

Conflict, War and Parks

Key Objectives

This unit introduces students to the conflict and the impact the Civil War, World War I, and World War II had on the state of Indiana and in the resulting development of state parks. Students will discover how Indiana played a role in various wars throughout history.

State Parks Featured

O'Bannon Woods State Park (www.stateparks.IN.gov/2976.htm)

Versailles State Park (www.stateparks.IN.gov/2963.htm)

Fort Harrison State Park (www.stateparks.IN.gov/2982.htm)

Charlestown State Park (www.stateparks.IN.gov/2986.htm)

Activity:	Standards:	Benchmarks:	Assessment Tasks:	Key Concepts:
Morgan's Raid	SS.4.1.8	Summarize the impact of Abraham Lincoln's presidency on Indiana and describe the participation of Indiana citizens in the Civil War.	Students will conduct research about Morgan's Raid and where it passed through in Indiana. They will then write a letter or article based on their research from the perspective of a family living in the area of the raid.	Conflict War Invasion Economy
	SS.4.1.15	Create and interpret timelines that show relationships among people, events and movements in the history of Indiana.	Create a timeline to organize events during the invasion of Indiana by General John Hunt Morgan and his men.	
	ELA.4.RF.5	Orally read grade-level appropriate or higher texts smoothly and accurately, with expression that connotes comprehension at the independent level.	Students will present their letters or articles to the class by reading them aloud	
The Army in the Heartland	SS.4.1.10	Describe the participation of Indiana citizens in World War I and World War II.	Students will read letters from a soldier stationed at Fort Harrison and then write a letter of their own from the perspective of a soldier stationed at Fort Harrison.	
	ELA.4.RL.3.2	Compare and contrast the point of view from which different stories are narrated, including the difference between first- and third-person narrations.	Students will use their research into the experiences of a soldier at Fort Harrison to contrast first-person and third-person accounts of the same events.	
Ammunition Plant to Park	SS.4.1.11	Identify and describe important events and movements that changed life in Indiana in the early 20 th century.	Students will research and write about life in Charlestown, Indiana during World War II while the ammunition plant was active.	
	SS.4.1.15	Create and interpret timelines that show relationships among people, events and movements in the history of Indiana.	Students will research the history of the ammunition plant at Charlestown and create a timeline of events.	
	SS.4.4.1	Give examples of the kinds of goods and services produced in Indiana in different historical periods.	Students will research the production of munitions at Charlestown during WWII and its impact on the war effort.	
	ELA.4.W.3.1	Write a persuasive composition in a variety of forms.	Students will write persuasively about how Indiana contributed to the war effort during WWII.	

Key Resources

Morgan's Raid:

Morgan's Raid Overview

(www.in.gov/history/3993.htm)

- The Invasion of Indiana: Morgan's Raid and the Battle of Corydon
(indianapublicmedia.org/momentofindianahistory/invasion-indiana-morgans-raid-battle-corydon/)

Morgan's Raid Game

(sites.google.com/site/morgansraidgame/about-john-hunt-morgan)

Morgan's Raid – A Child's View

(indianapublicmedia.org/momentofindianahistory/young-girls-brush-civil-war/)

Fort Benjamin Harrison:

- Indiana Military History: Fort Benjamin Harrison
(www.indianamilitary.org/FtHarrison/SoThinkMenu/FtHarrisonSTART.htm)
(On the left side of the page there is a menu. Find where it says "diaries" and click on it. There you will find Donald Harward's diaries from his time at Fort Harrison.)

Fort Harrison Reuse Authority

(www.fhra.org/about/History/default.aspx)

- Charlestown Ammunition Plant:
The Making of a War Industry Boomtown
(homepages.ius.edu/RVEST/INAAP.htm)

Indiana Ammunitions Depot

(<http://abandonedonline.net/locations/industry/indiana-ammunitions-depot/>)

Former Military Sites

(<http://www.formermilitarysites.com/overview/indiana/inaap/>)

Activity 1: Morgan’s Raid—A View from Parkland

Activity Summary

Students will look at the route of Morgan’s Raid, and then consider how the raid might have been viewed by families farming land that is now O’Bannon Woods State Park or Versailles State Park.

Activity Length: 90 minutes over two days

Background

In 1863, **Confederate Army** General Braxton Bragg ordered John Hunt Morgan to invade the north to draw the Union Army north into Kentucky and away from Chattanooga. On July 8, 1863, Morgan and his unit crossed the Ohio River into Indiana. The **raid** lasted three weeks and extended from Indiana into Ohio. The civilians along the route of the raid were understandably frightened by the invading force. Some of Morgan’s men raided, **looted** and destroyed property. Indiana residents were also victims of food shortages,

mostly from the demand for food from Morgan’s men. Morgan’s Raid came near the present-day site of two Indiana State Parks, O’Bannon Woods State Park, just a few miles west of Corydon, and Versailles State Park, just east of the town of Versailles. Corydon was the site of the Battle of Corydon, the only battle of the Civil War fought in Indiana.

