Denverites E.C. Regnier and Roger Ewalt built the Lincoln Hills Resort in 1922, envisioning a community based on the American ideals of equity and justice. Lincoln Hills was the only vacation resort west of the Mississippi River that catered to the African American community. The resort encompassed 100 acres with 600 lots, selling for $50-100 a piece. Campsites and cabins dotted the landscape until the Winks Lodge construction in 1925.

On November 29, 1864, the 1st Colorado Infantry Regiment of Volunteers and the 3rd Regiment of Colorado Cavalry Volunteers opened fire on the Cheyenne and Arapaho encampment along the Big Sandy Creek. Over 200 indigenous people were brutally murdered, including women, children, and the elderly.

While some soldiers such as Captain Silas Soule and Lieutenant Joseph Cramer morally resisted participation in the atrocities they witnessed first-hand, it was not until Governor John Hickenlooper formally apologized to the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes in 2014 that healing could begin and the state of Colorado could right the wrongs of its past.

On August 1, 1876 Colorado entered the Union, becoming the 38th state.

Coors Field - Home of the Colorado Rockies

The first baseball-only ballpark built since 1962, the opening of Coors Field in 1995 officially brought major league baseball to the Mile High City. Situated along the Interstate 25 and Interstate 70 corridors, Coors Field is home to Dinger, the Rockies mascot, and the Rockpile, the bleachers section of the ballpark that offers prime seating areas to see every play of the game.

Coors Field has earned a reputation as a hitter’s ballpark, as Denver’s high elevation and dry climate aid in increasing the distance a ball flies off of a bat.

Sand Creek Massacre

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Ralph Carr & Amache Internment Camp

Colorado Governor Ralph Carr publicly opposed placing Japanese Americans into internment camps during World War II. Camp Amache in Granada, Colorado became the home for over 10,000 incarcerated people under the authority of President FDR’s Executive Order 9066.

For three years, from 1942-1945, families of Japanese heritage faced life in forced relocations across the United States after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Today, Camp Amache is our newest National Park, ensuring future generations can learn from the past to protect the future.

Colorado Gold Rush

Known originally as the Pike’s Peak Gold Rush, Colorado’s gold rush began in 1858 when the precious metal was discovered in Cherry Creek, Chicago Creek, and Cripple Creek. While the gold rush contributed to increased tensions between white settlers and indigenous tribes, the discovery of gold propelled future Colorado industries, including agricultural production, mining, and ranching.

Colorado becomes a State

The discovery of gold and completion of the Denver, Cripple Creek, and Southwestern railroad lines dramatically increased the population of the West, as the Jefferson Territory faced a boom of prospectors and their families moving westward. The Jefferson Territory was renamed the Colorado Territory in 1861, due to the prominent red sandstone in the region.

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Lincoln Hills

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National History Day

The National History Day program began in Cleveland, Ohio in 1974 as members of the Case Western Reserve University’s History Department sought to model school science fairs, yet focus on the learning of history. Celebrating the program’s 50th Anniversary in 2024, the National History Day curriculum has changed how history is taught to students in middle and high school. The project-based learning curriculum focuses on critical thinking, communication, and research skills in an effort to engage and prepare students for the future, through their understanding of history.
To celebrate our 50th anniversary, NHD’s theme will be Turning Points in History. This year’s theme invites you to consider questions of time and place, cause and effect, change over time, and impact and significance.

National History Day Explains The Theme: