'S STATE FLOWER

On April 4, 1899, the Rocky Mountain Columbine was chosen as Colorado's state flower. The columbine was first grown in Europe and America in the 1600s. Today, it is popular in Colorado as a wildflower and a garden flower.

The columbine can be found blooming in rocky places during the warmer summer months. It is a favorite of hummingbirds and bees because it contains nectar. Native Americans used the seeds of the columbine to treat headaches, fevers, and poison ivy.

The white and lavender flowers of the columbine should not be eaten. To protect the Rocky Mountain Columbine, Colorado law limits the gathering of buds, blossoms, and stems to 25 in one day.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE


COLORADO: THE 38TH STATE


Directions: Read each question carefully. Darken the circle for the correct answer.

- 1 After nine years of being a territory, what was keeping Colorado from becoming a state?**
- A Colorado was too big to become a state.
 B There weren't enough people living in Colorado.
 C It was too hot in Colorado.
 D Colorado had not spent enough time as a territory.
- 2 After reading about the Homestead Act, you get the idea that –**
- F free land was only available if you were white
 G some people received 5,000 acres of free land
 H you could live in another state and receive free land
 J it still didn't bring enough people to Colorado for statehood
- 3 The land used for the Homestead Act came from –**
- A the state of California
 B the Gadsden Purchase
 C the Louisiana Purchase
 D the Ute people
- 4 Colorado is known as the Centennial State because –**
- F the governor's name was Robert Centennial
 G Most of the new state's people were at least 100 years old
 H it became a state exactly 100 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence
 J it took 100 days for statehood
- 5 On what date did Colorado finally become a state?**
- A July 4, 1776
 B August 15, 1911
 C August 1, 1876
 D January 9, 1890
- 6 Which of the following is not part of Colorado's state seal?**
- F Hammer
 G Bald eagle
 H Mountains
 J Battle Ax
- 7 After reading about Colorado's state bird, you get the idea that –**
- A it lives in the Rocky Mountain region
 B everyone in Colorado has heard of it
 C the male goes to a lot of trouble to attract a female
 D it wasn't even seen in Colorado until after statehood
- 8 All of the following statements about Colorado's state flower are true except –**
- F the white and violet flowers are good to eat in salads
 G it is protected by Colorado state law
 H it contains nectar
 J the Native Americans used its seeds to treat headaches, fevers, and poison ivy

READING

Answers

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 8 (F) (G) (H) (J) |



COLORADO: THE 38TH STATE



Directions: Darken the circle for the set of words with correct punctuation and capitalization.

- 1 **The officials in Washington werent ready to make Colorado a state.**
 - A were'nt ready
 - B weren't ready
 - C wern't ready
 - D No mistake
- 2 **On august 1 1876 Colorado entered the Union as the 38th state.**
 - F August 1, 1876
 - G August, 1 1876
 - H August 1, 1876,
 - J No mistake
- 3 **After becoming a state, Colorado had to choose a State Flower State Bird and State Tree.**
 - A state flower, state bird, and state tree.
 - B State flower State bird, and State tree.
 - C state, Flower state, Bird and, state, Tree.
 - D No mistake
- 4 **Mrs Wilson asked who was Colorado's first governor?**
 - F Mrs. Wilson asked? "who
 - G Mrs. Wilson asked, "Who
 - H Mrs Wilson, "asked who?"
 - J No mistake

Directions: Darken the circle for the word or words that correctly completes each sentence.

