

# INDIANA HISTORY



# Indiana History Interactive Notebook

created by Jodi Small

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## Where Are We?

Using a map of the United States, locate Indiana.

Research your family roots. How did your family arrive in Indiana?

Learn more about your city.

## Notebook Resources:

Indiana Shutterfold

My City Tab Book

Design a Postcard (for your city or town)

How Did My Family Get to Indiana?

Family Tree Book

Other avenues for exploration:

Learn about your county and the cities it encompasses.

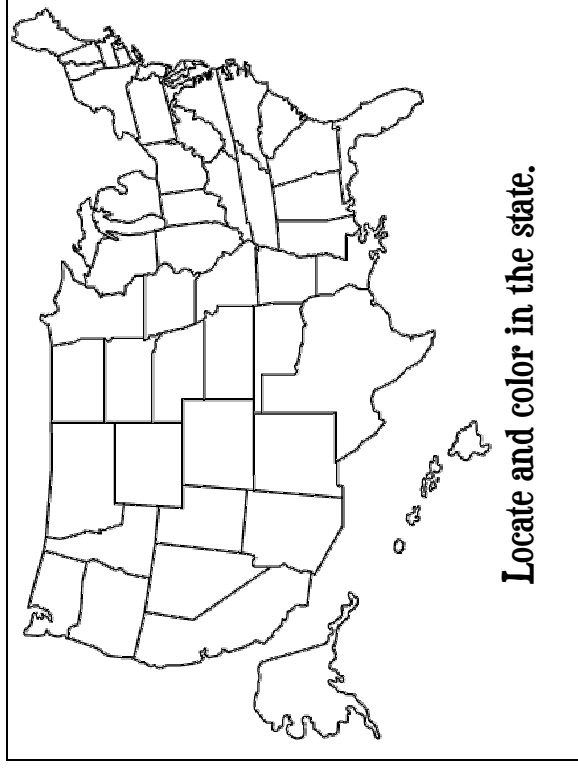
Learn the counties that border yours.

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Indiana

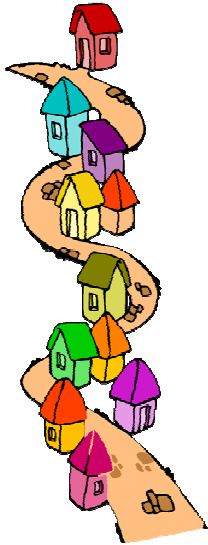
Where in the  
United States

is...



Locate and color in the state.

Cut out book as one piece on solid lines. Fold on dotted lines.  
Cut out map on solid lines and glue under shutters.



# My City

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Population

REMOVE THIS AREA (Cut away so you have just a tab left)

Founded By...

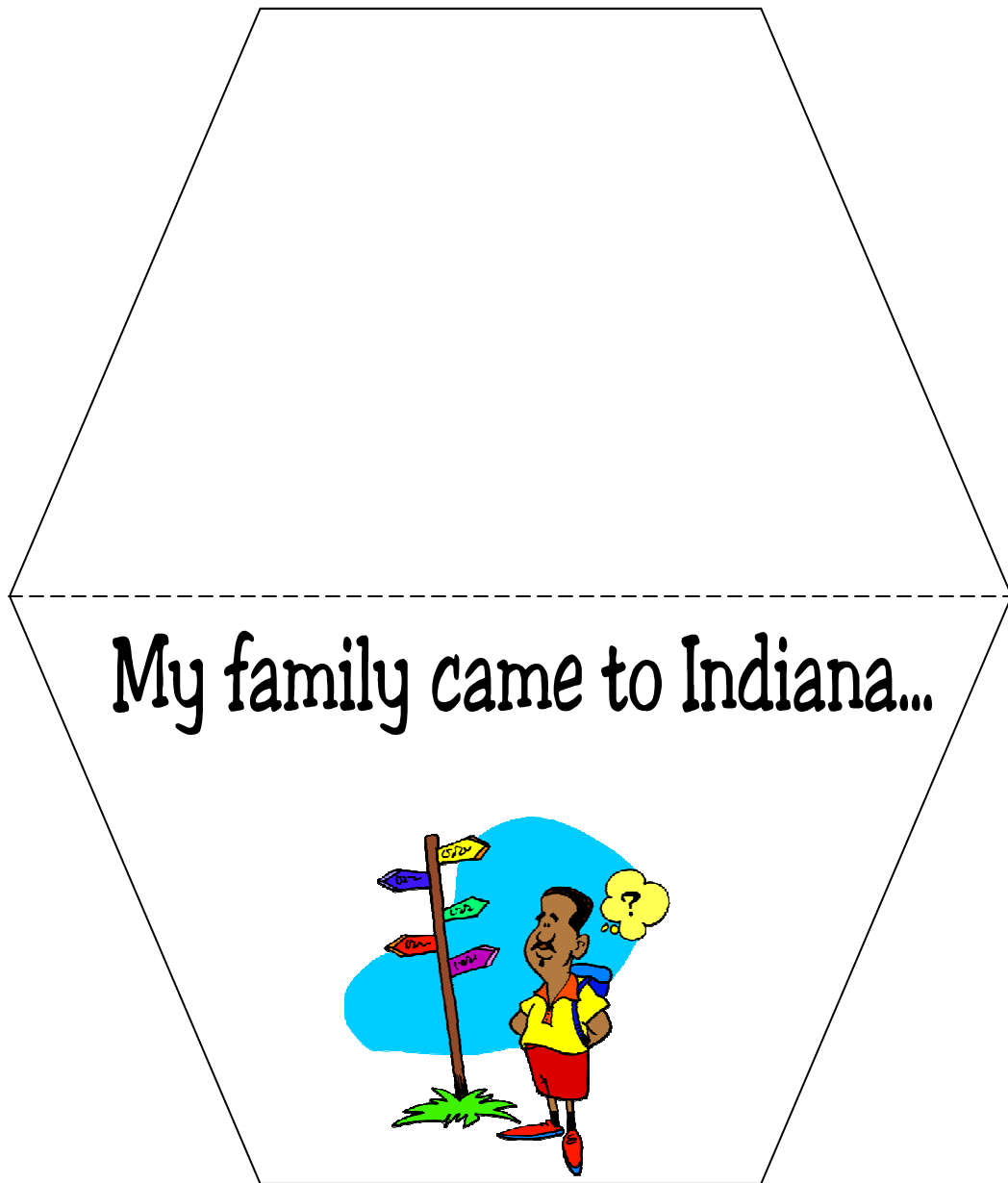
REMOVE THIS AREA

**Assembly Directions:**

Write the name of your city on the blank provided. Cut the five strips along the solid outer lines. If there is a rectangle piece in the right corner of the strip, cut it off as indicated (remove this area). Stack your strips in order with cover on top and staple where indicated.

[www.homeschoolshare.com](http://www.homeschoolshare.com)

Founded In...	REMOVE THIS AREA
Known For...	



Cut out shape as one piece. Fold in half.

[www.homeschoolshare.com](http://www.homeschoolshare.com)

Choose a template style. Print as needed. Complete information for various family members. Fold pages in half. Glue the back of the right side of one page to the back left side of the next page. Continue until entire book is bound.

Use cover piece (below) or design your own.

[www.homeschoolshare.com](http://www.homeschoolshare.com)



# My Heritage

Name

\_\_\_\_\_

Relation

\_\_\_\_\_

Paste  
photo  
here

Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Interesting Information

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*Paternal*



# My Heritage

Name

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Relation

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Paste  
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Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

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Place of Death \_\_\_\_\_

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Interesting Information

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*Maternal*





# My Heritage

Name

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Relation

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Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Interesting Information

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*Paternal*



# My Heritage

Name

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Relation

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Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Interesting Information

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*Maternal*



# My Heritage



Name

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Relation

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Place of Birth 

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Date of Birth 

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Place of Death 

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Date of Death 

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Interesting Information

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# My Heritage



Name

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Relation

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Place of Birth 

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Date of Birth 

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Place of Death 

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Date of Death 

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Interesting Information

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# My Heritage

Name

\_\_\_\_\_

Relation

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Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Interesting Information

