

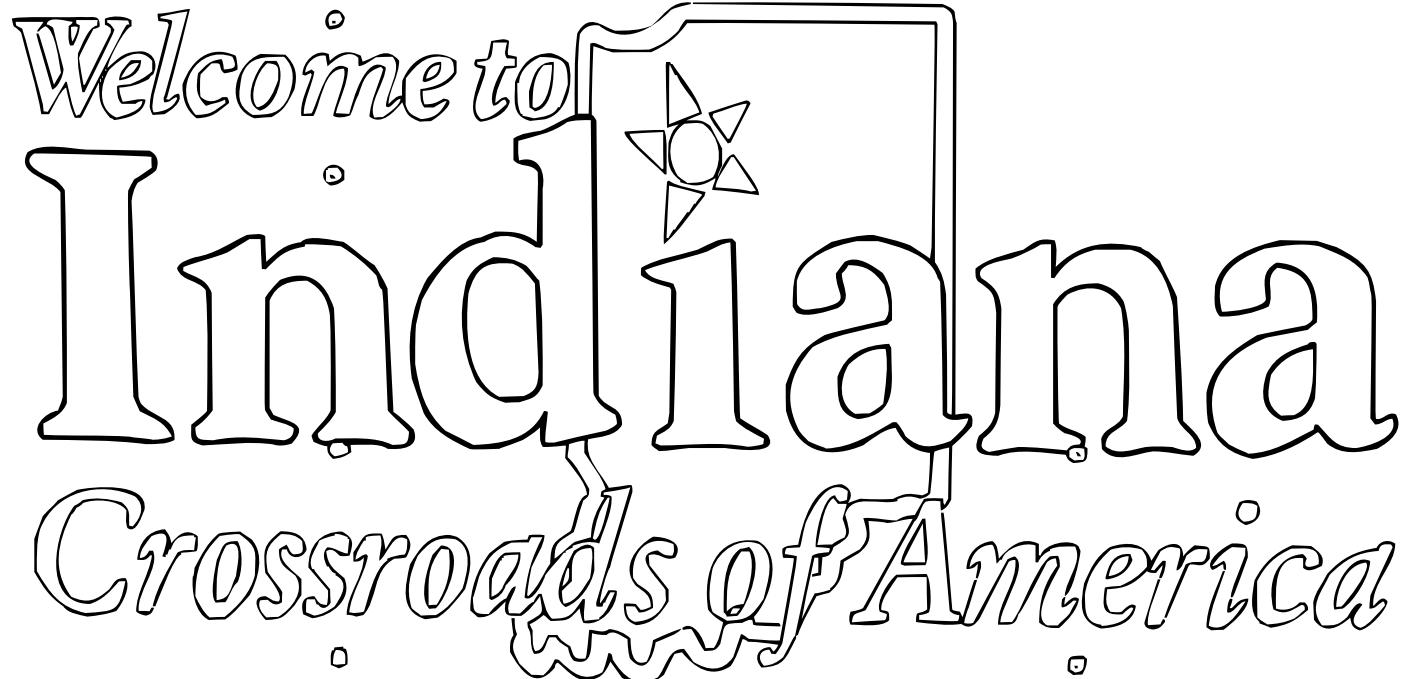
INDIANA ACTIVITY PACKET



Exclusively for members of MrNussbaum.com

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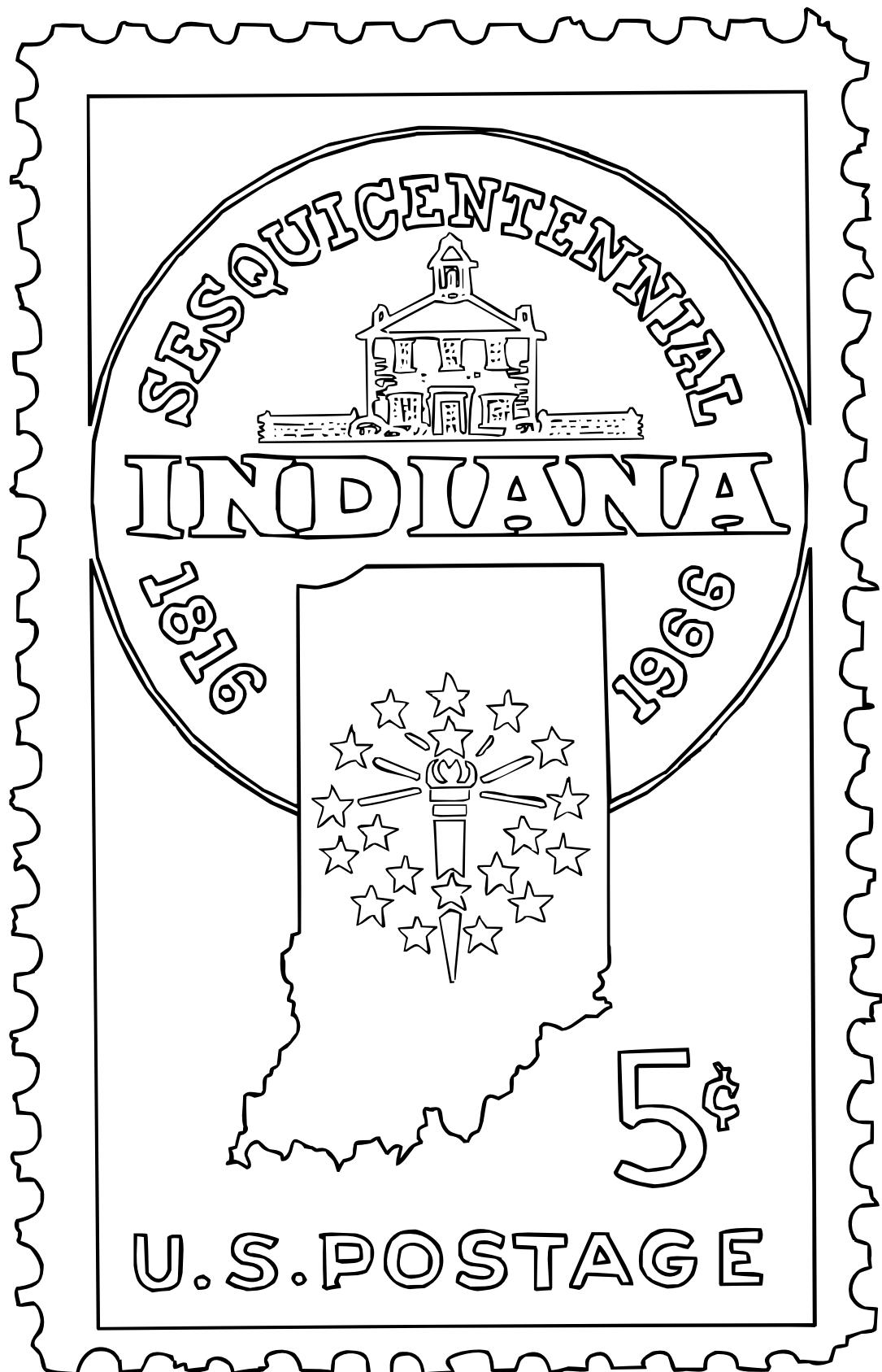
Lincoln's Boyhood Home

INDIANA

MR. NUSSBAUM

LEARNING + FUN

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Indiana stamp

5 cents

Indiana State Quarter



Market Street Catacombs

Beneath the bustling Indianapolis City Market are the catacombs of Tomlinson Hall - a complex of passageways, tunnels, and arches made of brick and limestone, originally built in 1886 beneath the hall. Tomlinson Hall was a massive building and centerpiece of the city market. It could hold over 3,500 people! The catacombs were used by workers of the City Market to transport and store goods to be sold in the market. The underground spaces allowed refrigerated goods to stay cooler than they would above ground, thus preserving them longer. Tomlinson Hall burned down in January of 1958. City workers cleared out the debris, leaving the limestone and brick structures in place. The catacombs were never utilized again and Tomlinson Hall would never be rebuilt.

The Market Street Catacombs span twenty-thousand square feet, and remain mostly intact more than one hundred years after they were built. These catacombs are one of a dozen catacomb sites in the United States. Though they are not open directly to the public, visitors can schedule appointments with tour guides. The site is becoming increasingly well-known in Indianapolis.

- 1. What was the primary use of the catacombs before they were abandoned?**
 - To hide items and goods to be sold later
 - To store and preserve food items
 - To preserve the limestone arches and tunnels
 - To showcase the history of Indianapolis
- 2. What happened after Tomlinson Hall burned down?**
 - The catacombs were cleared away
 - The city market closed down
 - The catacombs were left in place
 - Tomlinson Hall was rebuilt

3. What word could replace “intact” in the following sentence?

The Market Street Catacombs span twenty thousand square feet, and remain mostly intact more than one hundred years after they were built.

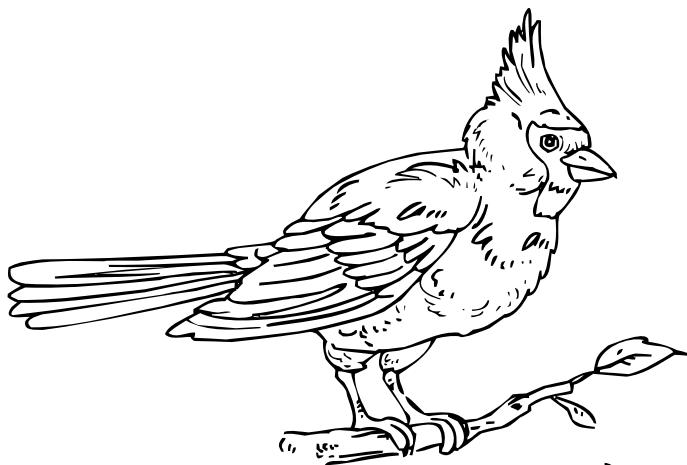
- A. Old
- B. Damaged
- C. Undamaged
- D. New

4. What question is answered in the second paragraph?

- A. How can visitors explore the catacombs?
- B. Where in the United States are other catacomb sites?
- C. What happened to Tomlinson Hall in 1886?
- D. How many people visit the catacombs?

5. Which is NOT true about Tomlinson Hall?

- A. It could hold 3,500 people
- B. It was the centerpiece of the Indianapolis City Market
- C. The site is becoming increasingly well-known within the city of Indianapolis
- D. It was rebuilt after the 1958 fire



Cardinal



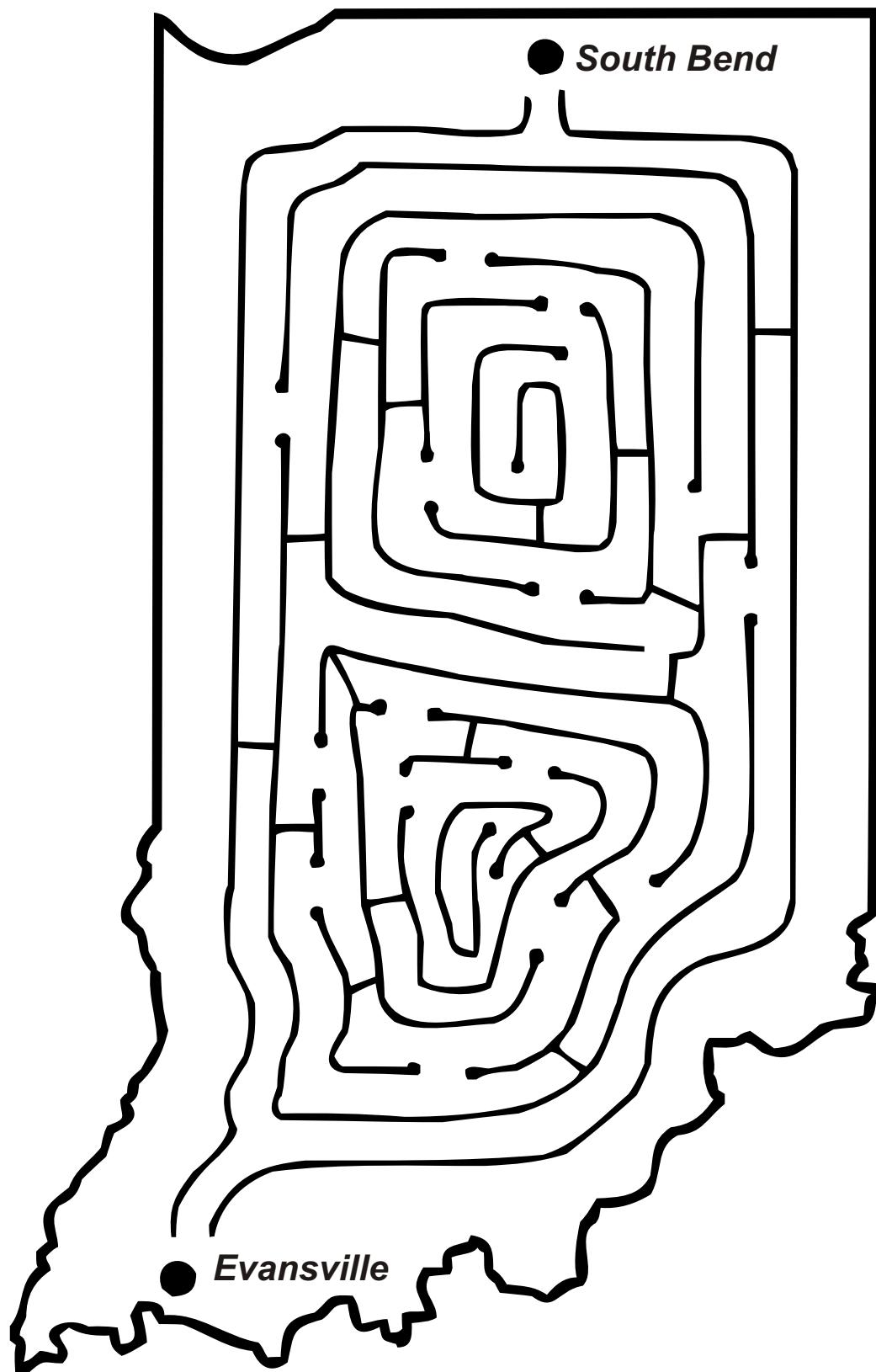
Peony



Tulip tree



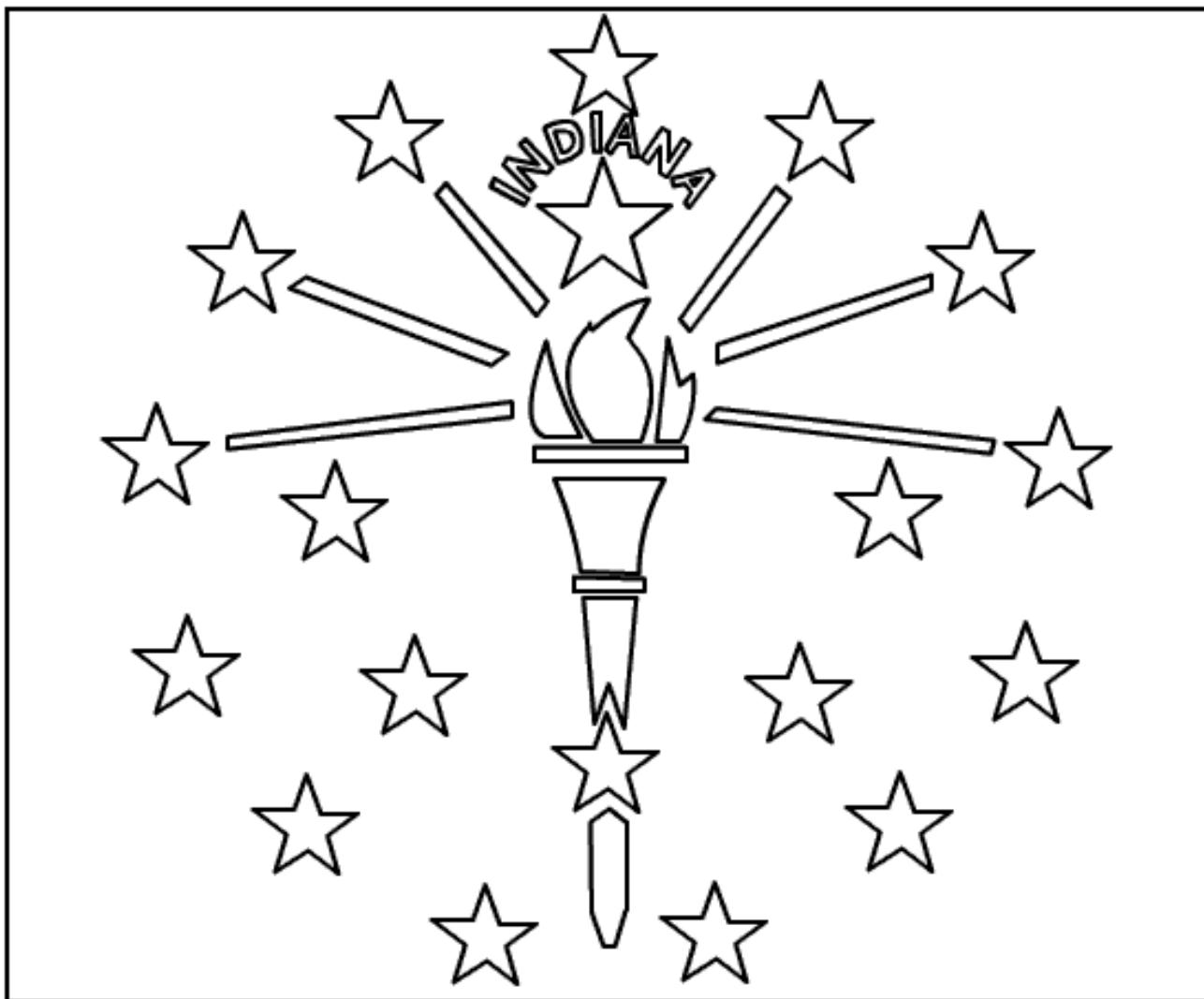
State license plate

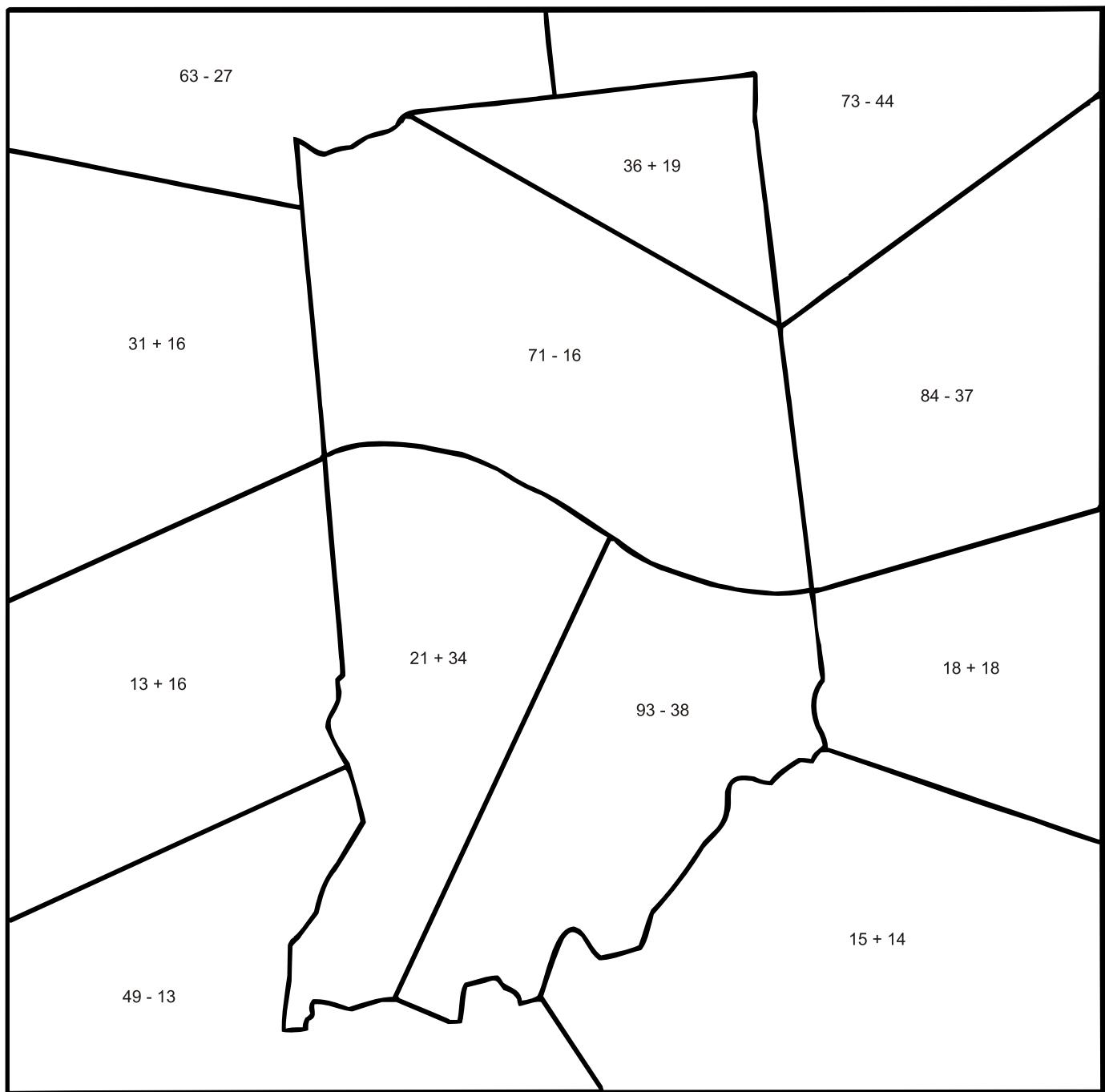


Indiana - The Hoosier State



Indiana Flag Outline



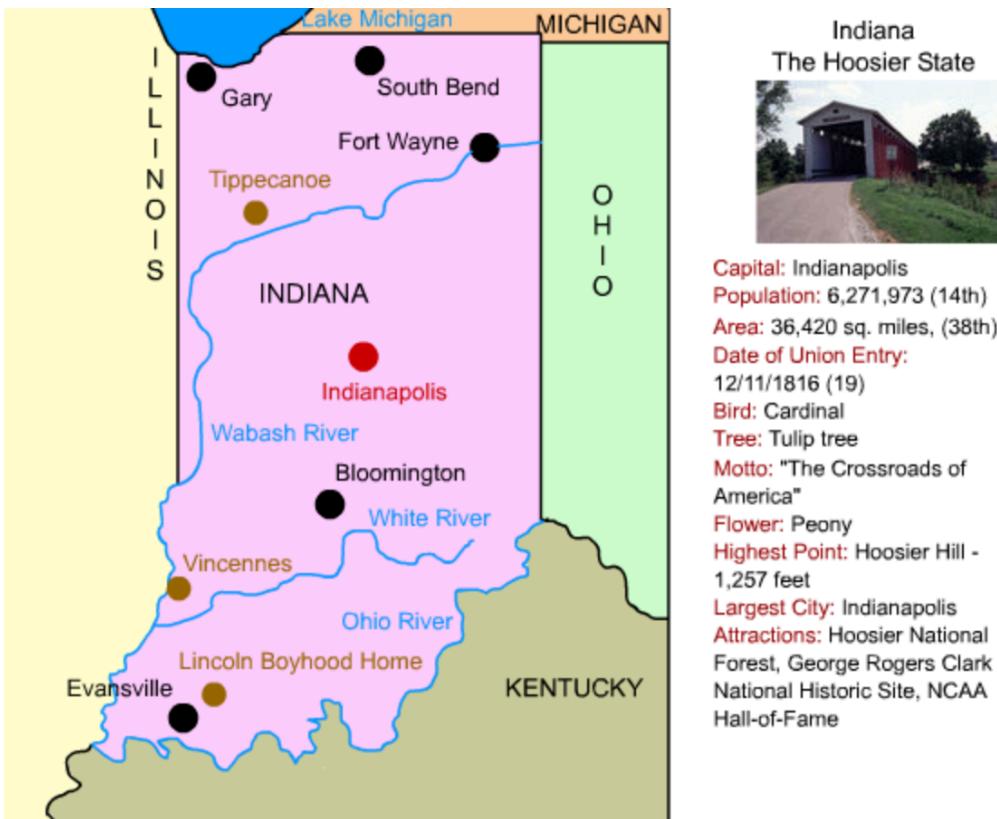


Do you know what state is pictured?