- 5 **Colorado had been a territory for more than 15 years before it _____ a state.**
 - A becomes
 - B will become
 - C becomed
 - D became
- 6 **We _____ a constitution for our school last year.**
 - F wrote
 - G are writing
 - H will write
 - J writed
- 7 **The lark bunting is the _____ bird I've ever seen!**
 - A most strangest
 - B stranger
 - C strangest
 - D more stranger
- 8 **The people in Congress are _____ to make laws for the United States.**
 - F choice
 - G choosed
 - H chose
 - J chosen

LANGUAGE

Answers

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 8 (F) (G) (H) (J) |

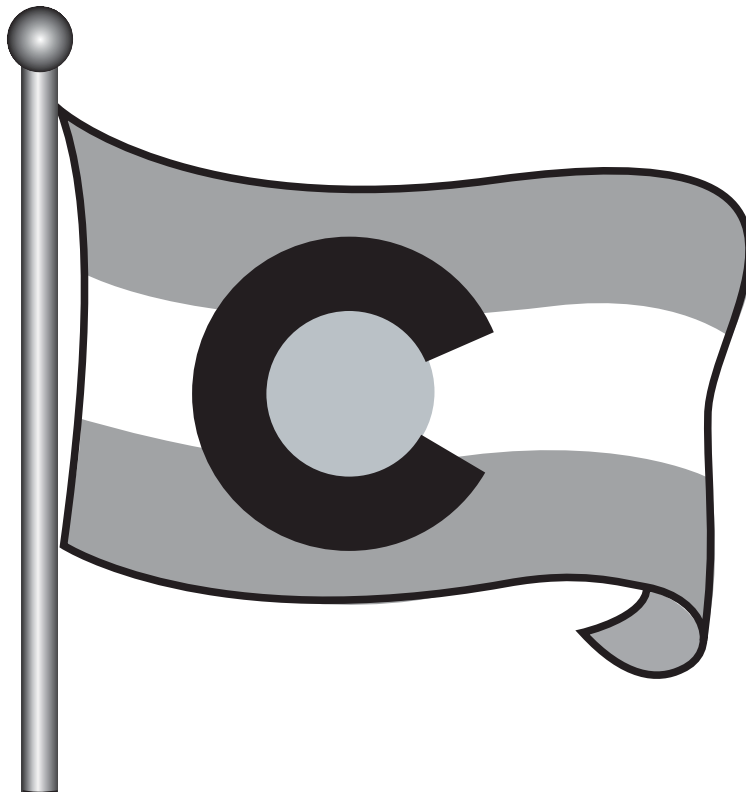
COLORADO'S STATE FLAG

Colorado's state flag was designed by Andrew Carlisle Carson and adopted on June 5, 1911. The colors of the flag are red, white, blue, and gold.

In this activity, you will follow directions to correctly color the Colorado state flag on the next page.