Vocabulary

Confederate Army: After Southern states seceded just before the Civil War, they formed the Confederate States of America (CSA). The Confederate Army supported the military aims of the CSA.

Raid: A sudden attack behind enemy lines that is not meant to gain territory, but rather to catch the enemy off guard.

Loot: To steal goods from an enemy population during war.

Materials Required

- Online resources under Key Resources
- Indiana map and pushpins
- Virtual Tour of O’Bannon Woods Farmstead <https://vimeo.com/126170280>
- O’Bannon Woods haypress <https://vimeo.com/126170278>
- Soundslide Tour of farm foundations at Versailles State Park www.in.gov/dnr/parklake/cent/versailles/index.html
- Pens/pencils and paper for writing letters.

Focus Questions

- What was the Civil War about and how did it affect Indiana?
- Who was John Hunt Morgan and why did he conduct a raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio?

Step-By-Step Directions

1. Ask students to do some preliminary reading and research about who John Hunt Morgan was and why he conducted a raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.
2. Post the Indiana map, and use markers and pushpins to highlight Morgan’s route and dates through seven Indiana counties together as a class. Discuss some of the acts of destruction and violence Morgan committed while in these towns. Morgan made a destroyed bridges, railroad tracks and depots, and telegraph offices because these were the main forms of transportation and communication. Did his efforts have a short-term or long-term impact?
3. The land at O’Bannon Woods and Versailles state parks was occupied primarily by farm families at the time of Morgan’s Raid. Farmers would have had an interest in what was happening in Corydon or Versailles. What would life have been like in the

- mid-1800s in the region? How would farm families have obtained news about what was happening in Corydon or Versailles and beyond?
4. Take a few minutes to view the virtual tour of the re-created Pioneer Farmstead and Haypress now at O’Bannon Woods State Park, and the soundslide of the remains of an old farmstead at Versailles State Park. Let the students comment on what they saw or learned during the tours.
5. Ask students to imagine they are a farm family member living on land that is now either at O’Bannon Woods State Park or Versailles State Park. Ask them to write a letter to relatives back east about the experience of following the activity of Morgan’s Raiders as they moved across southeastern Indiana. An alternative is to write a piece about the raid in Corydon or Versailles as a newspaper editor.
6. Allow students to read their letters or articles for the class.



