

Fourth Grade Guide to the Benton Murals

Indiana University Museum of Art
Education Department

The Mound Builders

(Located in the University Theatre, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Prehistoric Native Americans
The Mound Builders
Native American Culture
Native American Lifestyle
Mound Building

Geography

Historic Site: Angel Mounds
(near Evansville, IN.)
Mounds State Park:
Great Mounds
(Anderson, IN.)

Key Vocabulary

Mounds
Artifacts
Flint

Time Line

160 B.C. – Great Mounds
1100 A.D. – Angel Mounds



The people, known as the Mound Builders, were Native Americans who lived in the area we now call Indiana over 3,000 years ago. We learn about their culture through the discovery of **artifacts** or objects buried beneath the ground. We call these people “Mound Builders” because they created large **mounds** or piles of earth. Often, their mounds were located near a river. The entire village worked together to build these mounds. Some of these mounds were as high as a two or three story building and took years to make. It is believed that mounds were built for different reasons. Some mounds served as places to bury the dead. Others were built perhaps as platforms for temples to worship their gods. Some mounds served as homes for the chiefs or were sometimes used for ceremonies and celebrations. The Mound Builder’s homes were often located near or around these structures.

These Native Americans hunted animals, gathered nuts and berries, and grew crops like wild oats and corn. They made tools from wood, stone, and bone. They used a very hard and sharp rock called **flint**. In addition, they used clay found in the earth to make their pottery and jewelry.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) What type of crop is grown in the background of this picture?
- 2.) What other types of crops do we grow in Indiana?
- 3.) How do you suppose they made the pottery shown here?
 - a. How might they have used this pottery?
- 4.) What types of activities are shown here?
- 5.) Can you think of why it was important to locate a settlement near a river?

Stepping Out of the Classroom: In addition to Indiana, where else did the Mound Builders live in the U.S.? Why do you think they chose these areas to live?

The Indians

(Located in the University Theatre, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Nomads
Indian tribes of Indiana
Indian culture and tradition
Importance of waterways for Indians

Geography

Maumee River
Wabash River
Wabash Valley

Key Vocabulary

Nomads
Culture
Historians
Clans
Wigwams
Fables



Many of the first people in Indiana were **nomads**, or people who moved about from place to place in search of food. Over time, these Native Americans began to remain in one certain area. Some tribes decided to make Indiana their home because they found that it was a good place to grow crops such as corn, beans, tobacco, and squash. As different Native Americans began to settle in different areas of Indiana, villages and towns became established. Where do you think the name Indiana came from?

Some of the Native tribes were the Potawonami, the Miami, the Delaware, and the Shawnee. Each tribe lived in a particular area of Indiana. All of the tribes shared a common language, religion, and **culture**. Culture is the way in which particular groups of people live

including the way they dress, eat sleep, speak, and interact with one another. All of the Native groups were known by their dress and in style of homes.

Historians, people who study the past, know the most about the Natives called the Miami. This tribe lived in **wigwams**, or homes made out of long bent poles covered by animal skins. Each family had their own wigwam and lived in **clans**, or groups of relatives who all shared a common ancestry.

Each family member had a specific job. Women sewed clothes, cooked food, and did most of the farm work. The men hunted and trapped animals for meat and skins, as well as, made tools and canoes for fishing, hunting, and trading. The children in each village helped their parents with their chores and learned Native American culture. Girls hunted for berries and nuts in the woods, which were later, dried and stored for the winter months ahead. Boys learned to fish, make tools, and trap animals for their fur.

At the end of the day, most clans spent hours around the fire listening to the elders tell stories about their ancestors and the traditions of the Miami. These stories were told through songs or **fables**. This is the way Native American children learned about their heritage (history) and religion. With the change of seasons, the Miami also held great celebrations. Sometimes they would engage in dancing, singing, and playing games. The Miami's main crop was white corn, which they ground into flour to make many food products. The Miami's contribution of corn is important to Indiana.

Rivers were very important to all Native tribes. Why do you think this is so? Rivers provided water for crops, drinking, washing, and cooking. Most importantly, rivers were the chief means of travel. Natives went up and down the rivers trading their crops, animal skins, and tools with other tribes. These waterways eventually led the Natives to meet the French.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) Can you name the different activities that the Native men, women, and children are doing in the panel? Why are they important?
- 2.) Beside food, what are some other reasons why the hunter would kill deer?
- 3.) Not all Native Americans lived in Teepees or Wigwams. Look at the structure of the Native American home in the background. How might the Native build these structures?
- 4.) What kinds of products are made from corn today?

Stepping Outside of Indiana: Can you find some names of other Native tribes in the Midwest? In the U.S.? Find out the states where these Natives lived and what kind of homes they had.

The Fur Traders

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Robert LaSalle
French beginnings in Indiana
Fur trading
A Friendship begins between the
French and Native Americans
Trading Posts

Geography

Fort Wayne – Fort Miami
Lafayette – Fort Quiatenon
Vincennes – Fort Vincennes

Time Line

1681- LaSalle claimed
Indiana for France

Key Vocabulary

Fur Traders
Trading Posts
Forts



In 1681, a French man named Robert LaSalle claimed the territory of Indiana for the country of France. Later that year, LaSalle met with the leaders of the Miami tribe and spoke to them about trade with the French. He promised to protect the Miami from other enemy tribes if they would trade with them.

By the 1700's, many Frenchmen came to Indiana trading their goods such as clothes, food, weapons, and jewelry, for the Native's animal furs. For this reason, these men were called **fur traders**. They gathered large quantities of furs and sent them back to France where they were sold for money.