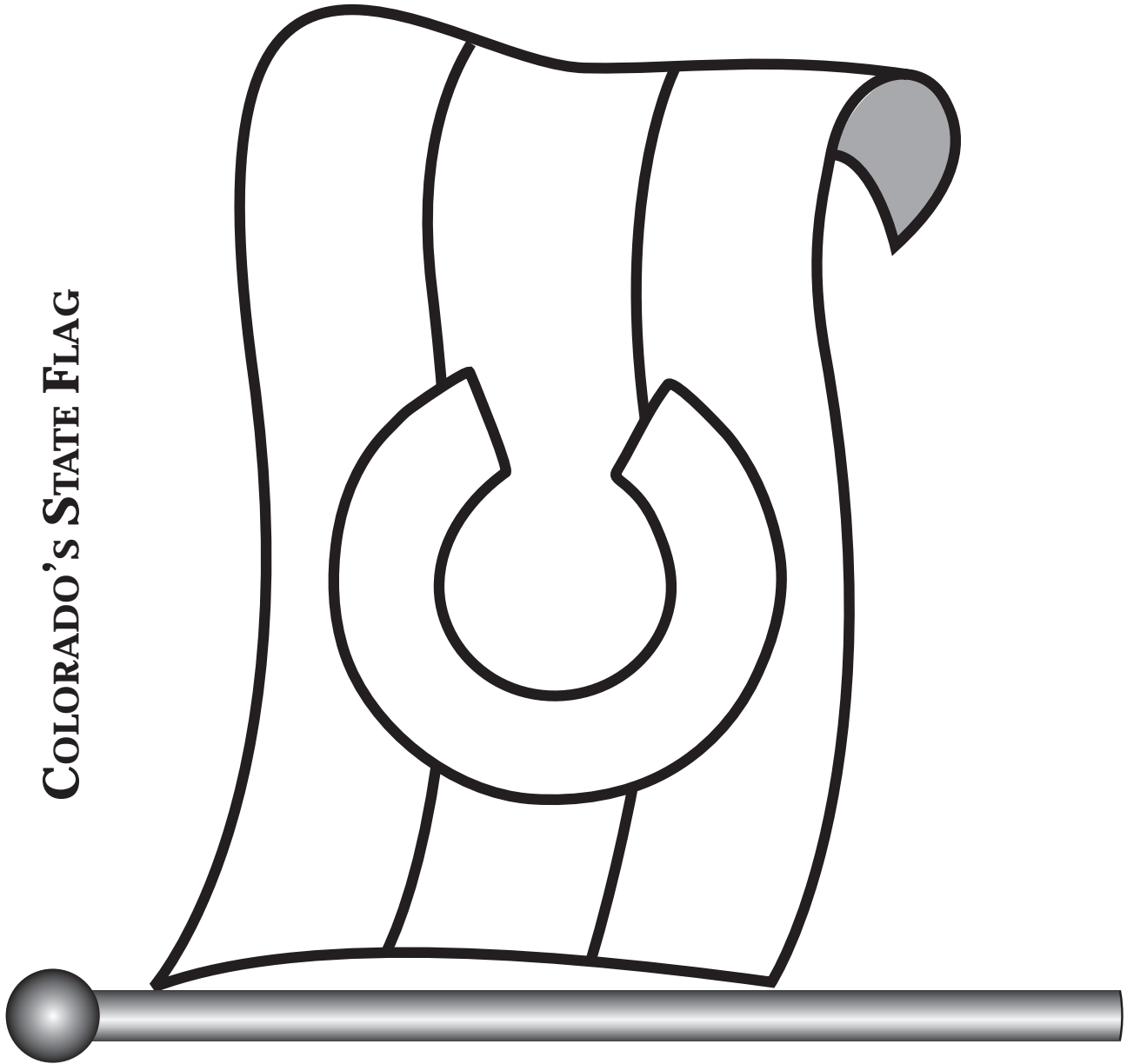
DIRECTIONS:

1. Using your blue coloring pencil, color the top and bottom stripes. The blue in Colorado's flag is the same blue found on the American flag. The middle stripe should remain white. It represents the snow capped mountains of Colorado.
2. Color the "C" red. The red represents the color of Colorado's soil. Again, the red in Colorado's flag is the same red found on the American flag.
3. Using your gold or yellow coloring pencil, color the center of the letter "C." The gold in the center of the "C" represents Colorado's sunshine.



Name _____

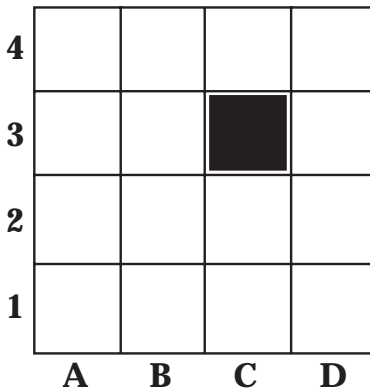
COLORADO'S STATE FLAG



Grid MATH

Grid Math is a fun way to learn an important skill. Grids are used to find places on maps, to track weather patterns, and in space exploration.

FOR EXAMPLE: If you want to draw a box where C meets 3 (C,3), you would go over to C and up to 3, and draw the box in that space. On a map or an atlas, (C,3) may be the place where you would find the name of a city.



DIRECTIONS: In this activity you will use a grid system to put together a puzzle that should remind you of a Colorado state symbol. You will need the 48 puzzle pieces (some of the puzzle pieces are below and the rest of them are on the next page), and the blank grid.