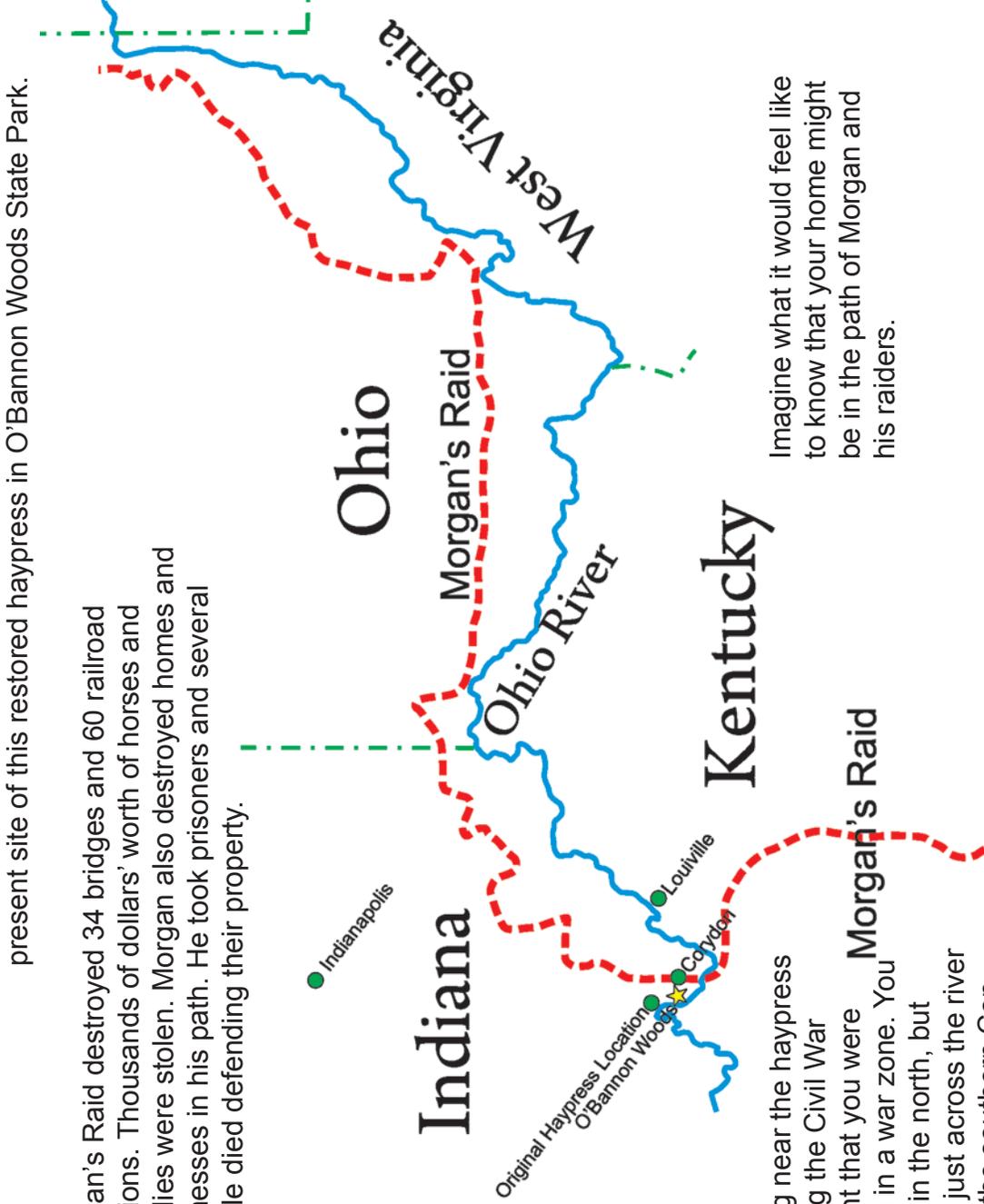
Morgan's Raid

The Civil War took place while the haypress was in operation as a way to bale hay. In 1863, Confederate Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan conducted a raid into Indiana and Ohio. His goal was to damage farms, businesses and transportation routes. Morgan's raid targeted places like this haypress, which was originally located near Leavenworth, in order to destroy or disable the northern economy. He entered Indiana near Corydon, which is just a few miles east of the present site of this restored haypress in O'Bannon Woods State Park.

Morgan's Raid destroyed 34 bridges and 60 railroad locations. Thousands of dollars' worth of horses and supplies were stolen. Morgan also destroyed homes and businesses in his path. He took prisoners and several people died defending their property.

Living near the haypress during the Civil War meant that you were living in a war zone. You lived in the north, but were just across the river from the southern Confederacy.

Imagine what it would feel like to know that your home might be in the path of Morgan and his raiders.



Indiana

Indianapolis

Original Haypress Location
O'Bannon Woods

Corydon

Louisville

Kentucky

Ohio

Morgan's Raid

Ohio River

West Virginia

The O'Bannon Haypress



In the mid-1800s, people relied on horses the way we rely on cars to get us places. While your car runs on gas, horses ran on hay. As America's population grew, so grew the need for a steady supply of hay to feed horses.



O'Bannon Woods State Park

7234 Old Forest Road SW
Corydon, IN 47112
(812) 738-8232
www.stateparks.IN.gov/2976.htm

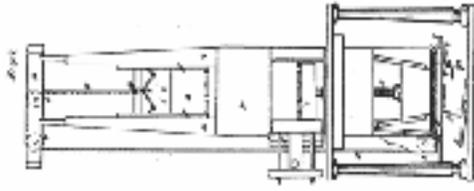
The Problem

Loose hay did not transport well. The wagon full of loose, light hay did not add up to much hay. It took time to load and unload a wagon full of loose hay.



The Answer

In 1843, Indiana resident Samuel Hewitt invented the haypress. A haypress could take a large amount of hay and press it into a tight rectangle, called a bale. A wagon or river barge could carry a much larger amount of hay when it was in tightly pressed bales.



The haypress operated until the early 1900s when a new type of transportation fuel was needed -- gasoline. The invention of cars removed the need for horses and the hay to feed them.

How a Haypress Works

3. The weight is dropped 5-6 times onto the hay, pressing it down.

6. The finished bale is loaded onto a wagon or boat for shipment.

2. Hay is loaded into a closed box on the second floor.

5. The hay box is opened and twine is wrapped around the bale to secure it.

1. Oxen harnessed to a "sweep" walk in a circle on the first floor, raising a heavy weight.
4. An ox walking in the opposite direction raises a press from below to further press the hay from underneath.