The French and Native Americans met and traded at **trading posts**. Many of which were located along Indiana's rivers. The French and Natives became friends, learning from each other. Eventually, the French built **forts** to protect their fur trade with the Natives. These forts were usually built with four surrounding walls and became homes to some of the French and Natives. (There is a great picture of a fort on page 84 of the Indiana textbook.) This relationship between the French and the Natives lasted for over fifty years.

Taking a closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) Which figures in the panel do you think are French? Which are Natives? How can you tell the difference?
- 2.) What is the Native doing with the canoe?
- 3.) What is the structure in the background? Can you name some benefits of this structure? Some disadvantages?
- 4.) Why do you think the trading posts were established?

The French

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

French fur traders
Indians and French form friendships
Missionaries

Geography

Vincennes

Time Line

1749 – First church
built

Key Vocabulary

Missionaries



Many French fur traders lived and raised families with the Natives. Sometimes they lived in the tribe's village and sometimes in the fort.

The French learned many things from the Natives and the Natives learned about European culture. They learned about each other's culture.

The French **missionaries** taught the Natives their religion. While some Natives followed the missionaries' beliefs, others kept their own religion.

The first church in Indiana was built in 1749 in Vincennes. Can you find Vincennes, Indiana on a map?

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the “French” panel and answer the following questions.

- 1.) Find the missionary in the panel. How can we tell he is a missionary? What are the Natives doing in this picture?
- 2.) Describe the first church in Indiana. Can you find Vincennes, Indiana on a map?

The Pioneers

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Natives trading fur with the British
The French and Indian War
Pioneers move into Indiana
Natives forced to leave their land

Time Line

1754- The French and Indian
War begins
1763- The French and Indian
War ends
1816- Indiana Statehood

Key Vocabulary

Treaty
Pioneers
Conestoga Wagons



The British established the “13 colonies” on the Atlantic coast of North America. The Pilgrims came from England and lived in the colony of Massachusetts. The colonies began to grow in number and prosper. Meanwhile, the British fur traders began heading west in search of Natives and their trade. At first, The Natives were hesitant to trade with the British for they had been trading with the French for many years. Eventually, some Natives began trading with the British because they had more interesting goods than the French.

To defend their trade, the French began building more forts. In 1754, a British soldier, named George Washington, attacked one of the French forts in Pennsylvania. This event began a war. War. The Natives fought on both sides but most fought on the side of the French. For this reason, the war was called the French and Indian War. The British army, bigger and with better weapons, won the war. The British pushed the French northward out of Indiana. In 1763, the British and French signed a **treaty**, or a peace agreement, which gave Britain rule over

everything in North America that, had been owned or ruled by France. Once the French had left the area, the British from the eastern colonies began moving west to find new land. These people, known as **pioneers** moved west into states like Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Many pioneers traveled to these areas by **Conestoga Wagons**.

Some pioneers settled on land that previously had belonged to the Natives. Their leader, Pontiac, and his followers defended their property but were defeated by the British. Many Natives left their homes and headed west. However, some Natives stayed in Indiana and traded with the British.

In 1816, Indiana, settled by thousands of pioneers, became its own state.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) Does this look like a happy time? Why or why not?
- 2.) Describe what might be taking place in the bottom left hand corner of the picture.
- 3.) From looking at the picture, do the Natives and the British have the same kind of weapons?
- 4.) George Rogers Clark is portrayed in this panel. Find out about why he is important to Indiana.
- 5.) According to this picture, how did pioneers travel West?

Can you think of some hardships they might have faced traveling this way?

What other means of transportation could they have used to travel West?

Home Industry

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Pioneers
Creating a self-sufficient society
Pioneer life (work and food)
Hard times
Historic Sites: Conner Prairie
Spring Mill

Geography

Conner Prairie – Noblesville, IN.
Spring Mill – Mitchell, IN.

Key Vocabulary

Log Cabins
Self-sufficient society
Mills



Pioneers removed trees and brush from the land to build their homes. They built **log cabins** usually with a single room that served as kitchen, bedroom, and family room. Some log cabins had lofts, or attics, where the children slept.

The pioneers lived in what is called a **self-sufficient society**. This means, they made, grew, or hunted everything they needed for survival. They did not depend on stores or markets to provide these things. The pioneers worked hard sewing their clothes, planting and harvesting their crops, hunting, making food, fetching water, and building their furniture, houses and villages. The Natives had shown them how to plant and harvest corn, which became their most important crop.

Pioneer families worked alongside each other. Each member of the family had specific chores to do. Children often helped their mothers make soup, churn butter, plant and harvest

crops, do the washing, and look after younger sisters and brothers. Often times, many families worked alongside each other building homes, planting and harvesting crops. After a long day of hard work, a pioneer family would gather around the table to eat ham or venison (deer meat), corn bread, green beans, or fruit pie.

Pioneers didn't have the medicine and technology that we have today. Many died of scarlet fever and the flu. Women often died in childbirth. Not too many people lived long lives.

One of the inventions that made pioneer life easier was harnessing and using water as power. Can you see the mill in this panel? This is Spring Mill, near Mitchell, Indiana, where the first water-powered mill was located. The rushing water of a nearby stream turned the large wheel on the outside of the building, and this moved the machine connected on the inside. The mill ground corn, helped saw wood, and prepared flax (yarn) to make linen cloth.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) Name at least five pioneer activities pictured here.. Why must they do these activities? Do we do any of these activities in our daily lives?
- 2.) The panel doesn't show all of the chores that pioneer life required. Can you name others?
- 3.) Which pioneer chores do you think were the most important?