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# My Heritage

Name

\_\_\_\_\_

Relation

\_\_\_\_\_



Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Interesting Information

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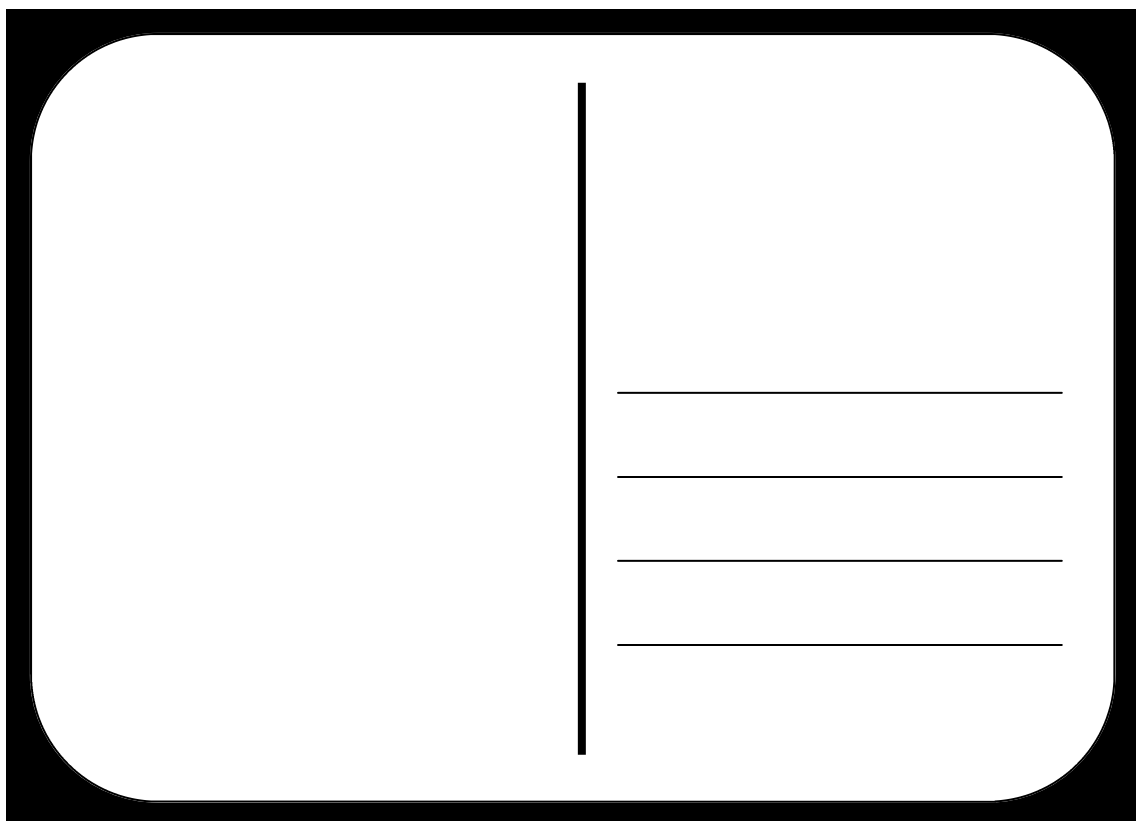
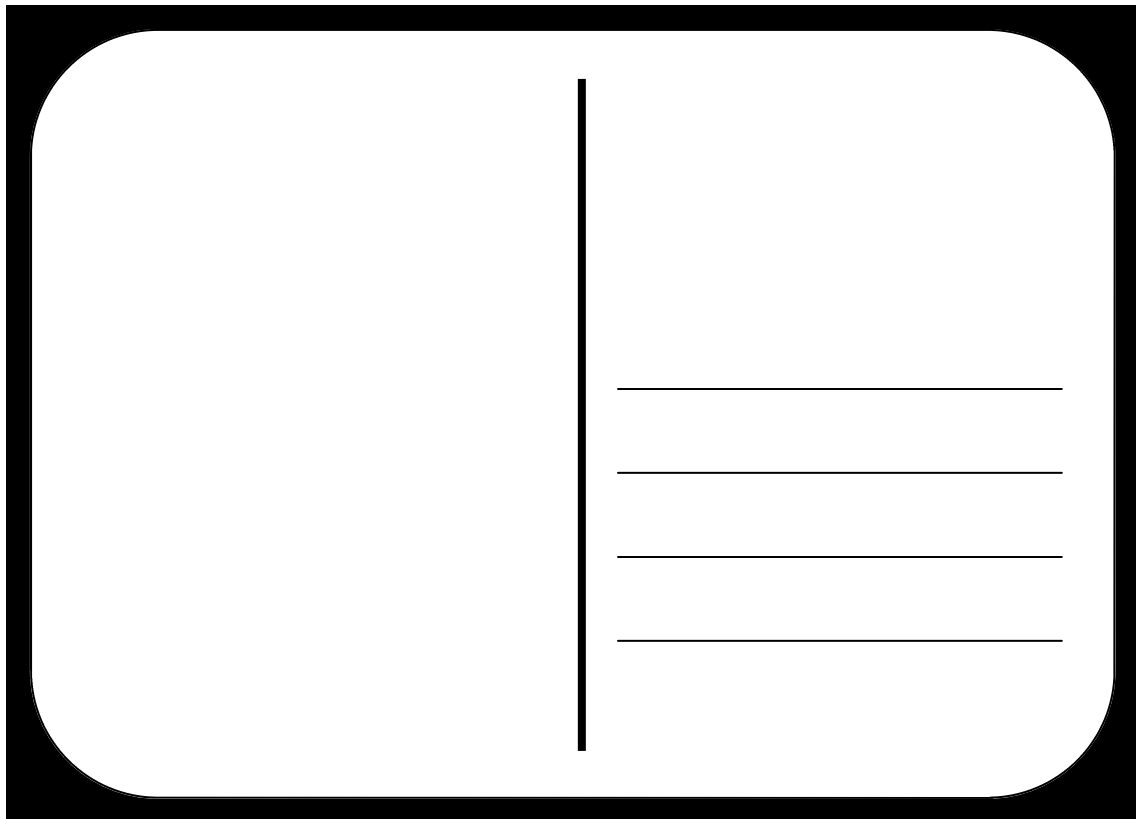
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Design a postcard for your town or city. You may even want to make two! Write a note to someone about why they should visit. Tape in your notebook, so the postcard can be lifted (and both sides can be seen).

## State Symbols

State Flower: Peony

State Tree: Tulip

State Bird: Cardinal

State Motto: Crossroads of America (Why? Because we have more miles of interstate per square mile than any other state)

State Nickname: Hoosier State

State Flag Information:

Our state flag was adopted in 1917. It is mostly blue. The golden torch represents liberty and enlightenment. The thirteen outer stars represent the original 13 colonies. The inner 5 stars represent the states that were admitted to the Union before Indiana. The larger star above the torch represents Indiana, the 19<sup>th</sup> state admitted to the Union.

## Timeline

1000BC – 1650 AD – Indians lived and built mounds in Indiana and around Mississippi

1679 – LaSalle explored northern Indiana

1763 – English take over the French forts

1778 – George Rogers Clark leads Americans to take over English control of Fort Vincennes

1787 – the Northwest territory established

1800 – Indiana Territory separates from the Northwest territory

1800 – Vincennes becomes the capital of Indiana Territory

1811 – William Henry Harrison defeated Tecumseh at the Battle of Tippecanoe

1812 – Battle of Mississinewa

1813 – Capital moved to Corydon from Vincennes

1816 – Indiana becomes the 19<sup>th</sup> state

1825 – Capital moved to Indianapolis from Corydon

1909 – Indianapolis Motor Speedway is built

1911 – First Indianapolis 500 race is held

1913 – State song adopted

1917 – Adopted State Flag

Notebook Resources:

State Motto Simple Fold

State Bird and Flower Coloring Page

Start Your Timeline Notebook Page

*Cut off area as indicated (on second page). Three-hole punch first page. Tape top of second page to bottom of first page and fold it up and write "Timeline Notebook Page" as this will be your cover.*

Other avenues for exploration:

Time Zones in the U.S.

