

NW Territory (pre-statehood)

- Before Indiana became a state it was part of the Northwest Territory.
 - The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 establishes and provides system of government for Northwest Territory AND did not allow slavery (Indiana Territory Timeline) (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 79)
 - The Ordinance of 1787 would carry the Indiana Territory through stages to become a state (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 76)
 - Harrison elected delegate to represent Northwest Territory in Congress and Harrison wrote the Land Act of 1800 in October 1799 (Indiana Territory Timeline)
 - The Land Act of 1800 was passed in May 1800, which made it easier to buy land in Indiana. (Indiana Territory Timeline)
 - May 13, 1800 Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory (Indiana Territory Timeline)
 - He served in this role until 1812. Afterward he moved to Ohio and in 1840 became President of the United States for just one month before falling ill and dying. (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 80)
 - Governor Harrison, a territorial secretary, and three judges mapped out laws for the settlers and became the “government” for the territory until 1804 (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 78)
 - Settlers voted to move to the second stage of settling the state, which included a representative government, the kind of government in which landowners who paid taxes got to voice their opinion through voting and a General Assembly was formed (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 79)
 - NW territory formed in 1800 and included what would become Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, part of Minnesota, and Indiana. (13 Things)
 - Settlers were drawn to Indiana because they could buy land for a cheap price. Many Irish and German immigrants moved from areas around Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, and a smaller number of people moved here from the east coast, where the 13 original colonies were. (Food in Hoosier History)

- Harrison Land Law passed by U.S. Congress in 1800 = allowed territorial settlers to purchase 320 acres of land for \$2, and in 1804 they dropped the minimum amount of land to 160 acres which attracted a lot more settlers. (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 79)
- Indiana means “land of the Indians” (13 Things)
 - Today we use the terms Native Americans and indigenous people, and they lived here for over 10,000 years before settlers moved into the Northwest territory. (Introducing Indiana) The Miami, Potawatomi, Lenape (or Delaware) tribes lived in villages around the state. (Food in Hoosier History)
 - Wabash, Kaskaskia, Sauk, Fox, Piankashaw, Eel River were other tribes mentioned in the timeline (Indiana Territory Timeline)
 - From around 1750 to 1815, indigenous peoples continued to defend their land and resist the settlers' attempts to take their land. Through many treaties, settlers took hundreds of thousands of acres of Native Americans' land and forced them to move farther west. (Indiana Territory Timeline) (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 77)
 - When Indiana achieved statehood in 1816, indigenous peoples still lived in about two-thirds of the state (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 77)
- The first capital of the Indiana Territory was Vincennes (year?). It moved to Corydon in 1813. Indianapolis was not the capital until 1825. (13 Things)
 - Indiana General Assembly passed The State Capital Act, moving territorial capital from Vincennes to Corydon on May 11, 1813. (Indiana Territory Timeline)

Statehood (key players in Indiana development)

- In June 1816, 43 delegates met in Corydon for the Indiana Constitutional Convention, a fancy way of saying leaders came together to represent the people who lived in the territory as the first draft of the constitution was written. This meeting was important because before we could become a state we had to have a constitution, a document that explained basic principles Hoosiers would agree to a live by. Such as, . . . insert example that kids would recognize from U.S. Constitution. (Corydon Capitol)

- Jonathan Jennings acted as the president at the Constitutional Convention. He was a popular territorial delegate who was voted for again and again. (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 80)
- Jennings was responsible for the passage of the Indiana Enabling Act, the legislation that allowed us to become a state. (Indiana History Guide) Congress passed it in 1815, and then a constitution and representative government was formed. (Indiana Statehood with Pictures)
- Indiana became a state on December 11, 1816, the nineteenth state to join the union. (could input picture of flag and its symbolism, available in Indiana History Guide)
- Corydon was the first state capital. If you go to Corydon today you can learn more about the steps Hoosiers had to take to become a state. They have a copy of the 1815 Census, the record the government makes each year to count all the people in the country. The document may seem unimportant at first, but it was actually very important because it was a legal document that proved Indiana had at least 60,000 people living in it, which was required. (Corydon Capitol) (Indiana Statehood with Pictures)
- Jonathan Jennings elected 1st governor of state of Indiana August 5, 1816 (Indiana Territory Timeline) and was voted in again in 1819 (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 80)
- Indiana had 15 counties when it became a state in 1816, but by 1825 it had almost 50 (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 82)