29 = Blue
36 = Red
47 = White
55 = Purple

Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____

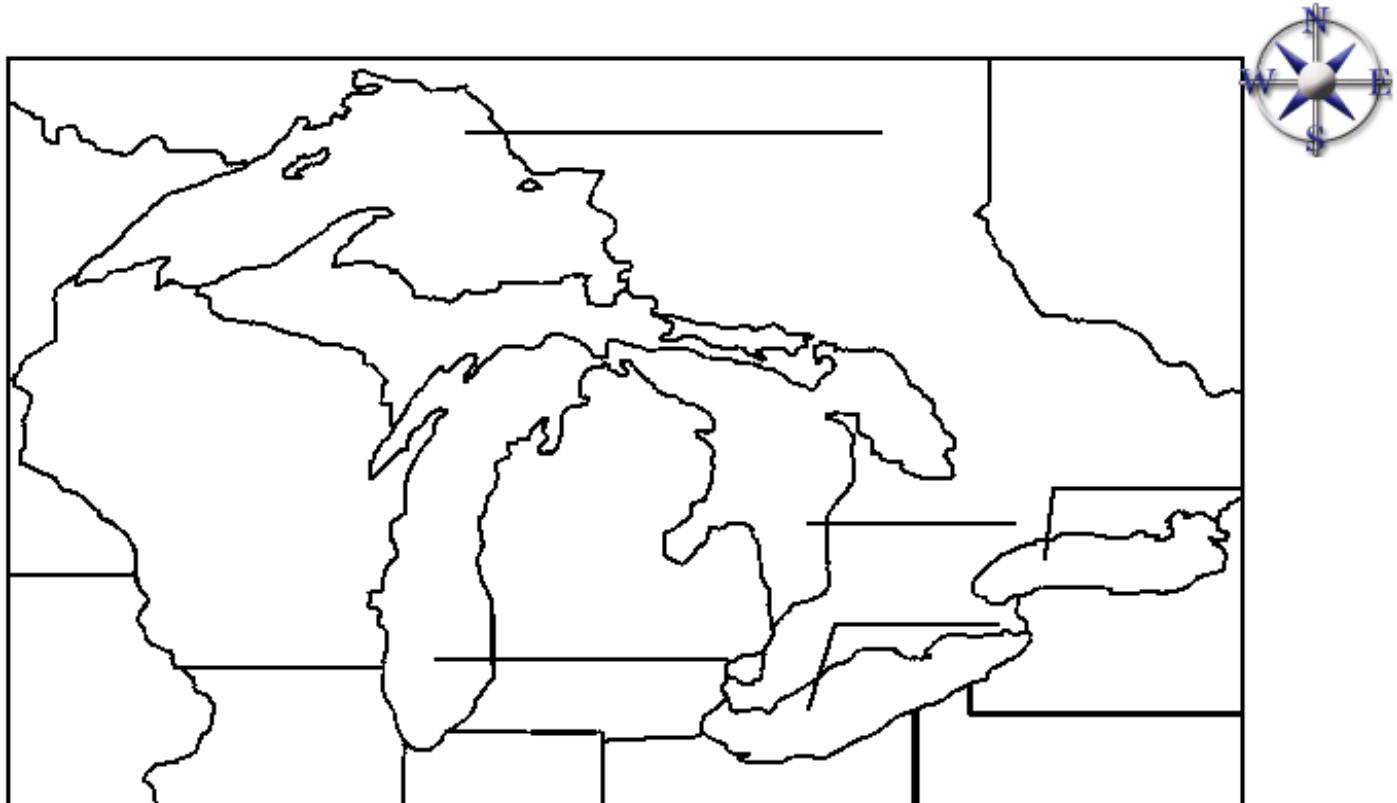


	FACT	FICTION
Ohio is EAST of Indiana		
Illinois is WEST of Indiana		
South Bend is NORTHEAST of Fort Wayne		
The Ohio River forms the SOUTHERN border of Indiana		
Indianapolis is SOUTHWEST of Bloomington		
Lake Michigan borders NORTHEASTERN Indiana		
Evansville is in SOUTHWESTERN Indiana		
The White River is NORTH of the Ohio River		

Answers:

	FACT	FICTION
Ohio is EAST of Indiana	X	
Illinois is WEST of Indiana	X	
South Bend is NORTHEAST of Fort Wayne		X
The Ohio River forms the SOUTHERN border of Indiana	X	
Indianapolis is SOUTHWEST of Bloomington		X
Lake Michigan borders NORTHEASTERN Indiana		X
Evansville is in SOUTHWESTERN Indiana	X	
The White River is NORTH of the Ohio River	X	