State Seal

State Song

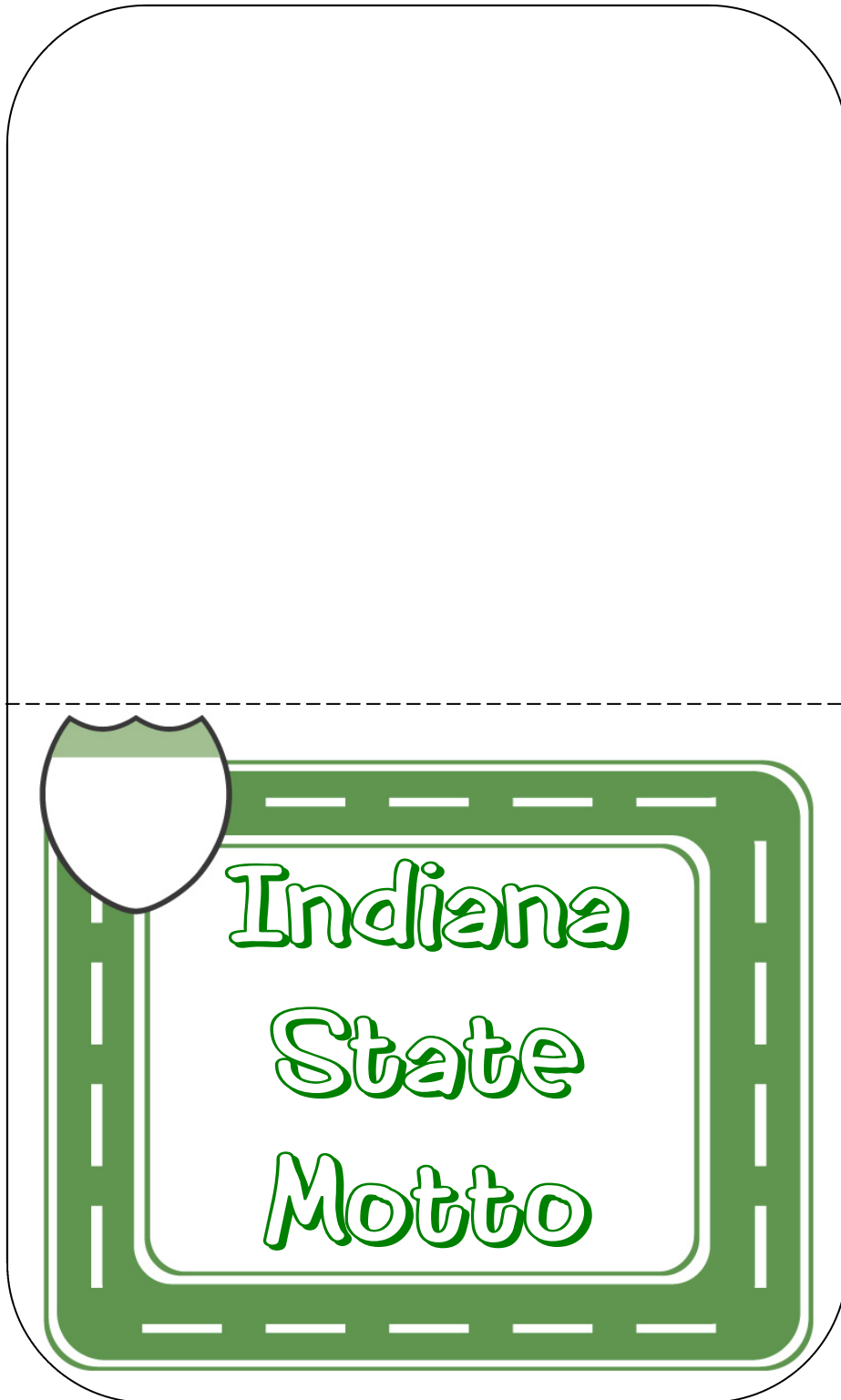
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# Indiana

state bird:

state flower:







# State Symbols



Cut rectangles out. Stack in order and staple on the left side of the front cover.

# Flower





Bird



Tree

1000 BC—1650 AD

1679

1763

1778

1787

1800

1800

1811

CUT THIS AREA AWAY

1812

1813

1816

1825

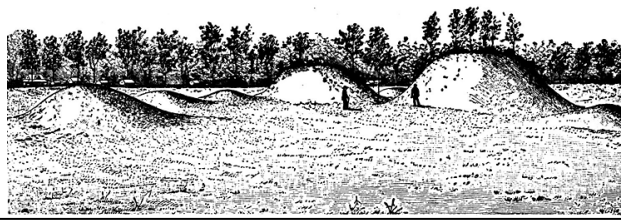
1909

1911

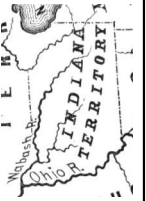
1913

1917

Indians lived and built mounds in Indiana and around Mississippi



Indiana Territory separates from the Northwest territory



LaSalle explored northern Indiana



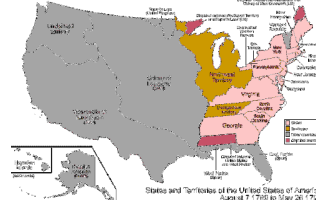
English take over the French forts



George Rogers Clark leads Americans to take over English control of Fort Vincennes



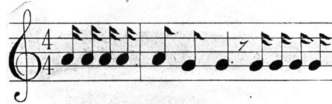
the Northwest territory established



Vincennes becomes the capital of Indiana Territory

★ Vincennes ★

State song adopted



State flag adopted



William Henry Harrison defeated Tecumseh at the Battle of Tippecanoe



Capital moved to Corydon from Vincennes



Battle of Mississinewa



Indiana becomes the 19<sup>th</sup> state

19<sup>th</sup>

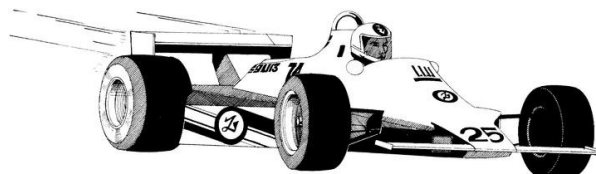
Capital moved to Indianapolis from Corydon



Indianapolis Motor Speedway is built



First Indianapolis 500 race is held



## Meet the Native Peoples: the Mounds Builders

The mounds builders lived in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Mounds were built in different shapes and sizes. Some were the shapes of animals.

Mounds were used for different functions: burial grounds, religious temples, underground forts or houses for protection. It is also believed that some of the mounds served as a type of calendar.

Bones have been found in mounds used for burial grounds.

Farm tools, as well as bone needles and clay tools have been found in the mounds proving they were used for other functions as well.

Where can mounds be found?

Sugar Loaf mound – near Vincennes

Angel Mound – near Evansville

Mounds State Park – near Anderson (there are 10 mounds total at the park)

Indiana means “Land of the Indians”

The Indians that lived in what is now Indiana were from the Algonquian Tribe. This includes the following:

- Miami – largest tribe in Indiana. Lived in wigwams made of bark and animals skins. Grew corn, beans and squash. Hunted deer, buffalo, and bears with bow and arrow.
- Delaware
- Shawnee
- Kickapoo
- Ottawa
- Wea
- Piankeshaw
- Chippewa
- Wyandotte
- Potawatomi



These people were wanderers, following the wild animals as they traveled for food.

Notebook Resources:

Mounds Shutterflap Book

Tribes in Indiana

What Does Indiana Mean?

Field Trip Opportunities:

Mounds State Park, 4306 Mounds Road, Anderson

There are 10 mounds built by the Adena-Hopewell people. The Great Mound, almost ½ mile in circumference, is believed to have been constructed around 160 BC.

Angel Mounds State Historic Site, 8215 Pollack Ave, Evansville

"Native American Days" - Angel Mounds' flagship event is back again! A weekend of fun will include several demonstrators, including a dance circle and Indian market, as well as food from a number of vendors.

Etljorge Indian Museum

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WHERE?

WHEN?

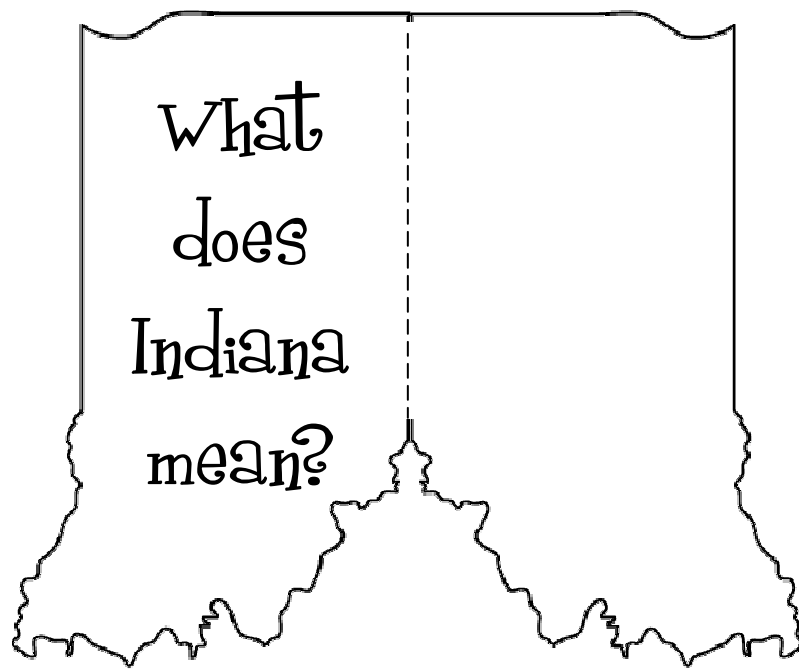


Mounds Builders

WHO?

WHAT?

Cut out rectangle as one piece. Fold flaps under. Fold in half. Unfold. Cut dotted lines to form four flaps.