Frontier Life

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Leisure activities in pioneer life
Religious life on the frontier

Geography

Corydon, IN. – First state capitol
Constitution Elm

Key Vocabulary

Constitution Elm



The pioneers engaged in several different leisure activities, such as, corn husking, log rolling, feather plucking, shearing sheep, quilting bees, and trying their hand at shooting matching. They got together and talked about politics, played games, danced, feasted, and had fun. Young men and women met at these functions and at church-related activities. Church was held outside or in someone's home. Some preacher's sermons were loud and long, lasting for several hours.

Corydon was the capital of the Indiana territory since 1813. Delegates gathered here from across the state to write a constitution. Sometimes they met under the largest tree known as the **Constitution Elm**.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1). What are the young man and woman in the foreground doing?
- 2). Can you find Corydon on a map of Indiana?

Internal Improvements

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Early Indiana farming
Erie and Wabash Canal
Water transportation
Railroads
Indianapolis as the “Crossroads of America”

Geography

Toledo, OH.
Terre Haute, IN.
Evansville, IN.
Mississippi River
Ohio River
New Orleans, LA.
South America
Caribbean

Key Vocabulary

Surplus
Market
Canals
Hoosiers
Flatboats/Canal Boats
Steamboats

Time Line

1811 – Steamboats
1816 – Indiana Statehood
1825 – Erie Canal
1834 – Railroads



Like the Natives before them, the pioneers soon came to realize the importance of rivers. As farmers began to produce a **surplus**, or more materials than needed, of crops and livestock they searched for ways to get to the **market** where their goods were sold. Canals and railroads were the quickest and most popular forms of transporting their goods.

Canals were man-made “rivers” or water channels. In 1832, the State of Indiana paid over 1,000 workers to construct a canal that would eventually connect the Wabash River to Lake Erie. It was called the Wabash Canal. It began in Toledo, Ohio and crossed the State of Indiana to join the Wabash River near Terre Haute, Indiana. From here, it headed towards Evansville, Indiana and on to the Ohio River. The canal became a means of travel and transporting goods.

People used this canal to connect to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, making their way to New Orleans, Louisiana.

New Orleans was large trade center because it was located at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Here, farmers traded their goods with people from the Caribbean, Europe, other parts of the United States, and South America.

Many different kinds of boats were used in Indiana for transportation. **Flatboats** were large wooden boats with a flat bottom and square ends. Horses, donkeys, or mules were tied to the boats and walked beside the canal pulling the flatbed along. Flatboats could only travel downstream with the water's current.

Many **Hoosiers** got jobs in the ship building business. They created the boats from logs and trees found in Indiana forests. Because the flatboats could not be brought up the rivers against the current many types of new boats were made. Once downstream, the flatboats were dismantled and the wood was used for other products.

Another type of boat was the **steamboat**. Powered by steam engines, steamboats usually can be identified by two large smokestacks rising in the air and a paddlewheel at the rear. Steamboats became popular because they could travel more quickly both up and down stream. Because water froze solid in the winter and became too shallow in the summer, water travel was often impossible. Therefore, people needed to turn to different means of transportation.

In 1834, the first railway line tracks were laid. Railroads were quicker, more reliable than river transportation, and could travel in most any kind of weather. The railroads connected Indiana to the rest the country. As a result, trade became more efficient and abundant. Hoosiers could now trade with the citizens in nearby states. Around this time, Indianapolis, located in the center of America's transportation routes, became known as the "Crossroads of America."

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1). How many different types of transportation are shown here?
- 2). Of all the transportation vehicles shown in the panel, which ones are still used today?
- 3). Which vehicle do you think is the fastest and most reliable for transporting goods?
Why?

Using a Map: Can you trace the path of the Wabash Canal? Name some of the towns that the canal passed through.

Early Schools and Communities

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Move to an interdependent society
Early schools
Father Rapp
Robert Owen
Abraham Lincoln

Geography

New Harmony
Germany
Pennsylvania
Pigeon Creek, IN.

Key Vocabulary

Interdependent Society
Utopia
Illiterate
Self-sufficient

Time Line

1814 – New Harmony Established
1816 – Free and open schools
1825 – Robert Owen buys
New Harmony
1852 – Common Law Schools –
funding for education is
provided by the State.



As trade, transportation, and travel increased, the population of Indiana increased. Many people began to settle in Indiana. Eventually, cities sprang up with markets and shops. People could now buy food, store-bought clothes, as well as, things for the home. Society changed from a **self-sufficient** society to an **interdependent society**, where people of one area depended on people from another for supplies. Are we a self-sufficient or interdependent society today?

Before the 1820's, children were educated at home by their parents in the winter months when there weren't as many chores. Because many parents were **illiterate** and could not read and write themselves, many children received no education. Historians say that only one out of eight children knew how to read. In the decade of the 1820's, schools began to form. Some children

who lived in the country had to walk for hours to get to school. Most children went to school for only two or three months of the year because they were needed on the farms to help with chores.

Which season were children needed at home? (Spring, Summer, Fall, or Winter)

Children of all ages attended the same classroom. The teacher, who sometimes only had a sixth grade education, taught the entire class at one time. Often, parents paid teachers by giving them food, a place to live, firewood, or something they needed. Only spelling, reading, writing and, mathematics were usually taught. The early schools in Indiana were called “blab schools” because students recited their lessons out loud at the same time.

Towns found ways to distribute newspapers. These newspapers helped the people know what was going on in their community, state and nation. The newspapers often had more opinions and personal views than real newsworthy information and stories.