Activity 2: The Army in the Heartland: A Base Becomes a Park

Activity Summary

Fort Harrison State Park was carved out from the Fort Benjamin Harrison Military Base when it was decommissioned in the early 1990s. Students will look at Fort Harrison's role in the World Wars by looking at the elements of the base that are now a part of the state park.

Activity Length: 90 minutes

Background

Fort Benjamin Harrison was a post of the United States Army formed in 1903. The fort was established to honor the memory of former President Benjamin Harrison, who lived most of his life in Indiana. Fort Harrison was used during **World War I** to train combat officers, medical officers and railroad engineers. After the war ended, the Army's Fifth Corps and 11th Infantry were **garrisoned** at Fort Harrison. In 1922, Schoen Field was opened for use as an airstrip by the Army Air Corps. In 1925 the Citizens Military Training Camp opened a camp at Fort Harrison. These camps were designed to train young men to be military officers, so that by the time they reached age 18 and could join the military, they were already experienced and trained in military discipline. Nationwide, the program ran until 1940 but received mixed reviews about its usefulness. In 1933, as the country was experiencing the **Great Depression**, President Franklin Roosevelt began his New Deal program to deal with the devastating effects of the economic catastrophe. One of the most popular and successful programs was the Civilian Conservation Corps, which used the U.S. Army's logistical expertise to gear up the

large program. The headquarters of the Indiana District of the CCC was housed at Fort Harrison. In 1936, CCC Company 3550 was stationed at Fort Harrison and began soil conservation and reforestation projects. As the New Deal and the CCC specifically began to wind down near the end of the 1930s and the rumblings of war were coming from Europe, Fort Harrison was again pressed into service as a military base. In 1940, the fort was used as an **induction** center for newly drafted young men. Fort Harrison was also used to train quartermasters, medical technicians and Army finance workers. In addition, Fort Harrison housed disciplinary barracks for U.S. Army soldiers and prisoner-of-war camps for German and Italian soldiers. After **World War II**, Fort Harrison operated the Army Finance Center, and Adjutant General training school, and an Army Chaplain school. During the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s, and the first Gulf War in the early 1990s, Fort Harrison continued to be used in these capacities by the Army. In the early 1990s, the base was chosen by the military to be closed. It was then that some of the land was given to the state to form Fort Harrison State Park.

Vocabulary

Garrison: A place where military troops are stationed within a fortress.

Induction: The act of bringing and orienting someone into an organization.

World War I: A conflict fought from 1914 to 1918 between a large number of nations in Europe. The war had many causes but was largely about territory and power.

Great Depression: The most severe economic crisis that the U.S. has ever faced, it lasted from 1929 to WWII; unemployment reached an unprecedented 25%, and many people went hungry and lost their homes and everything else they possessed.

World War II: A conflict fought from 1939 to 1945 that involved many European and Asian nations. While this war was also about territory and power, it also had an ideological component that pitted democracy and fascism against one another.

Materials Required

- Online resources under Key Resources
- Aerial map/view of Camp Glenn

Focus Questions

- What are some specific ways that Fort Harrison supported the military in its war efforts?
- What are some specific ways that Fort Harrison supported the military that did not involve combat training?

Step-By-Step Directions

1. Use the letters and diary of Donald Harward that are online at Indiana Military History (CMTC) to look at Fort Benjamin Harrison from a human perspective.
2. Match current photos of Camp Glenn with historic images and talk about uses — then and now.
3. If you were planning to establish a state park in the middle of a city, what would YOU do?
4. Write a letter as a military veteran who lived and worked at Fort Harrison coming back to visit now.

Army in the Heartland

Name: _____

Match the historic Fort Harrison photo with the recent photo.



Camp Glenn

Fort Harrison



200 m

500 ft

Activity 3: Ammunition Plant to Park at Charlestown

Activity Summary

A portion of the Indiana Ammunition plant located at Charlestown, Indiana is now Charlestown State Park. Students will analyze the Indiana Ammunition plant, focusing on the contributions the plant made to the local economy and the war effort, as well as on the features that eventually made it a great location for a state park. Students also will explore some of the challenges and successes associated with converting the area to a state park.