# Tribes in Indiana



## Early Explorers

### European Explorers

French settlers from Canada traveled the St. Lawrence River (through Quebec, Canada and north of New York state), through the Great Lakes to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They traded with the Indians. The French knew that if they built forts along the waterways, they would be able to better trade with the Indians and have control over the waterways. The French and the Indians had formed a “business relationship” as far as trading for the items they needed. Fort Vincennes was one of the most successful forts. Other forts were Fort Miami, near present-day Fort Wayne, and a fort near present-day Lafayette.

Frenchman Robert La Salle learned several native American languages and learned of a “great river” that flowed south. Explorers from the time of Christopher Columbus were trying to find a way to China, and La Salle hoped this would be it. He was the first to record his travels in Indiana.

His first attempt brought him down the St. Lawrence River, through Lake Ontario where he portaged to the Ohio River. When he got to present-day Louisville, Kentucky, he encountered the Falls of the Ohio. His crew deserted him and he was forced to turn back.

His second attempt brought him down the St. Lawrence river to the Great Lakes (Ontario, Erie and north through Huron). After starting through Lake Michigan, he stopped in present-day Green Bay, Wisconsin, which they also called Green Bay. They then canoed down through Lake Michigan to the St. Joseph river, where he stopped at the south bend of the river. This is present-day South Bend. There is a marker at the site. After portaging across to the Kankakee River, he canoed to the Illinois River which led him to the Mississippi River. This took him down to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. He had succeeded in his journey to find the “great” river.

Notebook Resources:

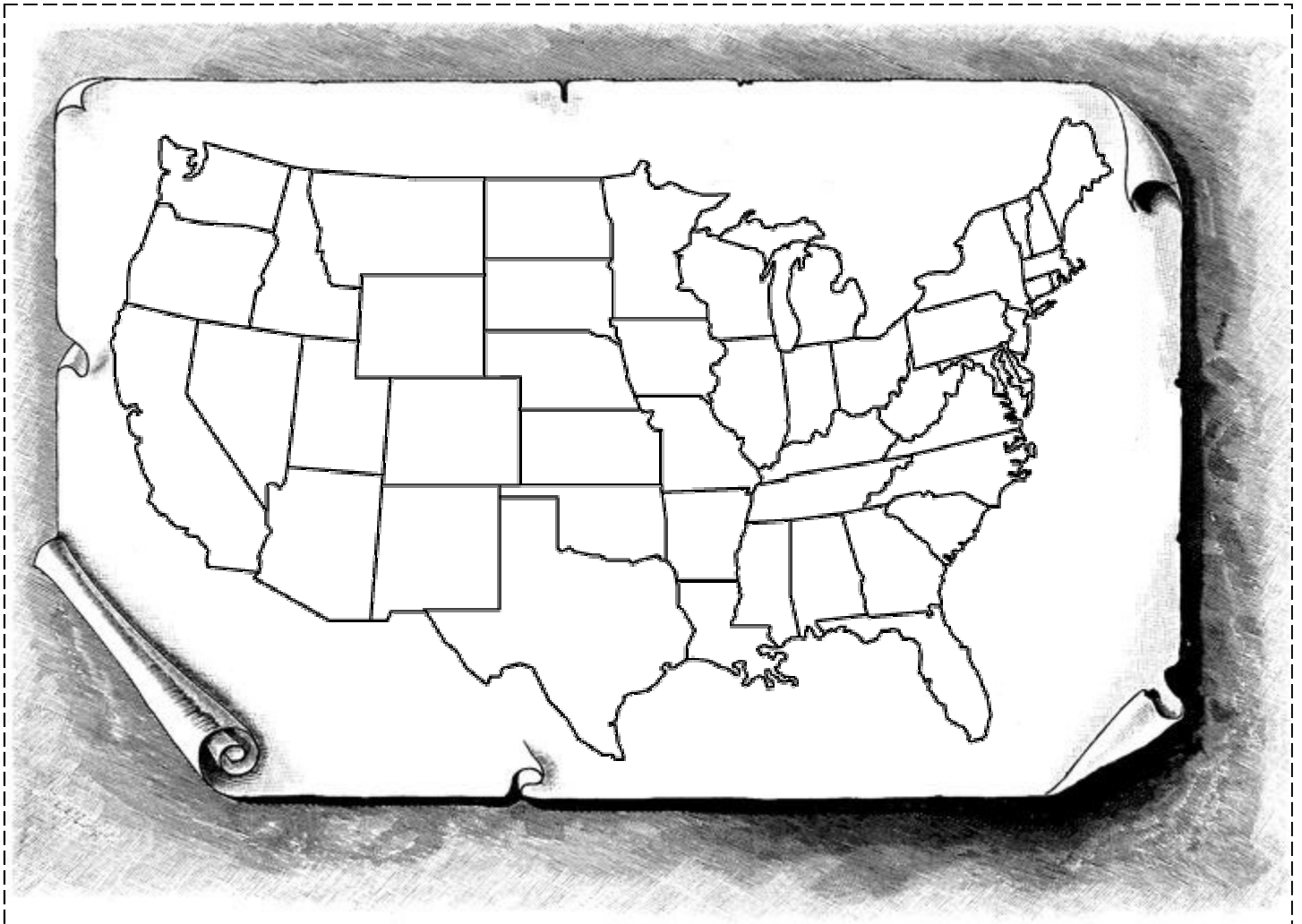
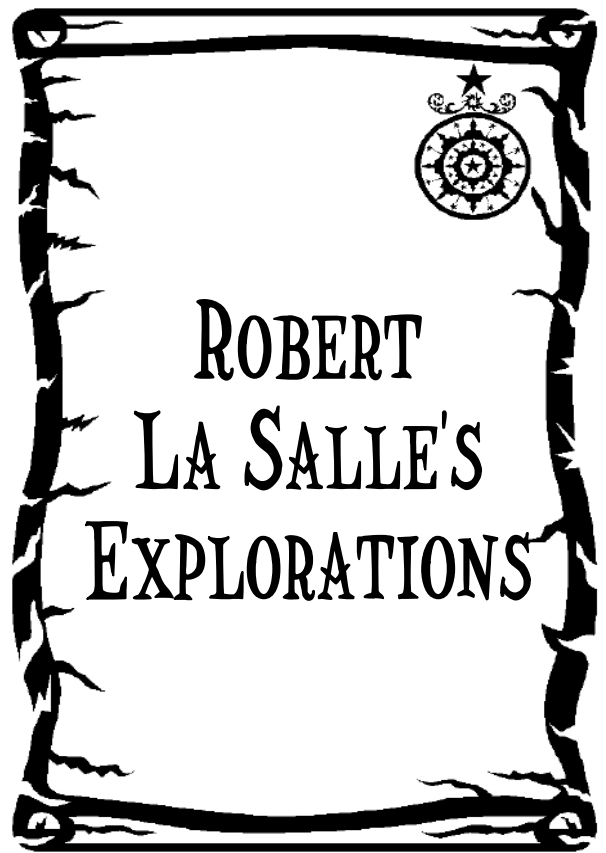
Why Did LaSalle Travel?

Map of LaSalle’s Travels

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Cut out the map. Mark each route La Salle took (2 total) in a different color. Fold in half. Cut and paste cover piece to the front, if desired.

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WHY DID  
LASALLE  
TRAVEL  
TO  
INDIANA?



Cut book out on solid lines; fold on dotted lines.

## Battles

### French and Indian War

As the English came over to America, they settled on the east coast and moved west to settle. They wanted to also trade with the Indians as the French people did, but the Indians did not trust the English. The English had begun taking their land and forcing them westward. This was the start of the French & Indian War. The English won the war in 1763 and took over the French forts.

### Revolutionary War

By the 1770's, new Americans wanted to be free from English rule and make a new country. This was the start of the Revolutionary War. In 1778, George Rogers Clark led a group of Americans to Illinois and Indiana to take over the forts from English rule. They succeeded in taking control of forts in Illinois and started to move to Indiana, but officials urged him to wait until spring. He did not want to wait and traveled through snow and cold rivers, surprising the English at Fort Vincennes. The Northwest Territory was formed including present-day OH, IL, MI, WI, IN, and MN. Even after the Americans defeated the English and took over the forts, the battles did not stop. The Americans still had to defeat the Indians to take over the land.

### Chief Little Turtle

Little Turtle, chief of the Miami Indians, defeated the Americans in a battle at Fort Miami. President George Washington sent "Mad" Anthony Wayne to Fort Miami to regain control of the fort. ("Mad" Anthony got his nickname because he took dangerous chances during the Revolutionary War.) "Mad" Anthony defeated Chief Little Turtle in the Battle of Fallen Timbers in Ohio, just over the border. At that time, General Wayne built a new fort – Fort Wayne. Chief Little Turtle signed a peace treaty and encouraged Indians to live in peace. Little Turtle did not realize the number of settlers that would be moving into their land after the peace treaty was signed.