Father Rapp was a man who proclaimed himself a prophet, preacher, and leader. Originally from Germany, he ventured from Pennsylvania to New Harmony, Indiana and brought his followers with him. Here, he wanted a new place to set up his **utopia**, a community believed to be perfect socially, religiously, and economically. He instructed and encouraged his followers to work hard to build a **self-sufficient** community. He taught his followers many superstitions or false beliefs. He told them that the Angel Gabriel spoke to him with instructions on how the followers were to live and behave. In the end, Father Rapp sold New Harmony to a man named Robert Owen and returned to Pennsylvania.

Robert Owen is the person most commonly associated with New Harmony. A strong believer in education, Owen educated his followers in civil rights, community duties, and the sciences. He established several schools and colleges, studied chemistry and biology, and gave many of his geological studies, maps and rock collections, to Indiana University.

Abraham Lincoln moved to Pigeon Creek, Indiana with his parents and sister Sarah when he was seven years old. He attended some Indiana blab schools during his youth, but in all his education did not amount to a full year of school. However, he did learn to read and write very well. Lincoln was very interested in his education and loved to read. Living in Indiana until he was 21 years old, Lincoln moved with his family to Illinois. He became the 16th President of the United States and is remembered as one of the most important and respected presidents in U.S. history.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1). Can you name a figure in the panel by name and identify his/her importance in your own words?
- 2). What kinds of studies do the objects in the table in the lower right-hand corner represent?
- 3). How is the figure above Father Rapp important to his beliefs?
- 4). By looking closely at this panel, can you draw a conclusion about what the slaves were trying to do during this time period?
- 5). Can you find the children in the panel?
What do you think they are doing?
If you lived in this time period what kinds of things might you be doing?

Reformers and Squatters

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Moving the capitol from Corydon
to Indianapolis
Reform movement of the 1830's and 40's
Slavery
Underground Railroad

Geography

Indianapolis, IN.

Time Line

1825 – State Legislature begins
to meet in Indianapolis

Key Vocabulary

Reformers
Disabilities
Temperance Movement
Squatters
Abolitionists
Underground railroad
Stations
Conductors



The decades of the 1830's and 40's were times of change for Indiana. The first big change was the moving of the state capitol from Corydon to its present location in Indianapolis.

A large statehouse was built for the new capitol.

People called **Reformers** wanted to see changes in the ways we lived and believed.

Hoosiers, along with citizens all over the country, began to support the **Temperance Movement**.

Mainly a religious effort, this group of people wanted to do away with alcohol and its bad influence on society.

The 1840's saw reforms for children and adults with physical and mental **disabilities**.

Schools for people with visual and hearing impairments, and a hospital for people with mental

disabilities, were built in Indianapolis. This was a big step for people, who had previously been ridiculed, misunderstood, ignored, and did not receive medical attention. Medicine men (fake doctors) rode into town selling their home-made medicines for money. They were often chased out of town when it was discovered their medicine could not help anyone.

Land ownership became an issue for citizens. The **squatters**, were people who had first claimed and cleared the land for themselves, often got their land taken away from them by greedy businessmen.

The most talked about issue in the middle of the 1800's was slavery. Slaves were typically men, women, and children of African origin who were sold as property to white men and women. Slaves were often badly treated and had no say in what happened to them. Some slaves worked in the fields for most of the day. Some worked in homes doing all the household chores. The South (or the southern states of America) had the most slaves and they were called "slave states." Many people in the northern states thought slavery was wrong and wanted to put an end to it. These people were called **Abolitionists** because they wanted to abolish slavery. The northern states, including Indiana, were called "free states."

What do we mean by the **Underground Railroad**? It was not really a railroad, and it wasn't really underground. It is the name given for a system of secret routes and trails running from the southern states all the way to Canada. This system of routes was maintained by white people and allowed slaves to escape to freedom. Hundreds of people helped the slaves along these routes and led them from one **station** to another. Stations were often houses, barns, or even ditches along these routes where slaves hid during the daytime. The people who stayed at the stations giving food and assistance were called **conductors**. If a runaway slave was caught, they

were sent back to their owners and beaten. If the conductors were caught, they were usually jailed or run out of town.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1). What might the two buildings in the background represent?
- 2). Who might the lady in the bottom left-hand corner represent?

Civil War

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Abraham Lincoln
Confederacy
Union
Oliver P. Morton
Indiana's role in the Civil War

Time Line

1860-Lincoln elected as U.S. President
1861-Civil War begins
1865-Civil War ends

Key Vocabulary

Confederacy
Union

Geography

Confederate States
Union States



Abraham Lincoln became the 16th President of the United States in 1860. Lincoln was against slavery and declared new states such as Missouri and Iowa as “free states.” This made the southern states angry; for they wanted slavery to continue. As a result, they decided not to live under U.S. law and to become a separate country, with their own laws. They called themselves the Confederate States of America, or **The Confederacy**. The northern states, the free states, were called **The Union**.

In 1861, a war broke out between the Union and the Confederacy. Oliver P. Morton was the governor of Indiana at the time and supported Abraham Lincoln. Morton said, “If it is worth a struggle to establish this nation, it is worth one to preserve it.” Benton shows Governor Morton in the mural sending Indiana troops off to war in this panel.

Morton worked hard to support the war effort, gathering 12,000 Hoosiers to fight. This was more than twice the number of men Lincoln had asked each state to contribute. The men and

women who stayed home, donated money, food, clothes, blankets, and ammunition for soldiers. Since many husbands, sons, fathers, and brothers went off to war, women and children had to take over their chores.

In the end, 196,300 Hoosiers fought in the Civil War. 75% of Hoosier soldiers actually saw battle and fought on the front lines compared to 15% in other states. More than 25,000 Hoosiers died in the Civil War. This total was more than any other war that followed, including WWI and WWII!!