Activity Length: 45 minutes

Background

The Indiana Army Ammunition Plant was established in Charlestown, Indiana along the Ohio River by the United States Army in 1941 to manufacture **ordnance** to support the **Allies'** war effort in Europe. The construction of the plant was announced in 1940, well before the U.S. was attacked by Japan at Pearl Harbor. The U.S. was strategically supporting the efforts of the United Kingdom to fight Germany's advance into France and England. The production of munitions was one way to support them, but the U.S. likely anticipated it would get involved in the war at some point in the near future. This plant would become the world's largest producer of **smokeless**

powder, which was used to make munitions for artillery. The Army needed a lot of people to work at the plant. In the 50 years before 1940, the population of Clark County, where Charlestown is located, grew by fewer than 800 people. From 1940 to 1950, the population increased by 17,000. In 1940 and 1941 the population of Charlestown itself tripled in size. People were coming from miles around to work at the plant. This is a prime example of how World War II helped to end the Great Depression. Many people had been unemployed for a long time and suddenly there were many jobs available that supported the war effort.

Vocabulary

Ordnance: Large-caliber guns, artillery used in warfare.

Smokeless powder: A type of explosive propellant that produces very little smoke when it explodes.

Allies: A group of sovereign nations that formed to fight against the Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Japan). There were many countries aligned with the Allies, but the major powers involved were the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

Materials Required

- Online resources under Key Resources
- The Indiana State Library WWII Online Exhibit
 - Schools at War program www.in.gov/library/2474.htm
 - Rationing Coupons www.in.gov/library/2475.htm

Focus Questions

- How did Charlestown, the city and its people, transform when the ammunition plant arrived?
- Can you think of other ways that the people living in the United States were impacted by World War II?

Step-By-Step Directions

1. View the timeline of development of the ammunition plant, its products and finally its conversion to a state park. Print the timeline and have the students cut out each event in and put them in proper order.
2. With students, look at the Indiana State Library's WWII online exhibit featuring life on the homefront during the war.
3. Students will then pretend that they are a factory worker at the new munitions plant in Charlestown, Indiana. They will write a letter to the editor explaining how their new job contributes to the war effort in WWII. Students must list and describe four goods that are produced by the plant and how they are used in the war. Students must also describe three ways that the factory contributed to Indiana's involvement in the World Wars.
4. Talk about the contrast between land and people being involved in war and the purpose of Indiana state parks (use Lieber's comments/purposes for parks).

Extension Ideas and Resources

- Visit O'Bannon Woods State Park to see the historic hay press and the farmstead.
- Plan a field trip to Fort Harrison State Park. Be sure to visit the Museum of 20th Century Warfare.
- Plan a field trip to Charlestown State Park.
- Obtain a copy of the video "Charlestown Powder Plant: 1940-1992," created by Natural Concepts, Inc. (www.naturalconcepts.net/). This video is available in some libraries and for purchase on the Natural Concepts website.

Mr. C. V. Atwell is seeking to buy extensive tracts of farmland in the Charlestown vicinity.

Du Pont Chemical and the War Department agree to build the Indiana Ordnance Works (IOW) to produce smokeless powder. Construction begins.

Goodyear Corporation opens a factory next to the IOW to sew and load powder bags.

Construction is completed and the IOW begins production.

Production of smokeless powder at IOW peaks at 900,000 pounds a day.

World War II ends. Production ends at the factories. Factories are placed on standby.

Plants reactivated for Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Vietnam War ends.

Charlestown State Park established.

Lieber's Parks

Name: _____

Using the Recreation Guide facilities chart or a property web site, determine if your selected property contains the items Lieber suggested that all parks should have. If an item is absent from your property, why do you think it isn't there?



Lieber's Parks	Does your park have this?	Yes	No
Provide a well-planned service area.	Areas for visitors to picnic, camp, or stay at an inn or cabin.		
Provide a safe and ample water supply.	Restrooms with safe, running water, campgrounds with showers.		
Provide for sanitary sewage and garbage disposal.	Areas to dispose of trash, a dump station.		
Regulate the quality and cost of food stuffs and lodging.	A set price for staying at an inn or campgrounds.		
Furnish fireplaces and free wood for cooking to campers and picnickers.	Areas to build a campfire. A camp store to purchase firewood.		
Stop vandalism in the picking and digging of flowers and ferns.	Rules against removing plants and wildlife from the park.		
Keep a close watch for fires.	A firetower.		
Avoid all artificial improvements in the park proper.	A lot of wilderness areas and nature preserves.		
Limit automobile drives to the barest needs.	Several roads.		
Construct easy and pleasant paths through the woods and along the water's edge.	Easy hiking trails.		
Maintain a service of nature-study guides.	Interpretive service and nature center.		
Make a small charge for parking, camping, and other special privileges, to assure proper maintenance.	Fees at the park other than an entrance fee (camping, boat rental, horse riding).		
Collect a small admission charge.	An entrance fee.		