In 1800, Indiana territory was established and Vincennes was made the capital.

### Tecumseh and The Prophet at the Battle of Tippecanoe

After moving their tribe from Western Ohio, Tecumseh and his brother, The Prophet, both chiefs of the Shawnee tribe, began to fight the whites for land. They traveled down the Mississinewa River to the Tippecanoe River where the Wabash

begins (near present day Lafayette.) They built Prophetstown, a place for the Indians to join up for the battles. This poses a threat to General William Henry Harrison, because Prophetstown is midway between Fort Vincennes and Fort Wayne. This reduces the ability of free communication between the forts. Gen. Harrison met with Tecumseh, The Prophet, and their warriors at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. There Harrison won, giving Harrison the nickname “Old Tippecanoe”.

#### War of 1812 and the Battle of Mississinewa

Soon after the United States declares war on Great Britain, Chief Little Turtle, who encouraged peace between the Indians and the whites, dies. The British join forces with the Indians to take over American controlled forts. Battles are commonplace throughout Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Indians unsuccessfully attack Fort Wayne and Fort Harrison (Vincennes) and Americans destroy Indian villages along the Wabash River. The Americans destroy Prophetstown and other villages along the Tippecanoe River. Then the Americans get the order to attack Miami Indian villages along the Mississinewa River, but to guarantee the safety of the Indian women and children. On Dec. 17, 1812, Americans led by Col. Campbell surprise attack four Indian villages near present-day Jalapa. On Dec. 18, 1812, Indians counterattack Campbell’s army forcing Campbell to retreat. Campbell’s army had captured 34 women and children and allowed them to ride the horses, causing his army to suffer frostbite in the deep snow and frigid temperatures. Although the American army retreated, the Indians lost many of their people and the battle for land.

The War of 1812 ended in 1814.

#### Frances Slocum

Frances Slocum was born to a Quaker family and lived in Pennsylvania. She was kidnapped from her home in 1778 at the age of 5, when a group of Delaware Indians robbed her family for food and supplies. She was brought to Indiana and lived with the Indians the rest of her life. Her husband was the chief of their Miami Indian tribe, but he was totally deaf, so their tribe did not participate in the Battle of Mississinewa. Frances’s Indian name was Maconoquah, meaning “Little Bear”.

Notebook Resources:

Battle of Tippecanoe Shutterfold

Chiefs Twice Folded Book



### Field Trip Opportunities

Feast of the Hunter's Moon, re-enactment of the annual fall gathering of the French and Native Americans that took place at Fort Ouiatenon, a fur trading post near present day West Lafayette, in the mid-1700s.

Tippecanoe Battlefield & Museum, SR 43 off I-65, Battle Ground

Battle of Mississinewa re-enactment

Northern Indiana Center for History

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Chief  
Tecumseh

# Indian Chiefs



Chief  
Little Turtle



Cut out as one piece. Fold in half. Open. Fold ends to the inside. Fold in half again.

WHERE?

WHY?



Tecumseh

Battle of  
Tippecanoe

WHO?

WHEN?

Cut out rectangle as one piece. Cut dotted lines. Fold outside flaps in (on grey lines).

## Pioneer Life

### Indiana Becomes a State

In 1800, Indiana became a separate territory from the Northwest Territory, and Vincennes was named the capital. On Dec. 11, 1816, Indiana was named the 19<sup>th</sup> state of the United States of America. The first capital was Corydon, and in 1825 the capital was moved to be more centralized in Indianapolis.

Many people came from Scotland, Ireland and Germany to help build the Wabash and Erie Canal, which connected the Ohio River with Lake Erie.

Indiana became known as “The Hoosier State”.

### Pioneer Life

- Clothes and beds made of animal skins
- Richer people had feather beds
- Cabins built near streams for water supply
- Cabins lit by candles or bear grease oil lamps
- Cabin floors of dirt
- Ate corn, deer and bear meat
- Children learned in a 1 room schoolhouse and did their lessons on slate

### Notebook Resources:

Hoosier Flap Book

Pioneer Life Flap Book

Pioneer Creative Writing Project

### Field Trip Opportunity:

Conner Prairie, 13400 Allisonville Rd, Fishers, IN

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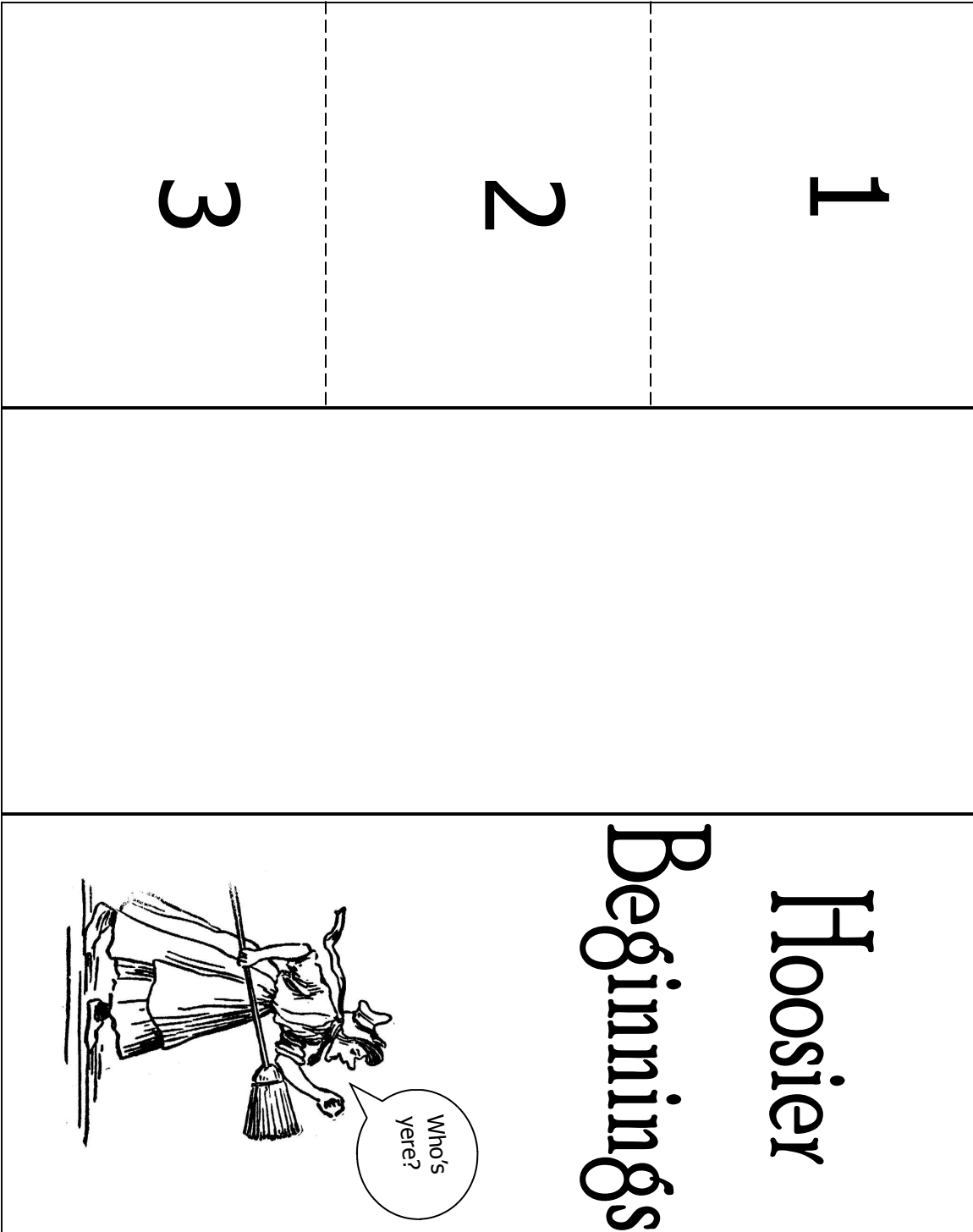
Indiana pioneers would yell, "Who's yere?" when a visitor knocked on the door. "Who's yere?" eventually became "Hoosier."