In 1865, the war ended and we became a united country. This is why we are called the United States of America. Abraham Lincoln and Congress passed a law and ended slavery for good in all of the states. He did this so a war like the Civil War would never happen again. Not long after this, Abraham Lincoln was shot by a man who was angry with him for passing these laws.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) Who might the woman in the bottom right represent?
- 2.) Find the figure in the panel that you think best represents Oliver P. Morton. Do you

Think Morton was right to send so many Hoosiers off to war?

The Old Time Doctor and the Grange

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Returning from War
Indiana Doctors
Indiana Farming

Key Vocabulary

Agriculture State
Livestock



People rejoiced when the Hoosier soldiers returned from the war. Celebrations were held and monuments erected to honor those who died. Many Hoosier doctors cared for the injured and sick soldiers during the war. These family doctors were surgeons, dentists, and often were veterinarians all rolled into one! Often a doctor traveled long distances to help people in nearby towns where no doctor was available.

Indiana is known as an **agricultural state**. Hoosiers grow and sell corn, wheat, and oats, as well as raise **livestock**, such as hogs and cattle. Hoosier farmers decided to create their own club, called “The Grange.” This club held meetings where people socialized (visited), talked about farming, enjoyed good food, danced, and enjoyed each others’ company.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) What are the men in the pictures background doing?
- 2.) What might the black smoke cloud in the background represent? What message might the artist be conveying here?
- 3.) Can you find the two doctors in the panel? What are they doing?

Expansion

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Westward Expansion
Increase in trade, farming and manufacturing
Factories

Time Line

1878-First telephone exchange

Key Vocabulary

Factories
Manufacturing
Communication

Geography

Pacific Ocean
East Coast
West Coast
Midwest
Asia



After the Civil War, our country grew in many different ways. People in the cities began to move west in search of new land. As the population increased in the West, there became a need for faster transportation linking the East Coast and the West Coast. The U.S. government hired tens of thousands of men to lay railroad tracks from the area we today call the Midwest to California. The railroad allowed Hoosier farmers to send their products to the West Coast for trade with Asian countries across the Pacific Ocean. As farming in Indiana increased, new tools, such as the plow and harvester, were invented to help speed up production.

After the Civil War, farming was no longer the main industry in Indiana. The making of such items as canned fruits and vegetables, clothes, furniture, and steel, became central to Indiana economy. A lot of Indiana steel was produced for railroad tracks. **Factories** were built and put lots of people to work **manufacturing**. This means making a lot of one thing at a time in order to sell it and make money. Machines sped up production. For example, one machine might

produce the lid of a tin can; another would fit the lid onto the rest of the can; and still another machine might fill the can with vegetables and seal it.

Many things were changing in Indiana during this time. The first telephone exchange was opened in Indianapolis in 1878. This new **communication** revolutionized the social and economic life of Indiana. Electricity followed soon after. Trees were cut down to make railroad ties, as well as the poles for telephone and power lines across the country.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

1.) Can you find tools in this panel that were used to lay railroad tracks?

What other tools might they have used or needed?

2). What is the machine in the background doing?

3). Look at the train in the picture. Can you tell what type of engine this train has?

A Woman's Place

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Women's Reform Movement of the 1800's
Frances Wright and the Minerva Society
Suffragist
Women's Societies (Women's Clubs)

Time Line

1920-Women win the right to vote

Key Vocabulary

Suffragist

Geography

Scotland



In 1825, a woman named Frances Wright came to New Harmony, Indiana from Scotland to join Robert Owen's group. Believing that men and women should be equal, Frances Wright created a group called the Minerva Society. This group worked with the Indiana state government to gain rights for women. In 1852, the state government passed a law allowing wives to own property. The Indianapolis Women's Club and the Catherine Merrill Club were two organizations in the 1860's that fought to establish the same legal rights for women as men. These women were called **suffragists**. A suffragist is someone who believes women should have the right to vote in public elections. Unfortunately, these women had to wait until 1920, with the passage of the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution, to win the right to vote.

Horse-drawn buggies became a classy way to travel in the 1800's. On hot summer days, young boys spent time at the ol' swimmin' hole.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) Look closely at the panel. Who might the lady be in the framed picture? Why would her picture be included at this meeting?
- 2). Can you find the swimmin' hole in the panel? What did they do for a diving board?
- 3). What is behind (in background) the swimming hole?

The Farmer Up and Down

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Farming
Purdue University
McCormick Reaper
Marsh Harvester
Appleby Binder
Corn and pork production in Indiana
Farming prosperity during WWII
The Great Depression

Geography

South Bend, IN. – Purdue

Time Line

1870-1920-Farming Boom
1874-Purdue established

Key Vocabulary

Surplus
Great Depression
Bankrupt



Even though factories attracted men and women to the cities, farming remained a main source of income for Hoosier families. Farming became especially productive and successful with the many of the new inventions and machines.

In 1874, Purdue University was established. Focusing on farming, Purdue created new and better ways to plant and tend crops. Young men from all over the state attended Purdue to study farming for two to four years. Then, they returned home to share their knowledge with the farmers in their area.

Farming became easier with several inventions such as the McCormick Reaper, which cut and piled grain. The Marsh Harvester worked alongside the reaper to stand the corn on end so that the Appleby binder could bind it with twine. Other newly invented machines and tools

included: the corn planter, corn huskers, potato diggers, steam threshers, hay loaders, and riding plows.

