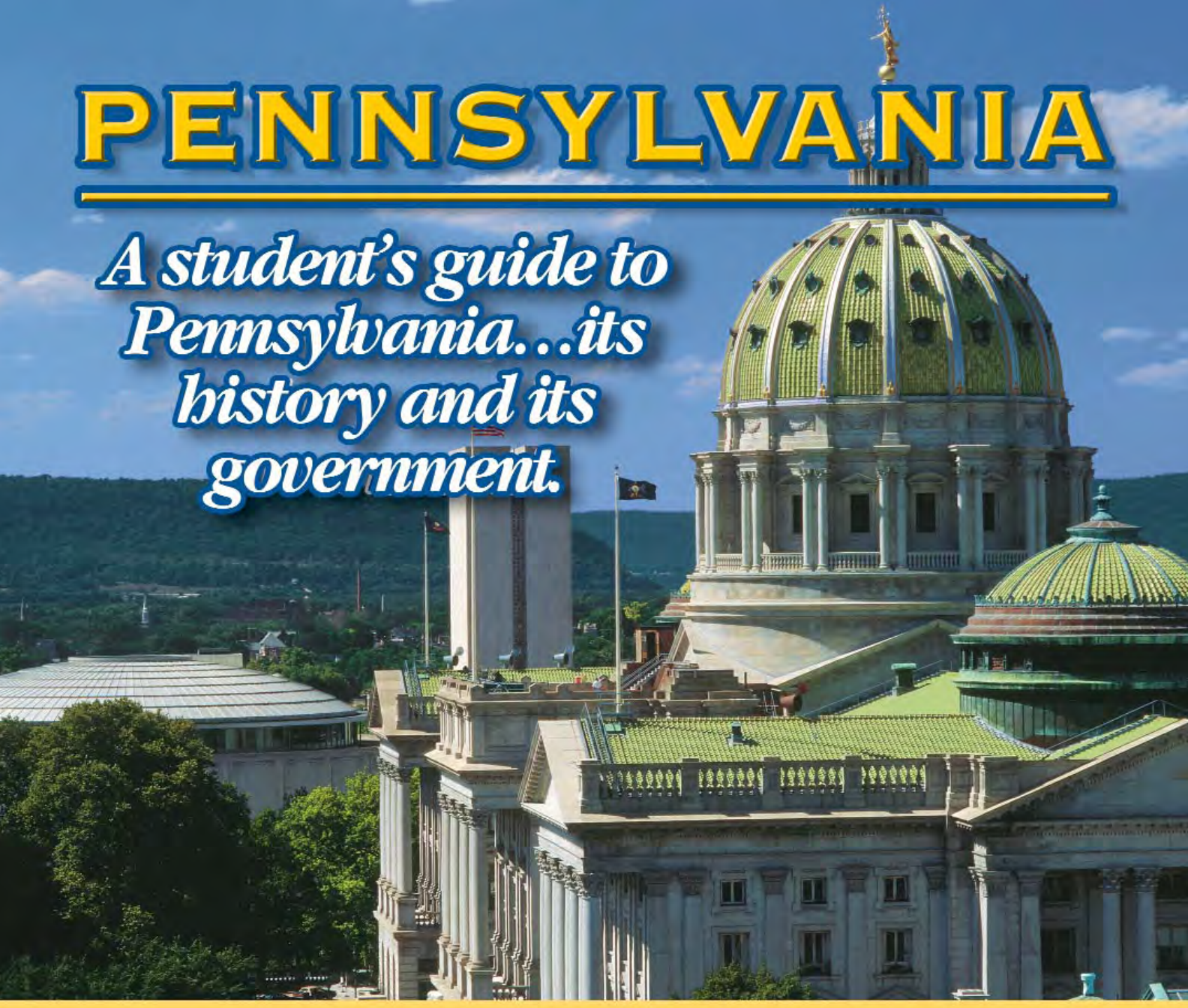


PENNSYLVANIA

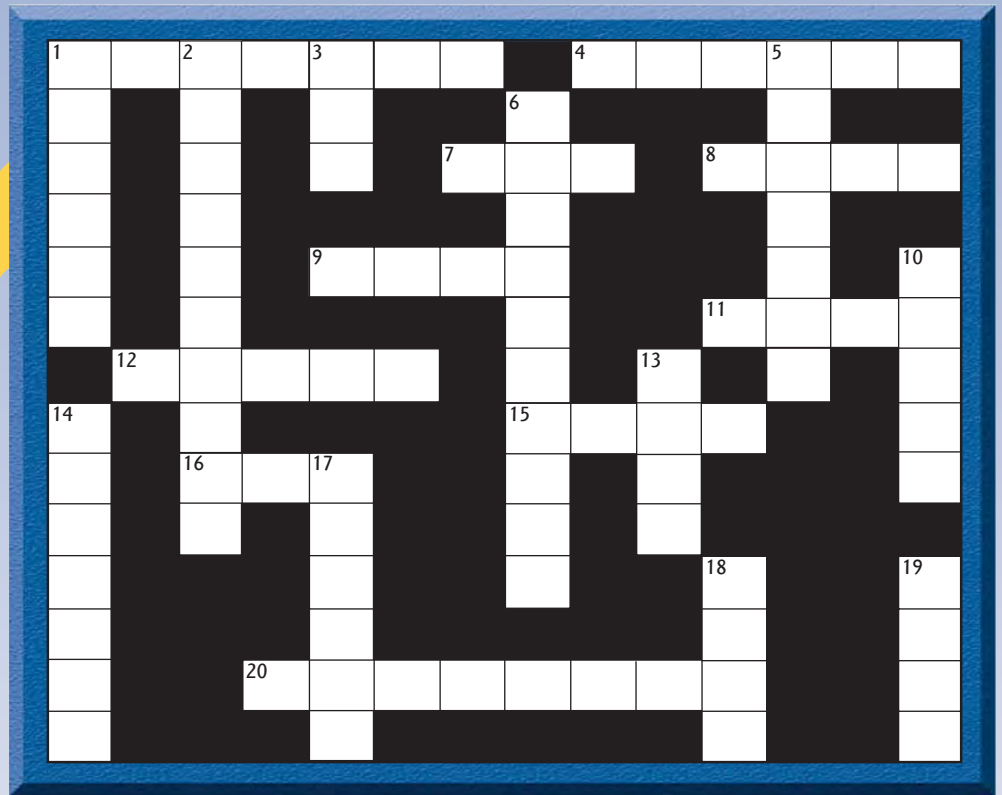
*A student's guide to
Pennsylvania...its
history and its
government.*



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Harrisburg is the _____ of Pennsylvania
4. The part of the General Assembly that has 50 members
7. When a bill is signed by the Governor, it becomes a _____
8. If the Governor does not approve of a law, he can _____ it
9. The number of years in the term of a state senator
11. The state animal is the whitetail _____
12. The part of the General Assembly that has 203 members
15. The state ship is the United States _____ Niagara
16. The Great Dane is the state _____
20. Pennsylvania's nickname is the _____ state



DOWN

1. Early settlers built log _____ from the Hemlock - the state tree
2. The word *Pennsylvania* means _____
3. The number of years in the term of a House Representative
5. When a bill is changed, it is said to be _____
6. The city where the State Capitol Building is located
10. The brook _____ is the state fish
13. The state beverage is _____
14. The legislative body in Pennsylvania is called the _____ Assembly
17. One of the leading farm products is _____
18. The Hemlock is the state _____
19. The _____ fly is the state insect

WORD SCRAMBLE

Unscramble the following state symbols.

– THE OFFICIAL STATE ANIMAL –

WTEHLTIAI REDE _____

– THE STATE FOSSIL –

HOC PAPS NARA _____

– THE STATE DOG –

ETRAG NDAE _____

– THE STATE INSECT –

YLIRFEF _____

– THE STATE FLOWER –

IONMANTU LLEARU _____

– THE STATE BEVERAGE –

LMKI _____

– THE STATE TREE –

CHLK MEO _____

– THE STATE FISH –

KOBRO OTRUT _____

– THE STATE SONG –

NAPINESNVALY _____

ABOUT THE STATE LEGISLATURE...

The legislative body of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is called the General Assembly, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Members of the General Assembly are chosen at the general election every two years. Representatives are chosen to serve a two-year term; however, Senators are elected for a four-year term.

Pennsylvania is divided into 50 Senatorial districts, each with approximately 250,000 people. Each district has one state senator. The state is divided into smaller 203 House districts, each with approximately 60,000 people.