Transportation

- The Ohio River was the most important waterway for early settlers in the state 1800-1825 (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 77)
 - Explains why settlers settled in the southern part of the state
 - The Ohio, Mississippi and Wabash Rivers were the main trade routes. Early settlers could ship their goods on flatboats and steamboats on the rivers. (Travel and Transportation)
- At the beginning, settlers traveled by foot, by horse, and by canoe. Immigrants traveled by wagons that could withstand the rough terrain. And goods were moved from place to place by wagons too. The transportation options were extremely limited, and the roads and trails that did exist were very difficult to travel on. (To get from Madison to

Indianapolis Indiana took two days, from Indianapolis to Fort Wayne took 5 days, from Indianapolis to Cincinnati took two and a half to three days, from Philadelphia to Indianapolis took about three weeks.) (Trade and Transportation)

- For example, when the government employees started to move their offices from Corydon to Indianapolis in 1824, it took the group traveling in four wagons 11 days to complete the 130-mile journey. (Indiana History Guide)
- When Indiana became a state the federal government in Washington, D.C. supplied grant money for Hoosiers to build better roads and canals (Indiana Territory and Early Statehood, 77). This would be extremely important because at the time, residents had to travel on poor trails and roads by horse, which made it difficult to communicate or do business with people outside of your town. That's a problem for a new state trying to grow. (Travel and Transportation)
 - The Erie Canal, Wabash Canal and Michigan Road are three prominent transportation ways that came from this funding. (Transportation)The National Road extended through Indiana from 1829-1834. (Transportation)
- In 1848, a former state Congressman and Senator began his mission of convincing Hoosiers to build a railroad through Indiana. He needed their help because residents would have to buy stock to pay for the construction of the railroad. He said, "The time has now come when central Indiana has to decide whether the immense travel, emigration, and business of the west should pass round or go through central Indiana...and not force them round by either Cincinnati on the east, or Chicago on the north." Investing in the railroad was promising because the railway would connect Indianapolis and Indiana towns with St. Louis, Cleveland, and the east coast, which meant Indiana could expand their business opportunities as far as the rail line could take them. (transportation)
 - By 1920, Indiana had 7,600 miles of railways. (Transportation)
- "The Crossroads of America is the official motto of Indiana. The nickname began as the nickname for the city of Indianapolis, which is the hub for several major Interstate highways that criss-cross the state, connecting Hoosiers to the rest of the United States." It has been the official state motto since 1937 (Indiana History Guide)

- Beginning in 1952, highways and interstates became the most important ground transportation. Today 13 interstates make Indiana the state with more interstates than any other state. No wonder they call us the “crossroads of America.”
- Did you know that Indiana has 117 public airports and 564 private airports?

State Government

- Since 1816, Indiana’s government has been led by three main sections: the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive branches. You may be familiar with these terms because these are the three main branches of the federal government too, or the national level of government.
 - The Constitution of 1816 continued to guide the three branches until it was replaced by a new state constitution in 1851. This is the constitution we continue to use to govern today. (Introducing Indiana)
- The branches are designed to be each others’ equals so no branch is more powerful than the other. We call this the system of checks and balances.
- Legislative branch makes laws. It is made up of a group of people called the General Assembly. It’s divided into two bodies, the House of Representatives and the Senate.
 - They can make new laws and improve old ones.
 - The Senate has 50 senators and the House has 100 representatives. A senator is elected for four years, and a representative is elected for two years. Did you know you have a senator and a representative that represent you? If you have a problem that you think could be addressed by a new law or by making changes to an old law, you could reach out to your senator or representative to talk with them about it. Together, you could introduce a written explanation of the law called a bill, and if it gains enough support in the House and Senate it could become a state law.
- Judicial branch holds the Supreme Court, the court of appeals, and local circuit courts. There are five justices on the Supreme Court. Their job is to make sure that the laws we have in the state are constitutional...meaning we have a set of beliefs in our constitution and our laws cannot go against that set of beliefs. It’s like a contract that keeps us on track, and the judicial branch is like the referee that makes sure we play by the agreed upon rules.

- Executive Office is made up of elected officials that serve in their positions for four years. This includes the governor, who is the leader of the Executive branch. Other offices include the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Auditor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- If you come to the statehouse, you can see where all three bodies work. The statehouse holds all the executive offices, the house and senate chambers, and the supreme court.