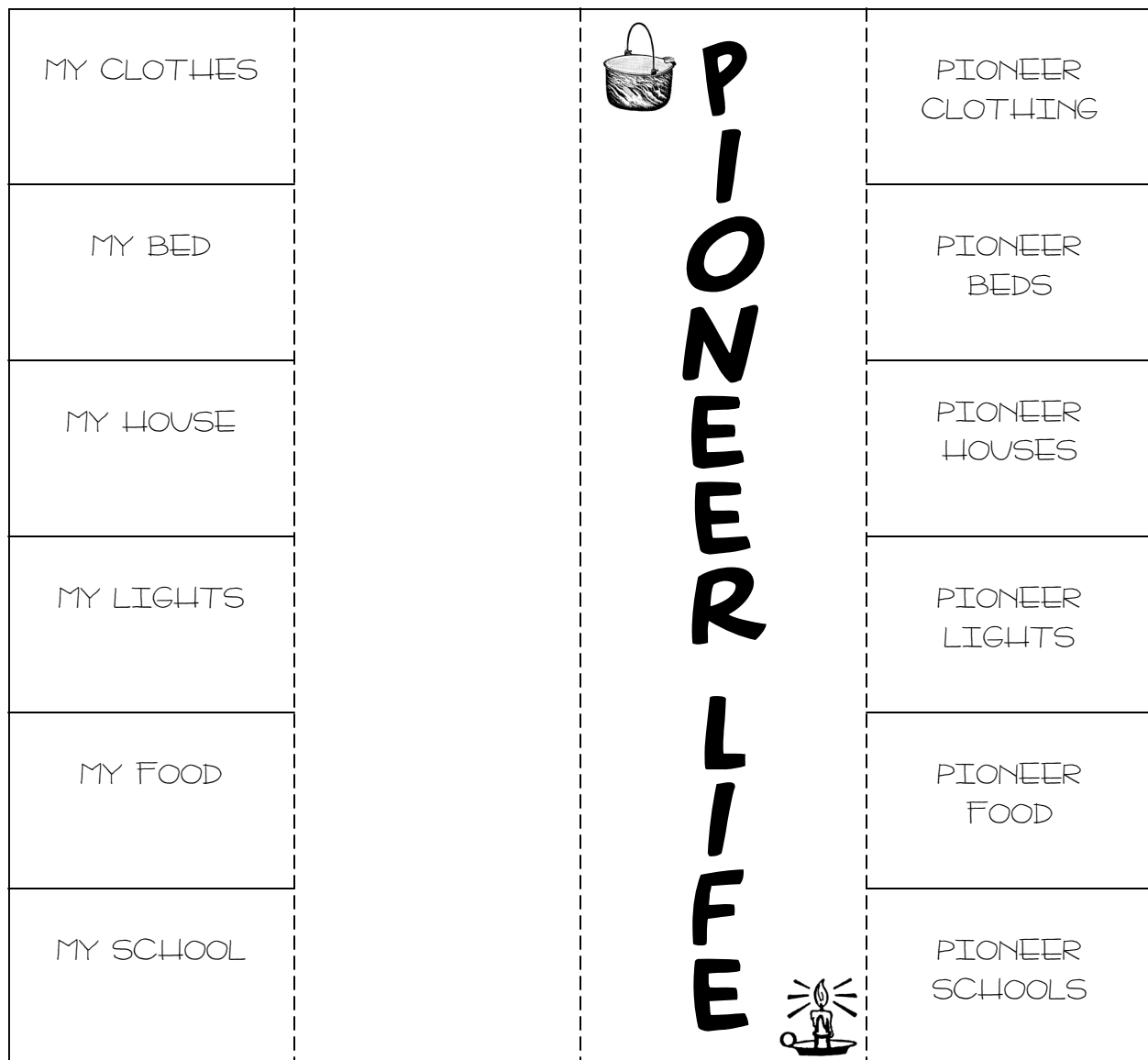
Indiana riverman became known as "hushers" for their ability to win fights or "hushing" their opponents. "Husher" eventually became "Hoosier."

Workers on the Louisville Portland canal were known as "Hoosier's men" because their boss was named Hoosier. Eventually "Hoosier's men" became "Hoosier."

Cut out book as one piece. Fold left side under. Fold right side on top (it's your cover). Unfold. Cut on dotted lines to form three flaps.

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[www.homeschoolshare.com](http://www.homeschoolshare.com)

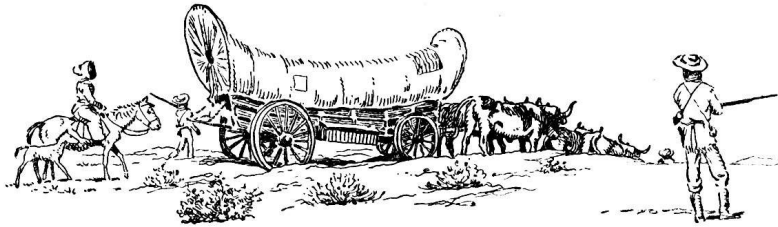
Cut book out as one piece. Fold left and right sides under. Fold in half. Open book and unfold. Cut on solid black lines to form flaps. Refold book.

Cut pocket out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down.

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f  
l  
a  
p

# A Day in the Life



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## Civil War

### Levi Coffin and the Underground Railroad

Levi Coffin grew up in North Carolina in a Quaker community. The Quakers wanted to end slavery. While Levi was growing up, he saw many instances of enslaved people being treated unfairly. In 1822, Levi's brother-in-law asked him if he would like to go west with him. Levi agreed knowing that he would be living in a state where slavery was against the law. After traveling to Indiana, Levi moved back to North Carolina with his family where he met his wife, Katy. After their first child was born, Katy and Levi decided they did not want to raise him in a slave state. They moved to Newport, Indiana near Richmond and opened a dry goods store. The Coffins soon found out that Newport was an area where many enslaved people passed on their way to Canada. Other families in Newport had set up safe houses, and the Coffin's house was considered "Grand Central Station" of the underground railroad and Levi was the "stationmaster." Levi learned the slavery laws so he could keep hunters from entering his house without a search warrant. On the second floor of the house, behind the bed in the girls' room, there was a small door leading to a windowless room. Levi then moved on to Cincinnati where he continued helping people who were seeking freedom.

### Notebook Resources:

Levi Coffin House Flap Book

### Field Trip Ops:

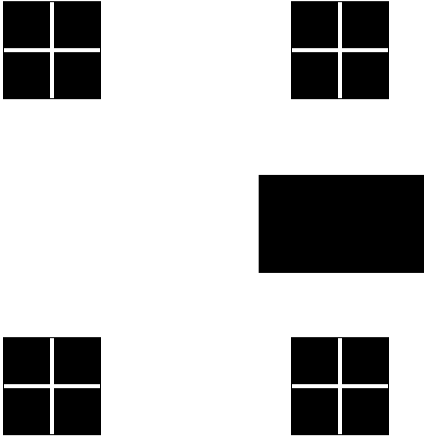
Levi Coffin House, 113 US 27, Fountain City, IN

Israel Jenkins house, 7453 E 450 S, Marion, IN

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Cut out as one piece. Fold on three vertical lines so that cover is on top and book is shaped like a house.  
Cut flaps on solid lines. Have child answer questions under flaps.

What was special about Newport?	<p>This side gets glued into lapbook.</p> <h1>Levi Coffin</h1> 	Where did Levi Coffin grow up?
What was Levi Coffin's house called?		What did he see while he was growing up?
What was special about the house?		Why did Levi take his family to Newport, Indiana?

## Famous Hoosiers

Virgil Grissom or “Gus”

- Born near Mitchell
- An astronaut
- Grissom Air Force Base named after him

Ernie Pyle

- Born near Dana, Indiana
- attended Indiana University
- became a journalist
- was a war correspondent during WW2

Wilbur Wright

- Born near New Castle
- Invented the airplane

Dan Quayle

- Senator of Indiana and US vice president under George H.W. Bush
- Born in Indianapolis

John Chapman or “Johnny Appleseed”

- coffee sack for a shirt and an old tin pot for his hat
- planted apple seeds and preached to pioneers throughout IN, OH, and IL

Eli Lilly

- lived near Greencastle, Indiana
- studied pharmacology at Depauw University
- opened a drug store in Indianapolis
- founded a pharmaceutical company in Indianapolis and committed himself to only selling the highest quality medicines

Samuel Morris

- a Liberian prince who attended Taylor University
- died before graduating

#### Benjamin Harrison

- senator of Indiana
- 23rd President of the United States

#### William Henry Harrison

- led US forces to defeat the Indians in the Battle of Tippecanoe
- earned the nickname “Old Tippecanoe”
- the first governor of Indiana Territory
- 9th president of the United States

#### “Mad” Anthony Wayne

- earned the nickname “Mad Anthony” during the Revolutionary War
- defeated Little Turtle
- built Fort Wayne

#### Notebook Resources:

Famous Hoosier Report Pocket




Hoosier Hall of Fame Matchbooks

#### Field Trip Opportunities:

- President Benjamin Harrison’s home
  - Grissom Air Museum, US 31, Peru
  - Dan Quayle Center and Museum
  - Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial
  - Wilbur Wright Birthplace & Museum
  - Ernie Pyle State Historic
-


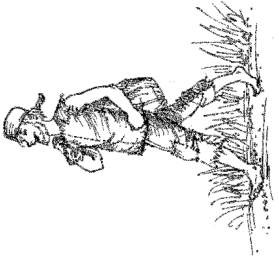

# Hoosier Hall of Fame



Gus Grissom	Ernie Pyle	Wilbur Wright
		

Directions. Cut out book on first page and fold twice (tri-fold style— folding both flaps in over toward the middle). Write a title on the front. Unfold.