Indiana became third in the nation for corn production and first in the production of pork. When World War I started in 1914, there was a great need for food. Farmers began to produce a large **surplus** of crops and livestock as they could. With food in such great demand, farmers began to make a good profit for their crops and meat products. In turn, many farmers decided to borrow money from banks to build even bigger farms, plant more crops, and raise more livestock. However, after the war ended, there was no longer the need for so much food and farmers began to lose money. This led to the **Great Depression**; a time when many people had a hard time finding work and were without food and shelter. Since we were no longer at war, the government no longer needed the farmers' products. Farmers had more livestock and crops than ever before, but no one to buy it. The prices dropped and the farmers had to sell their crops and meat for much less money than before. As a result, farmers in Indiana and all around the country became very poor. Families struggled to pay their bills, buy food, clothing, and other things they needed. Many families went **bankrupt**, (lost all of their money and most of what they owned) because they could not repay what they had borrowed from the bank. The Great Depression ended in 1939, but some farmers continued to struggle to make ends meet.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) What different animals are pictured in the panel and what do we use them for?
- 2.) What is the farmer doing in this panel?

- 3.) What do you think women and children would be doing on a farm?
- 4.) There are pictures of three different structures in the background. How are they useful to a farmer?

Leisure and Literature

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Leisure Activities
Artist colonies
Johnny Gruelle
Gene Porter
James Whitcomb Riley
State and county fairs

Time Line

1892-First Indiana State Fair
in Indianapolis, IN.

Key Vocabulary

Prosperous
Colonies
Dialect



As factories and small businesses grew in Indiana, the cities flourished. Many people moved from the farm to the city to find work. When people were not at work; they enjoyed leisure activities. A popular activity for men of all ages and professions was to visit the local saloon. Here, they gathered to talk about politics, daily life and to play cards.

In the early 1900's, Indiana entered a very **prosperous** period. In the cities, theatres and opera houses became popular places to spend Friday or Saturday evenings. Galleries were created which allowed local artists to display their work to the public. Art **colonies** (places where artists lived and worked together) were created in Indianapolis, Richmond, and Nashville, Indiana. Here, artists could develop their skills and sell their art to the public. One of the most famous Indiana artists was T.C. Steele. He captured the beauty of the Indiana landscape in his

paintings. He lived and painted in several parts of Indiana, but is best known for his hill-top home in Brown County known as The House of the Singing Winds.

Many famous Indiana authors made their appearance during this period. Johnny Gruelle wrote stories about a doll named Raggedy Ann. Gene Porter was the author of stories like Freckles and Girl of the Limberlost. However, the most famous Indiana writer was a poet named James Whitcomb Riley. In two of his most famous poems, Little Orphant Annie and When the Frost in on the Punkin', Riley celebrated life on the Indiana farm. He wrote his poems in a rural **dialect**, meaning that he wrote them to sound the way Hoosier farmers talked. Riley's poems were popular all over the United States. They were known for their humor, rural themes, and country dialect.

County and state fairs became anticipated annual events in Indiana. Up until 1829, the state fair took place in a different city every year. Finally, it settled in its present location in Indianapolis. The Indiana State Fair attracted Hoosiers from all over the state. Farmers would go to see the newest farm machinery and to show off their prized hogs, horses, sheep, and cows. Women and children went as to enjoy the rides, food and contests. The Indiana State Fair is still very popular today and draws thousands of visitors each year.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) Name some of the leisure activities in the panel.
- 2.) Look closely at the panel and pick out the artist. What do you think this artist is drawing?
- 3.) Which character in the panel do you think represents James Whitcomb Riley?

4). How can you tell this is the Indiana State Fair?

5). Look at the buildings in the left background. What could they be?

Coal, Gas, Oil, and Brick

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Natural resources
Coal
Unions
Strikes
Natural Gas
Oil
Petroleum
Brick

Geography

Terre Haute, IN.-coal producing center

Time Line

1890's-natural gas lit street lights
1850-1900-coal, oil, and gas wasted

Key Vocabulary

Natural resources
Mined
Union
Strikes
Moderation
Petroleum



Coal, gas, oil, and brick are regarded as **natural resources**, something found in nature that we use and need. In the 1850's the only natural resources used were trees and water. Firewood was used to heat homes, cook food, and supply steam for engines. Water was used for cooking, drinking, laundry, and bathing. With the creation of factories, came the need for coal, gas, oil, and brick.

Coal was one of the first natural resources used in Indiana. Decayed plants and animals harden into rocks as they remain under the ground over millions of years, making coal. Found deep inside the earth, coal is **mined** or brought to the surface. Coal was used for fuel in homes, schools, locomotives, steamboats, and factories. Terre Haute, Indiana, led the state in coal

production, producing more coal than any other Indiana city in the late 1800's. Workers, known as coal miners, spent long days underground in dark and dangerous working conditions. Many miners formed a **union**, a group that fought for better salaries (more money), shorter working hours, and better working conditions. These unions often went on **strike**, or refused to go to work until their employers agreed to meet their demands and make changes.

Natural gas was another resource that Hoosiers began using in abundance. Natural gas is a clear, odorless gas that burns easily, heating up faster than coal. In the 1890's, it was used to light street lamps, heat homes, and make iron. As a result, gas was so cheap to produce that some Indiana counties gave it away for free. Gas became popular quickly. It wasn't as smelly, or dirty like coal. It was also cheaper. However, by the early 1900's, Indiana had used up most of its natural gas supply. It is now being used again in **moderation**, meaning it is used sparingly.

Petroleum is a black, oily liquid that is found deep within the earth. It is formed by rotting plants being pressed by the weight of the earth's surface between layers of rock over long periods of time. It is brought to the surface by large drills. Oil is needed for machines and heating homes.

Indiana is ranked fifth in the nation for its production of brick. Brick, made from natural resources like clay and shale, was a sturdy building material that held up better than wood against rain and snow.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) Can you point out the natural resources shown in the mural?