The combined bodies of the Senate and House together are called the Legislature. Legislators are responsible for many duties, including making state laws, setting policies, developing the state budget, helping constituents and ensuring that state government runs smoothly.



The Senate and House meet regularly throughout the year in Harrisburg to consider and vote on important issues. These meetings are called session days. Senators also have offices in their districts, where they meet with local residents to discuss the concerns and needs of the community.

FUN FACTS

Background

- Pennsylvania was settled in 1643.
- Philadelphia was the state capital during the Revolutionary War.
- York was the first capital of the United States.
- Pennsylvania means Penn's Woods.
- Nickname: Keystone State.
- Motto: "Virtue, Liberty and Independence"
- Total Area: Approximately 46,000 square miles (33rd largest state in the nation)
- Population: Approximately 12,432,000 (sixth in the nation)
- State Representatives: 203
- State Senators: 50
- U.S. Representatives: 19
- U.S. Senators: 2
- Adopted original state constitution: September 28, 1776
- Adopted revised state constitution: 1790
- Adopted current state constitution: 1968

Geography

- Capital: Harrisburg
- Counties: 67
- Land area: 44,888 square miles/57% forest, 30% agriculture, 10% urban, 3% water
- Length: Approximately 180 miles (north to south)
- Width: Approximately 310 miles (east to west)
- Lakes: 256 natural/2,324 manmade
- State Parks: 117 · State Forests: 20

Pennsylvania Firsts

- First hospital · First library · First zoo
- First newspaper · First nation's capital
- First all-motion-picture theater
- First television broadcast
- First educational public television station
- First paper mill · First druggist
- First high-speed multi-lane highway: the Pennsylvania Turnpike
- First locomotive for railroad use

Agriculture

- Farms: 59,000 · Farmland: 7,700,000 acres
- Agricultural product sales: Approximately \$4 billion annually
- Leading farm products include: dairy products, mushrooms, apples, tobacco, grapes, peaches and cut flowers.
- Rural population: Approximately 2,000,000

6. COMMITTEE

The actions of a House Committee are similar to that of the Senate.

7. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

102 votes are needed for final passage.

8. BACK TO THE SENATE

If the bill is not changed (amended), it is signed by the Secretary and President of the Senate.

9. BACK TO THE HOUSE

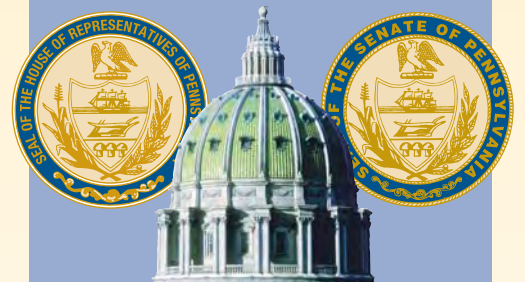
The bill is signed by the Speaker of the House and then sent to the Department of State for recording.

10. GOVERNOR / ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Governor refers the bill to the Attorney General for his opinion on whether the bill is legal and follows the guidelines under the Constitution.

11. GOVERNOR

The Governor then approves or disapproves (vetoes) the bill. If it is vetoed, the bill can still be passed by a two-thirds majority vote by both the Senate and the House of Representatives.



THE MAKING OF A BILL

1. BIRTH...THE IDEA EMERGES

An idea for a bill can come from almost anywhere – individual legislators, private citizens, organizations, the Governor, or from bills considered in the past.

2. DEVELOPMENT

The bill is numbered by the Secretary of the Senate and then referred to a committee for its review.