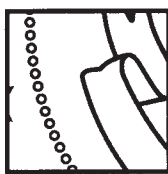
1. Cut out the puzzle pieces **one at a time** (cut around the thick black line of the square). Glue **that** piece in its proper place on the empty grid before cutting out the next piece. Make sure that you do not turn the puzzle piece upside down or turn it on its side before gluing it; the way it looks before you cut it out is the way it should be glued onto the grid.
2. Follow the example above: If the puzzle piece is labeled **(D,1)**, glue that piece in the space where D meets 1 on the grid by going over to D and up to 1.
3. When you are finished, color in your picture with your coloring pencils.
4. The first one has been done for you as an example.



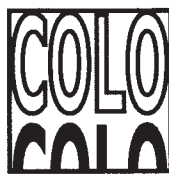
(D,1)



(E,2)



(B,4)



(C,8)



(D,6)



(E,4)



(E,7)



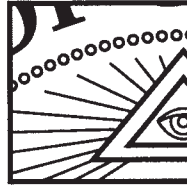
(B,8)



(C,2)



(D,5)



(C,6)



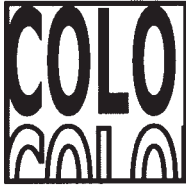
(A,6)



(C,5)



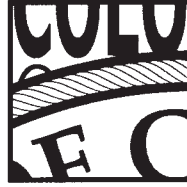
(D,2)



(E,8)



(A,4)



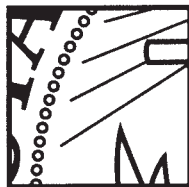
(C,7)



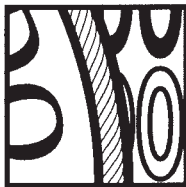
(E,3)



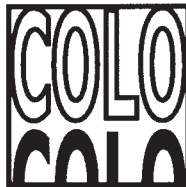
(F,7)



(B,5)



(F,5)



(A,2)



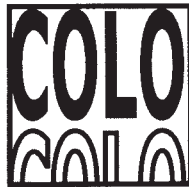
(C,4)



(B,7)



(E,6)



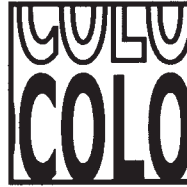
(A,8)



(F,6)



(B,3)



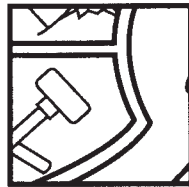
(C,1)



(E,2)



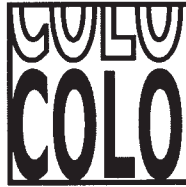
(F,8)



(D,4)



(F,1)



(A,7)



(B,2)



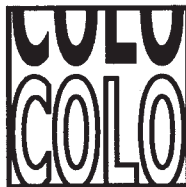
(D,3)



(E,5)



(F,3)



(A,1)



(B,6)



(E,1)



(D,7)



(C,3)



(A,5)



(F,4)



(B,1)



(A,3)



(D,8)

Name _____

8						
7						
6						
5						
4						
3						
2						
1			WADO			
	A	B	C	D	E	F

GLOSSARY



a•dop•ted accepted and put into action.

cen•ten•ni•al an event that occurs once every 100 years.

De•i•ty God.

de•sert•ed left empty or alone.

e•lect•ed selected by voting.

mot•to a short phrase describing conduct or principles.

of•fi•cial proper or correct.

prov•i•dence help or care from God or Heaven.

sym•bol•iz•es represents something else.

ANSWERS



ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Reading

1. B
2. F
3. D
4. H
5. C
6. G
7. C
8. F

Language

1. B
2. H
3. A
4. G
5. D
6. F
7. C
8. J

COLORADO FLAG GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Correct use of Blue (top and bottom strips)	25	
Correct use of Red (the letter "C")	25	
Correct use of Yellow (center of the letter "C")	25	
Neatness of Flag	25	
TOTAL	100	

GRID MATH ANSWERS