- 2.) Find the labor strike. Why did coal miners go on strike?
- 3.) Why might Benton display natural gas this way?
- 4.) Based on the picture and your knowledge of mining, what tools were used to mine coal?

Colleges and City Life

(Located in the IU Auditorium, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Indiana State House
Soldiers and Sailors Monument
Indianapolis- a growing city
Establishment of Indiana colleges

Geography

Bloomington, IN.
Vincennes, IN.
West Lafayette, IN.
South Bend, IN.
Terre Haute, IN.
Indianapolis, IN.
Muncie, IN.

Time Line

1888-State House in Indianapolis
completed
1820-Indiana University founded
1867-Women allowed to attend
Indiana University



After the Civil War, the Indiana government wanted to promote Indianapolis as the state capitol. A new State House was constructed of Indiana limestone and covered with a large copper dome. Completed in 1888, the State House is still used today. Also, in an effort to honor the heroes that fought in the Civil War, the state government erected a monument in the center of downtown Indianapolis. Bruno Schmitz, an architect from Germany, won the honor of designing and building this tribute. Since it honored the men and women in the military, this 825-foot structure was named the Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

Indianapolis was viewed as a friendly city, welcoming all types of visitors from throughout the state and nation. Some Indianapolis residents spent their Saturday and Sunday afternoons sitting on the front stoop (porch) of their homes, conversing with neighbors, and

waving to anyone who passed by. One of the most popular social events for people living in Indianapolis were political elections. Citizens participated in political parades or stood on the street corners with large signs supporting their favorite candidate.

In 1816, the state government provided money to establish colleges and universities throughout Indiana. The first college established in Indiana was Vincennes University. In 1820, Indiana University was established in Bloomington. Purdue University opened in 1876 in West Lafayette, for the study of Agriculture and Engineering. Ball State College, in Muncie, and Indiana State University in Terre Haute, originally opened as teachers' colleges. All of these schools were public universities and received money from the state government for expenses. Private colleges did not receive money from the state and relied on the families of the students enrolled to pay for expenses. Some private universities, like Notre Dame, near South Bend, were built and supported by the Catholic Church. Women, at first, were not allowed to attend universities other than Ball State University in Muncie and Indiana State Universities, in Terre Haute. In 1867, Indiana University was the first university in Indiana to allow women to attend.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1.) What clues are we given by the artist to let us know this is Indianapolis?
- 2.) What activities are taking place in the panel? Do these activities take place today?
- 3.) What images here represent colleges and learning?
- 4.) Who are the men walking in a group? What are they doing?

Parks, the Circus, the Klan, the Press

(Located in Woodburn Hall, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Establishment of fire departments
Establishment of state park system
The circus
The Klu Klux Klan
Establishment of newspapers

Geography

Peru, IN.-Winter home of the
circus
Spencer, IN.-McCormick's Creek
State Park

Key Vocabulary

Klu Klux Klan (KKK)

Time Line

1913-Fire Department established
1916-State Parks established



As Hoosier cities began to grow, more houses, schools, churches, stores, theatres, and businesses were needed. In 1913, Indiana passed the Fire Law that established fire stations in every county and provided the installation of fire alarms in public buildings and schools. The people in the cities became concerned that the land, once covered by trees and grass, was now covered with buildings and roadways. In an effort to save Indiana's natural beauty, the Indiana Historical Commission organized a committee that would be in charge of establishing parks throughout the state. Richard Lieber was in charge of this committee. They raised money to buy the land across Indiana that became the state parks. Indiana's first state park was McCormick's Creek, near Spencer, Indiana. Can you name another state park in Indiana?

Circus shows began back in the early 1900's. Traveling from city to city, they entertained thousands of Hoosiers with tight rope walkers, acrobats, animal acts, clowns and magic shows.

Peru, Indiana was known as the “Circus City” of the U.S. because it was the winter home of many of the traveling circuses.

Benton also portrays the **Klu Klux Klan** in the background of this panel. The Klux Klux Klan, KKK for short, was a group of white American men who hated people different from themselves. They marched through city streets at night wearing white robes and hoods to hide their identities. Often they left burning crosses on the front lawns of African Americans, Jewish people, and people of a race or belief they felt was different from their own. The Klan hoped this would frighten people and encourage them to leave Indiana. The Klan often resorted to violence to achieve their goals including beating and murdering people. Klan groups were established all over the country, all sharing the same prejudiced views.

Although the KKK had a strong presence in Indiana history, many Hoosiers fought against the Klan and their racist beliefs. The Indianapolis Times, an Indianapolis newspaper deserves much credit for exposing and breaking up Klan activities in Indiana. This newspaper won a Pulitzer Prize for telling the truth about the Klan and its leader, D.C. Stephenson. Due to the newspaper reporting this, Stephenson was found guilty in a court of law for killing several people in Indiana.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1). What inventions are shown here?
- 2). Why do you think the picture of the nurse and child upset so many people back in the 1930's? Why was it important for Benton to show this scene?

- 3). Can you find a reference to Indiana State Parks?
- 4). What is the machine in the bottom left-hand corner of the panel? Why was it so important during this time in Indiana history?

Electric Power, Motor-Cars, Steel

(Located in Woodburn Hall, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Industry
Steel
Assembly lines
Henry Ford
Thomas Edison
Electricity

Key Vocabulary

Industry
Assembly line

Geography

Gary, IN.
Kokomo, IN.
Wabash, IN.