Cut out each matchbook (there are nine) and fold matchbook style. Paste three on each part of the inside of your tri-fold book.

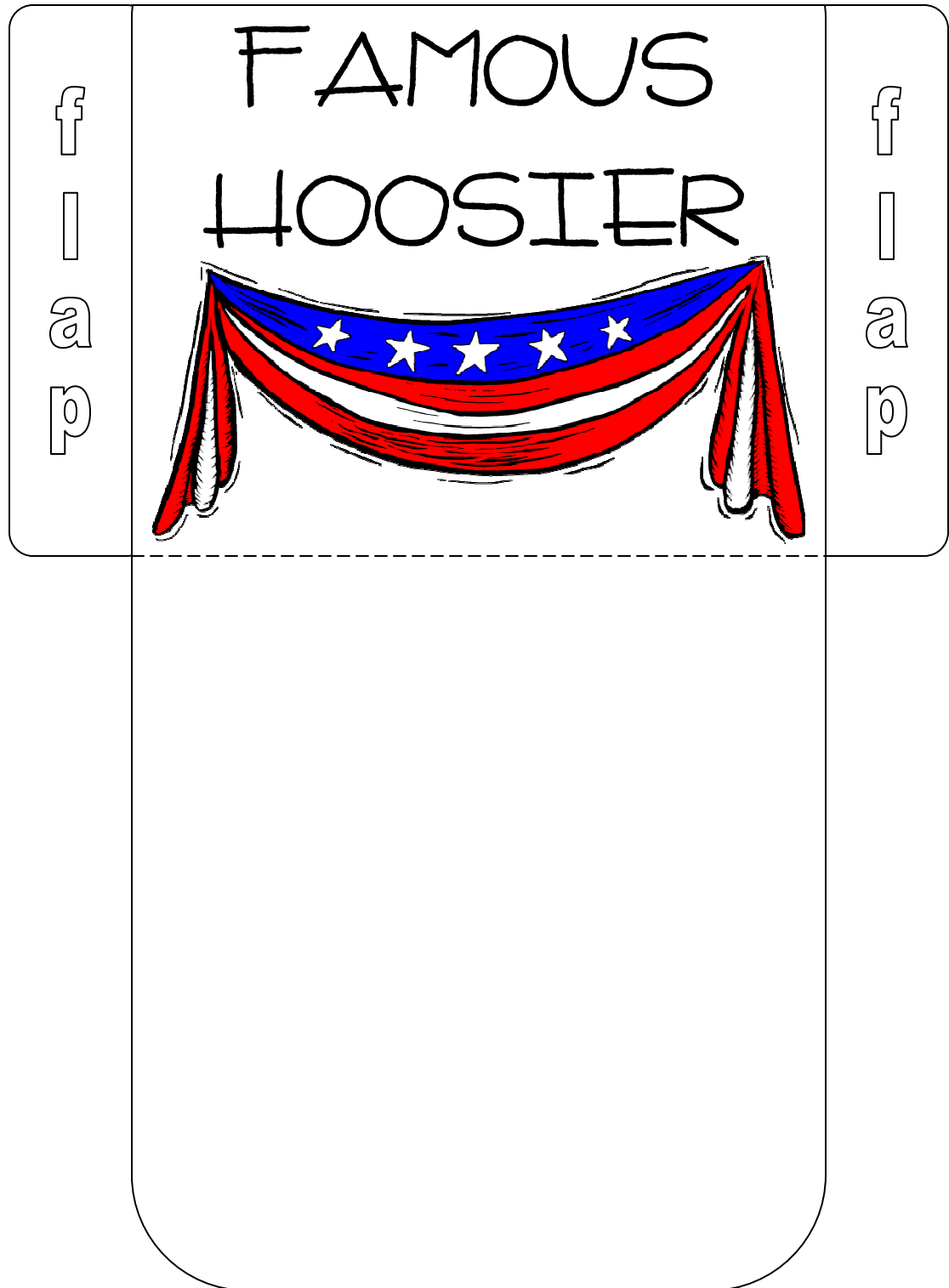
<p>Dan Quayle</p>		<p>Eli Lilly</p>
		

Benjamin Harrison		
William Henry Harrison		
Anthony Wayne		



Cut pocket out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down.

[www.homeschoolshare.com](http://www.homeschoolshare.com)





## Indiana Authors

James Whitcomb Riley or “Hoosier Poet”

- Born in Greenfield
- Wrote poems about small town life in Indiana (“Little Orphant Annie, The Old Swimmin’ Hole, and When the Frost is on the Pumpkin”)

Gene Stratton Porter

- born in Wabash County
- was an author and wildlife photographer
- wrote *Freckles, Harvester, Laddie, A Girl of the Limberlost*

Charles Major

- born in Indianapolis
- wrote *Uncle Tom Andy Bill, Bears of Blue River, A Forest Hearth*

Booth Tarkington

- born in Indianapolis
- attended Purdue University
- wrote *Penrod, The Two Vanrevels*

Lloyd C. Douglas

- born in Columbia City
- was a Lutheran minister
- wrote *The Silver Chalice, The Robe*

Lew Wallace

- born in Brookville
- was a Civil War Colonel
- wrote *Ben Hur*
- died in Crawfordsville and is buried there

### Field Trip Opportunities:

- James Whitcomb Riley House
  - Gene Stratton Porter State Historic Site
-

## Is There More Than Corn in Indiana?

What do we grow? Indiana is in the corn belt--growing corn to feed cattle and hogs. Soybeans are also grown.

What do we mine? Coal and limestone

What do we produce? Northwestern Indiana is the largest steel making area in the U.S.

We also produce pharmaceuticals and medical equipment at Eli Lilly.

We are also one of the leading states in production of Ethanol and Biodiesel.

First automobiles:

Elwood Haynes

- built his first car in Kokomo using bicycle wheels
- joined with the Apperson brothers to build one of the first automobiles
- founded Haynes Stellite Company in 1912

Studebaker brothers

- Clement and Henry Studebaker, Jr.
- automobile manufacturer based out of South Bend

Auburn Automobile Company

- founded by Charles Eckhart in Auburn
- also manufactured Cord automobiles

Notebooking Resources:

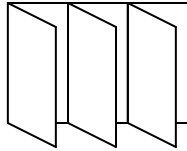
Automobiles Side by Side

More Than Corn in Indiana Flap Book

Field Trip Ops:

- Elwood Haynes Museum
  - Studebaker National Museum
  - Auburn-Cord Duesenberg Museum
-

Cut out each shape (cut along the dark black lines; do not cut any gray lines). Fold each book in half on the gray line (three small books and one large book). Glue the back sides of the small books into the inside of your large book.

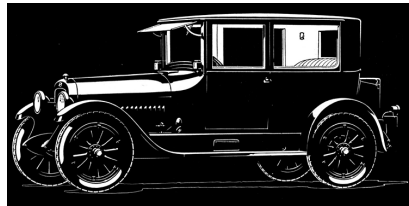


[www.homeschoolshare.com](http://www.homeschoolshare.com)

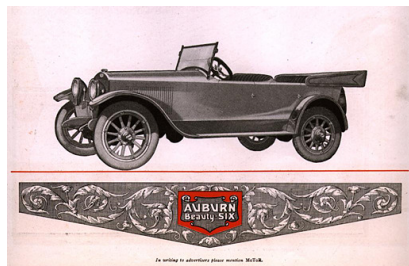
Elwood  
Haynes



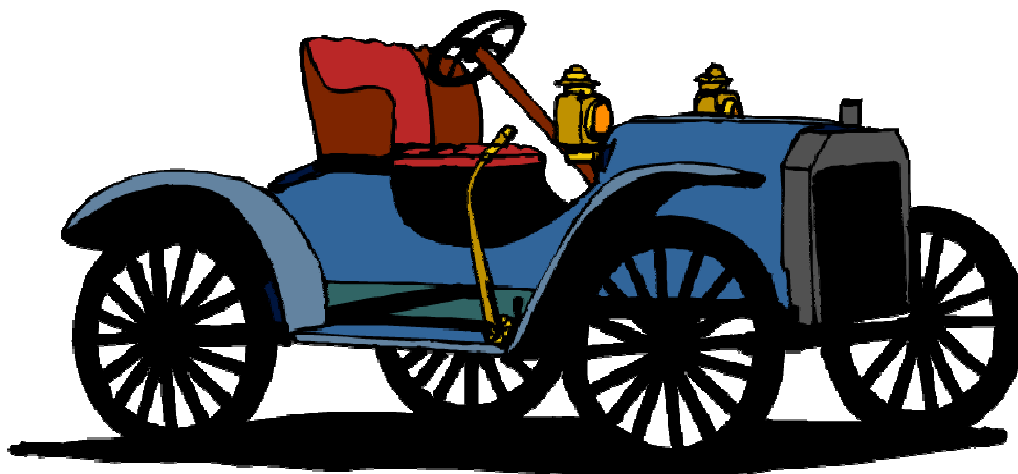
# Studebaker Brothers



# Auburn



# Early Automobiles



Cut out book as one piece. Fold left side in. Fold right side in. Open book. Cut on dotted line to form four flaps. Refold book.