3. COMMITTEE

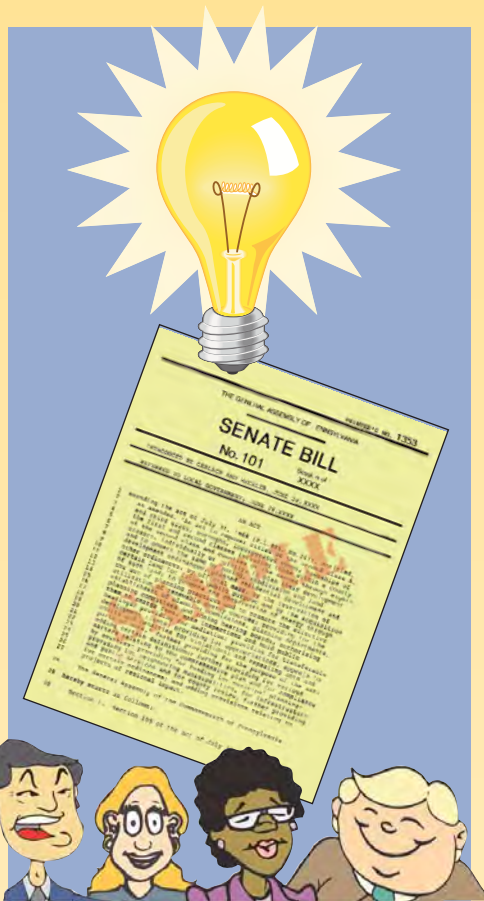
The committee, a small group of legislators, reviews the bill and decides whether it deserves further consideration. Sometimes hearings are held to discuss the bill and allow for more input from the public.

4. IN THE SENATE

If a majority of Senators (26) votes for the bill, it is sent to the House of Representatives for further consideration.

5. IN THE HOUSE

The Chief Clerk receives the bill and refers it to a House Committee for its review.



SEARCH & FIND

Some important words used by lawmakers are hidden in this puzzle. The words can run forward, backward, up, down or diagonally. See if you can find them all:

- SENATORS
- REPRESENTATIVES
- COMMITTEE
- MEMBERS
- VOTE
- IDEAS
- VETO
- CONFERENCE
- BILL
- GOVERNOR
- LAW
- INTRODUCTION
- SENATE
- HOUSE



OUR STATE SYMBOLS

Pennsylvania has many official "symbols." Each of the symbols is connected to history or pays honor to a native species or product that is very important to Pennsylvania's economy. Read on to find out more about our state symbols.

STATE ANIMAL

WHITETAIL DEER – The early settlers of Pennsylvania depended on this deer to feed and clothe them year-round. These deer continue to roam today in the state's forests.



STATE BEVERAGE

MILK – This symbol is a fitting honor to one of the state's leading farm products. It also gives praise to dairy cows, which each produce 62 glasses of milk daily.



STATE FOSSIL

PHACOPS RANA – A specific type of trilobite, a small sea creature. Phacops Rana means "frog eyes" because of the large holes for the eyes on the fossil.



STATE TREE

HEMLOCK – Many early pioneers in Pennsylvania felt better protected from bad weather inside log cabins made from this tree.



STATE SHIP

UNITED STATES BRIG NIAGARA – This ship was important in the War of

1812. It defeated a British ship in the Battle of Lake Erie.

STATE DOG

GREAT DANE – This dog was a hunting and working dog in the very early days of Pennsylvania.



STATE BIRD

RUFFED GROUSE – Sometimes called the partridge, this plump, red-brown bird with feathery legs was once a main source of food for early Pennsylvania settlers.



STATE INSECT

FIREFLY – These are the "lightning bugs" that Pennsylvanians know to brighten a summer night.



STATE FLAG

Authorized by the General Assembly in 1799, the state flag is fringed in gold with the Coat of Arms embroidered on a field of blue.



STATE FLOWER

MOUNTAIN LAUREL – In mid-June, many sunny mountainsides in the state are beautifully painted in pink pastel. These flowers delighted the wife of one of the past governors, who then declared it as the state flower.



STATE FISH

BROOK TROUT – Over 4,000 miles of coldwater streams form the natural habitat of this fish, the only trout native to Pennsylvania.



STATE SONG: PENNSYLVANIA

*This official song of the state was designated in 1990.
It is used for all public purposes.*

VERSE 1

*Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania,
Mighty is your name,
Steeped in glory and tradition
Object of acclaim.
Where brave men fought the foe of freedom,
Tyranny decried,
'Til the bell of independence
filled the countryside.*

CHORUS

*Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania,
May your future be,
filled with honor everlasting
as your history.*

VERSE 2

*Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania,
Blessed by God's own hand,
Birthplace of a mighty nation,
Keystone of the land.
Where first our country's flag unfolded,
Freedom to proclaim,
May the voices of tomorrow
glorify your name.*

CHORUS

*Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania,
May your future be,
filled with honor everlasting
as your history.*



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