Time Line

Early 1900's-steel mills,
factories in Gary
1880-Electricity used in
Wabash to light streets.
1894-First gasoline powered
car invented in Kokomo



By the 1900's, more Hoosiers were working in factories than farms. The most important **industry**, steel, was produced in large quantities in northern Indiana and sold to big companies such as the automobile industry. U.S. Steel Company in Gary, Indiana, built a town around their factory so their workers would have places to live. Gary is still regarded today as an important steel-producing city.

Steel is made from iron, limestone, and a product made from coal, called coke. After melting these things in a big furnace, they poured into molds to cool. The coke and iron used to make steel came from other states by train. However, southern Indiana had an abundant supply of limestone.

Another important industry in Indiana was motor vehicles (cars and trucks). In 1894, Elwood Haynes, in Kokomo, Indiana, invented one of the first gasoline-powered vehicles. Haynes-Apperson was a major automobile company in Indiana. Cars were produced on what is

called an **assembly line**, where a car would pass by workers who would each add their part to it. At the end of the conveyor belt, the vehicle would be complete. Henry Ford invented the assembly line that allowed cars and trucks to be made faster and more efficiently. The Ford Motor Company built hundreds of vehicles this way in the 1900's. As automobiles became more popular, the horse and buggy were retired.

In 1880, Thomas Edison invented the light bulb, which improved life for thousands of Americans. Edison also established the first electric power plant, in 1882. Now, electricity could be supplied to everyone in nearby areas. Electricity was provided to homes, schools, churches, and factories. People no longer had to rely on candles and oil lamps as their sources of light. By 1920, electrical lines that provided this source of energy, were a common sight throughout Indiana.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1). Can you find the assembly line?
- 2). What job do you think the worker is doing on the assembly line? Why was the invention of the assembly line important to industry during this time?
- 3). Look in the center of the panel. What is the white "lightning bolt?"

Can you name three objects in this panel that have to do with electricity?

What was their function?

Indiana Puts Her Trust in Thought

(Located in the University Theatre, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Employment Relief office
Indianapolis "Indy" 500
Hoosier Hysteria

Geography

Speedway, IN.

Time Line

1911-First Indianapolis 500
Car Race



In this panel, Benton shows the hard times Hoosiers faced during the Great Depression in the 1930's. During this time, many people were out of work and had very little, if no money. It was difficult for people to find jobs because companies did not have money to pay new workers. Benton shows Hoosiers lined up at a government employment office, which helped people find jobs and provided them with food. In 1920, women gained the right to vote and were finally being hired by businesses and factories. They were beginning to do jobs that were once only done by men. Many women felt that they were finally free to do what they wanted. As Indiana cities grew, more buildings, offices, stores, and shops were needed. Benton depicts an architect in the lower left-hand corner working on plans for a new building.

The famous Indianapolis "Indy" 500 is an automobile race that takes place annually. The racing tradition was started by automobile companies that wanted to test their new cars on a race track to see how fast they would go. In 1909, they began testing the cars on a dirt track. 1911 was the first year the race was officially 500 miles, or 200 laps around the track. Because the cars could only go 75 miles per hour, it took six hours to complete the race! Today, Indy 500 race cars reach speeds over 220 miles per hour.

“Hoosier Hysteria” is the name given to the excitement Hoosiers have for basketball. Indiana fans have always had an obsession with this game and experience “Hoosier Hysteria” every year throughout the basketball season. They enjoy cheering for teams like the Indiana Pacers, Purdue University Boilermakers, and the Indiana University Hoosiers.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1). Can you find the artist, Thomas Hart Benton, in this panel? How long do you think it took him to complete the mural? How long would it have taken you?
- 2). Can you see differences in the style of racecars from the time the Indy 500 first began and the styles today?
- 3). Can you see some things that might illustrate the Great Depression?

Indiana Puts Her Trust in Work

(Located in the University Theatre, IU-Bloomington Campus)

Topics Covered

Limestone
A growing Indiana

Time Line

1932-Thomas Hart Benton
the Indiana Murals

Key Vocabulary

Quarry
Mortar



Limestone, a natural resource found in abundance in southern Indiana, has made the state famous throughout the world. Limestone is made from plants and animals that have sat at the bottom of the sea for over thousands of years during the period in history known as the Ice Age.. Indiana was once covered completely by water from thawing glaciers.

Limestone is dug from a large open pit called a **quarry**. It is cut into large blocks and sold to companies to use for many building purposes. Indiana produces more limestone than any other state and Southern Indiana is known to produce the best limestone in the world! As we have already learned, Indiana limestone was used to build the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in downtown Indianapolis, as well as the State Capitol building and many of the buildings at Indiana University. Also, Indiana limestone has been used in many building projects throughout the United States. The Empire State building in New York, the Pentagon (the U.S. headquarters for the Department of National Defense) in Arlington, Virginia, and the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C. are all made from Southern Indiana limestone.

Limestone had other important uses. Lime, a white powder made from crushed limestone, was used in farming to improve the soil. It is also used in **mortar** which is a cement

material used for holding bricks together. In the 1930's, Indiana was still a growing and expanding. Factories continued to employ thousands of Hoosiers and farming was still an important part of Indiana life, as it is today. Hoosiers worked hard to support their families and keep Indiana strong in industry, agriculture, and hospitality.

As Benton ends the mural, he reserves a place for himself in Indiana history, not only as a talented artist/painter, but also as an insightful historian recording our state's history.

Taking a Closer Look

Look at the picture of the panel and answer the following questions as a class, in small groups, or individually.

- 1). How were trains and trucks important to the limestone industry?
- 2). Is anything in this panel made of limestone? Can you find at least one structure in another panel that was made from limestone?
- 3). Where in Indiana is limestone produced?