At the Market

- Farming was the first way that Hoosiers entered the marketplace and became involved in the economy outside the state. In the 1850s, Indiana was one of the five top producers of corn and hogs in the country. (Food in Hoosier History)
- In the 1860s, Indiana joined the industrial age. Factories and mills began to pop up all over the state, drawing people from around the United States and the world to live and work in Indiana. (Indiana, a State of Change)
 - South Bend, James Oliver's factory manufactures Oliver's Chilled Plow, the most popular plow amongst farmers at the time (Indiana, a State of Change)
 - Studebaker brothers had a wagon factory and then an automobile factory in South Bend that employed up to 30,000 workers until it closed in the 1960s
 - Steamboats made in Jeffersonville along the river
 - Band instruments were made in Elkhart
 - Wayne Knittings Mills in Fort Wayne made socks and clothing
 - Limestone quarries were located throughout the southern part of the state. Indiana limestone was used to construct buildings in the state and across the country, and most are still standing today, like the Pentagon, the Empire State Building, Biltmore Estates, and Indiana University buildings. Over 30 state capitol buildings are made of Indiana limestone, including our own, which was completed in 1888.
 - Natural gas discovered in Portland, Indiana in 1900 started a glass production boom in the state (but the natural gas only lasted about 15 years), the most well known being the Ball Brothers in Muncie, Indiana

- United States Steel Company placed its new factory in northern Indiana by Lake Michigan. The city would become Gary, Indiana. The state was an ideal place to make steel because we had the limestone, coal and iron ore needed to make steel and the railroads and shipping port needed to deliver the products to the mill.
- The cheap and easy access to steel supported the spread of automobile production in the state. Although the Studebaker factory was the most well known, over 40 cities were involved in automobile manufacturing. (lots of pictures of old cars at Indiana, a State of Change)
- In fact, being the center of automobile production was the reason the Indianapolis 500 race was created and first ran on Memorial Day in 1911. Car dealers thought if people went to watch the different automobiles race, they would want to go by their own cars.
- By the 1920s more Hoosiers worked in factories than on farms. This trend continued as Indiana began to make electrical products and electricity replaced gas lighting in the state and across the country. (Indiana, a State of Change)
- 2008, Indiana's production of corn, soybeans, hogs, dairy products, and eggs earned them a spot in the top ten states with the greatest agricultural production. But Indiana was also in the top 10 agricultural exporters in the U.S., meaning the state's agricultural goods are distributed around the world. (Food in Hoosier History)
- Moving into the future, Indiana has become a leader in something called bioenergy. Scientists have discovered that agricultural products can be transformed into fuel, which is good for us because we have a lot of farms and good for the planet because these fuels are a renewable energy. (Food in Hoosier History)
- Transportation by water is still important in the state. Three international ports located in Indiana bring in millions of dollars of trade. (Introducing Indiana)

Citizenry, Taxes

- Indiana collects almost 21 billions dollars in taxes each year. This is a lot of money, but what the state does with the money helps me, you, and all Hoosiers in the state. Once the Indiana Revenue Service gets the money, all 92 counties in the state get a portion of it. A small amount of the money goes back to the state and local governments to keep their

offices up and running and to pay their staff, everyone from the governor to your local post office employees. The money is used for conservation, to make sure we have clean air and clean water. It's used for transportation, to make sure the roads we travel on are safe. A portion goes to Hoosier veterans to make sure their families have all the support they need. Taxes support social services. Social services are important because they help people with medical needs and safety problems, and even make sure parents can send their kids to preschool. Can you guess where the biggest amount of tax dollars goes? It goes to over 2,000 schools and 1.1 million students. That's you! The money makes sure special services are provided for students to make sure they are getting the best education possible. It helps fund the technology and computer science programs in schools. It even helps make sure your teachers get paid and that school staff get the training needed to keep you all safe while you're at school. (Indiana's Tax Dollars at Work)

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Who's who? And Statehood. (key players in Indiana development)

-Photo of Corydon statehouse, black and white photo of constitutional elm, photo of elm stump
(Corydon Capitol)

-Black and white photo of Indianapolis statehouse (13 Things)

Transportation

State Government

At the Market

Offices, Citizenry, Taxes