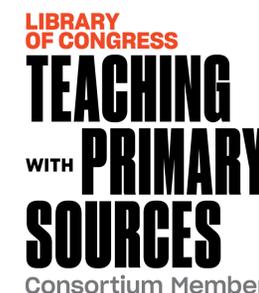


1. Title / Episode Link:	Cheers to Beers
2. Historic Site:	Apollo Hall in Larimer Square, Coors Brewery, Wynkoop Brewing Company
3. Episode:	https://www.pbs.org/video/cheers-to-beers-soxmza/
4. Developed by:	Laura Israelsen, Denver Public Schools Michelle Pearson, Adams 12 School District
5. Grade Level and Standards:	<i>Grade Level: 3rd – 5th</i> <i>Standards: Colorado Social Studies Standards 1-4</i> <i>Prepared Graduate Competencies:</i> Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards 3 rd : PGC 1-5, 7 4 th : PGC 1-5, 7 5 th : PGC 1-5, 7
6. Assessment Question:	What structures help tell us the story of the beer industry in Colorado? Why are they important?
7. Contextual Paragraph	Thirsty miners started a Liquid Gold Rush that began Colorado's journey to become the Beer State. The history of Colorado may best be seen through the bottom of a beer mug. From quenching the thirst of Gold Rush miners in the 1800s to modern craft brews pouring \$3 billion into Colorado's economy, beer has either borne witness to or helped create some of the most interesting chapters in the state's history. The Congdon Building, built in 1861 and located at 1425 Larimer, was the first theatre and city hall in Denver. Originally a saloon and then a hotel, the owner, Libeus Barney, collected \$400 per night at \$1 per head for his shows. Though Barney claimed the large turnout demonstrated "the appreciation of art," the Rocky Mountain News complained frequently about the drunken uproar from the bar below and the occasional gunfire which kept the actors and plot moving quickly. The first city government was formed in this saloon, which was called the Apollo Hall. One of the first laws passed was to prohibit the sale of beer on the streets or from wagons or tents. Beer history was made in Colorado when a young German immigrant by the name of Adolph Coors (who came to America as a stowaway aboard a ship) founded the Coors Brewery in Golden in 1873. His beer brewed with fresh Rocky Mountain water from natural springs surrounding the brewery, became a favorite among locals, earning it the name of "Miner's Banquet." Coors Beer didn't remain a local secret for long. Over the years, it became one of



	<p>the largest manufacturers of beer in the U.S. Coors still uses the same 44 natural springs that surround the company property to brew its beverages. Colorado is famous for starting home brewing and craft beers. John Hickenlooper, Jerry Williams, Mark Schiffler and Russell Schehrer opened the first craft Brewery in Denver on Skid Row in the century-old J.S. Brown Mercantile/Wynkoop Brewing Company building. The five-story brick building was designed in 1899 for John Sidney Brown's wholesale grocery business and is a good example of 19th century commercial architecture. It's known as the brewery that brewed a neighborhood because the Wynkoop family helped start the revitalization of Lower Downtown Denver (LoDo).</p>	
<p>8. Connection to Historic Preservation</p>	<p>Several well-known landmarks and buildings had their start in the beer trade or were repurposed for brewing beer and are still important to the economic well-being of the state today. These historic buildings house restaurants, factories, and businesses today, and continue to be utilized for a variety of purposes. An excellent example of a partnership between the History Colorado State Historical Fund and a historic brewery is the Tivoli project at the Auraria Campus. Landmarked in 2009, the restoration of the Tivoli complex had a variety of state and community partners. Today, the brewery is an integral part of campus life, repurposed as a student center, offices, meeting spaces, and classrooms. In 2012, the Tivoli Brewery Company reopened on a smaller scale, and the traditions, recipes, and brewing have returned to the complex.</p>	

Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set

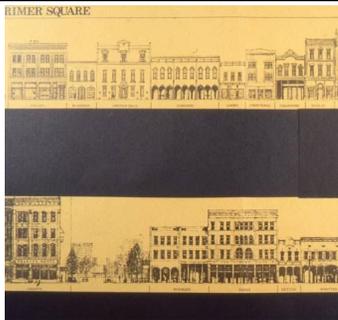
Adolph Coors Golden Brewery



[Denver Public Library Digital Collection](#)

1. What do you notice about the architecture and design of the Coors Brewery?
2. Coors uses 44 natural springs on their property to brew their beer. What effect, if any, does this have on the local ecosystems or city?
3. Why did the brewery need a smokestack? What were they using it for?
4. What do you notice about the location of the brewery in this picture?
5. If someone built this today, what would be different? What would be the same?

Larimer Square, Denver



[Denver Public Library Digital Collections](#)

Click on the link to see a timeline of

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. After looking at the pictures linked to the Larimer Square picture, how has Larimer Square changed over time?
2. The first city government was formed in a saloon located in Larimer Square. Why would citizens have used this building?
3. What are some of the architectural elements that make Larimer street special? Why were the buildings constructed this way?
4. Many of these buildings were constructed during the gold and silver rushes in Colorado. Why is beer called the liquid gold rush? How were the locations of these buildings instrumental in the

Larimer Square Pictures.

liquid gold rush?

J.S. Brown Mercantile/Wynkoop Brewing



[Denver Public Library Digital Collections](#)

GUIDING QUESTIONS:

1. What do you notice about this building that would make it ideal for a company like a grocery or beer business?
2. What do you notice about the architecture?
3. Do you think it is a good idea for a business to move into a historic building and repurpose it? How does this help or hurt a place?
4. What else do you notice about this picture? When do you think it was taken?

Assessment Question

What structures help tell us the story of the beer industry in Colorado? Why are they important?

Response