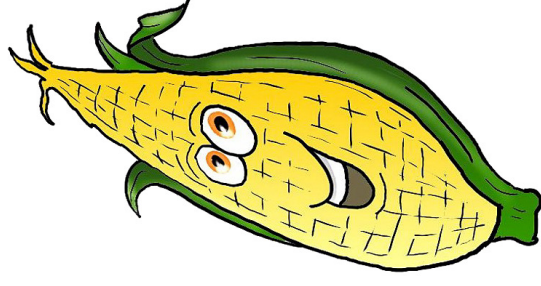
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What do we grow in  
Indiana?

What do we mine in  
Indiana?

What do we produce in  
Indiana?

There's  
more  
than corn  
in Indiana!



## Indiana Government

You will need to do your own research for your representative and for the senators since this information changes.

Age Requirements:

35 for President or Vice President

30 for Senators

25 for Representatives

30 for Governor

Notebooking Resources:

Government File Folders

Age Requirements Flap Book

Field Trip Opportunity:

February: Homeschool Day at the Indianapolis State House

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Cut out book as one piece. Fold. Unfold and cut on dotted lines to form three flaps. Paste title piece at bottom.

# Age Requirements for Public Offices

State  
Governor

State  
Senator

State  
Representative

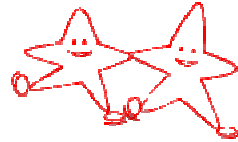


Cut books out on solid lines; fold on dotted lines.



# My Representative

District \_\_\_\_\_



# My State Senators

[www.homeschoolshare.com](http://www.homeschoolshare.com)

# My Mayor



# My Governor



## Weather Records

Great “Tri-State Tornado” of March 18, 1925:

- crossed south eastern Missouri, through Illinois, and southern Indiana
- 695 deaths were reported
- Continuous 219 miles was the longest ever reported in the world
- Harrison county in Indiana, only 4 deaths reported within our state

Palm Sunday tornado outbreak of 1965:

- 10 tornados were reported in Indiana
- 162 deaths were reported
- Tornado came through Grant, Clinton and Howard counties injuring 800

Blizzard of 1978:

- 20 inches fell during the storm
- Winds made drifts as high as 20 feet
- Indiana State Police closed all Indiana roads
- Travel was impossible

1816 – The year without a summer

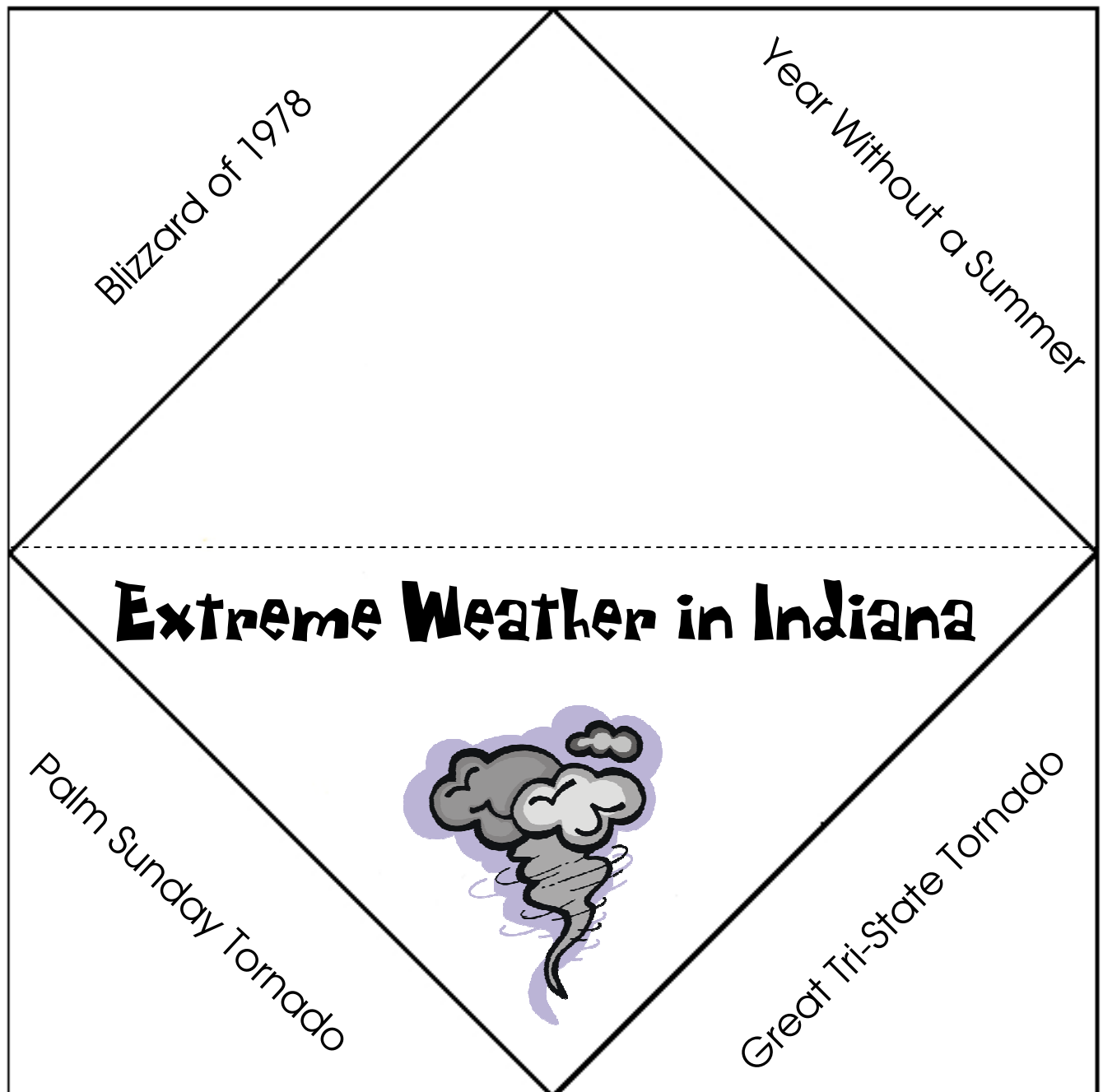
- Snow and ice fell during 17 days of May destroying crops
- Snow in June finished off anything that was left
- First week of July, northern US suffered freezing temperatures
- August came with snow, frost and blizzards killing fruit trees

Notebooking Resource:

Extreme Weather Triangle

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Cut out book. Fold each triangle flap under. Fold book in half on dotted line. When you open the book, there should be four flaps to life and record information.



## Sports

The Indianapolis Motor Speedway was built in 1909. It is a 2 ½ mile track. The first race was held on May 30, 1911; it was a 500-mile race.

Now the Indy 500 is held every year during Memorial Day weekend. The first Brickyard 400 race was held in 1994. An infield road course constructed between 1998 and 2000. Formula One races were held from 2000-07.

### Hoosier Athletes

Larry Bird

- born in West Baden Springs (French Lick area)
- played basketball for Indiana University under Coach Bob Knight
- played professional basketball for the Boston Celtics (1979-1992)
- returned to Indiana as the Indiana Pacers head coach in 1997

Mark Spitz (not a born Hoosier)

- attended Indiana University
- went on to win 7 gold medals in the 1972 Olympic games

Notebooking Resource:

Indy 500 Tri-fold

### Field Trip Ops:

- Indianapolis 500 museum, 4790 W 16<sup>th</sup> St., Indianapolis, IN
- NCAA Hall of Champions, 700 W Washington St, Indianapolis, IN
- Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame Museum
- College Football Hall of Fame
- Indiana Baseball Hall of Fame

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Cut book out as one piece.  
Fold in thirds. Write in-  
formation about the Indy  
500 inside the book.

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