Great Lakes Label Map

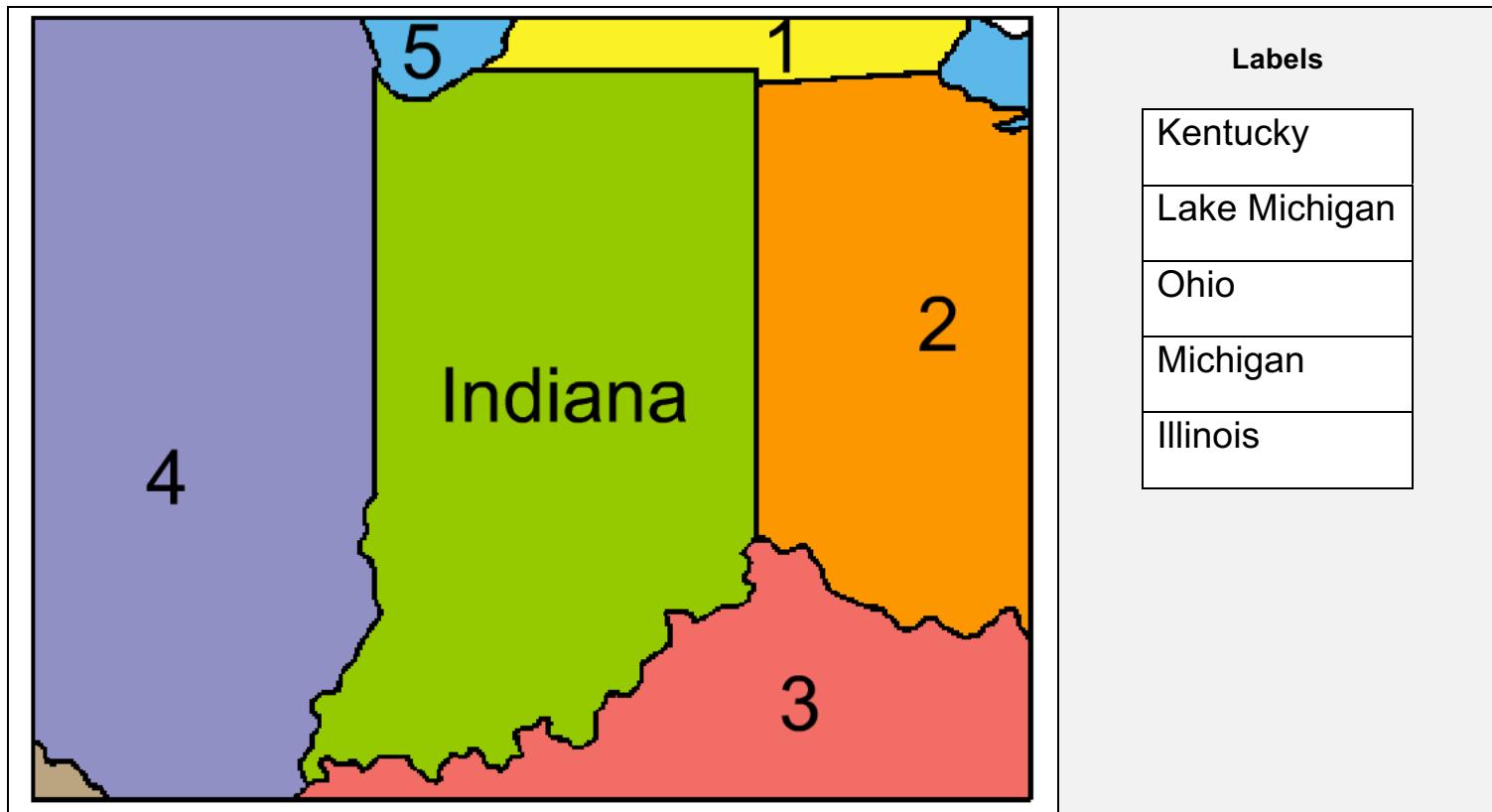




Indiana Printable Outline Map

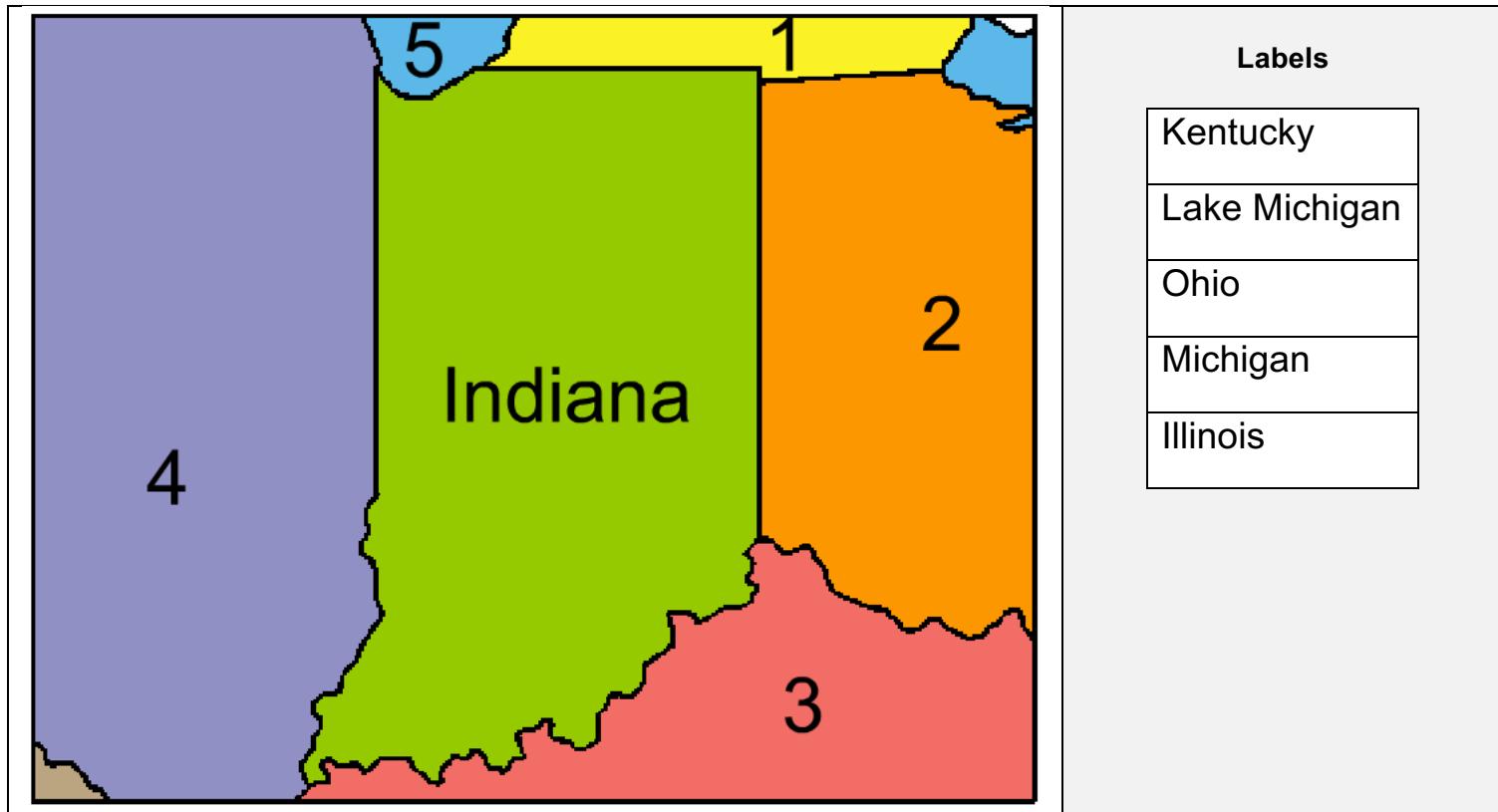


Indiana Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



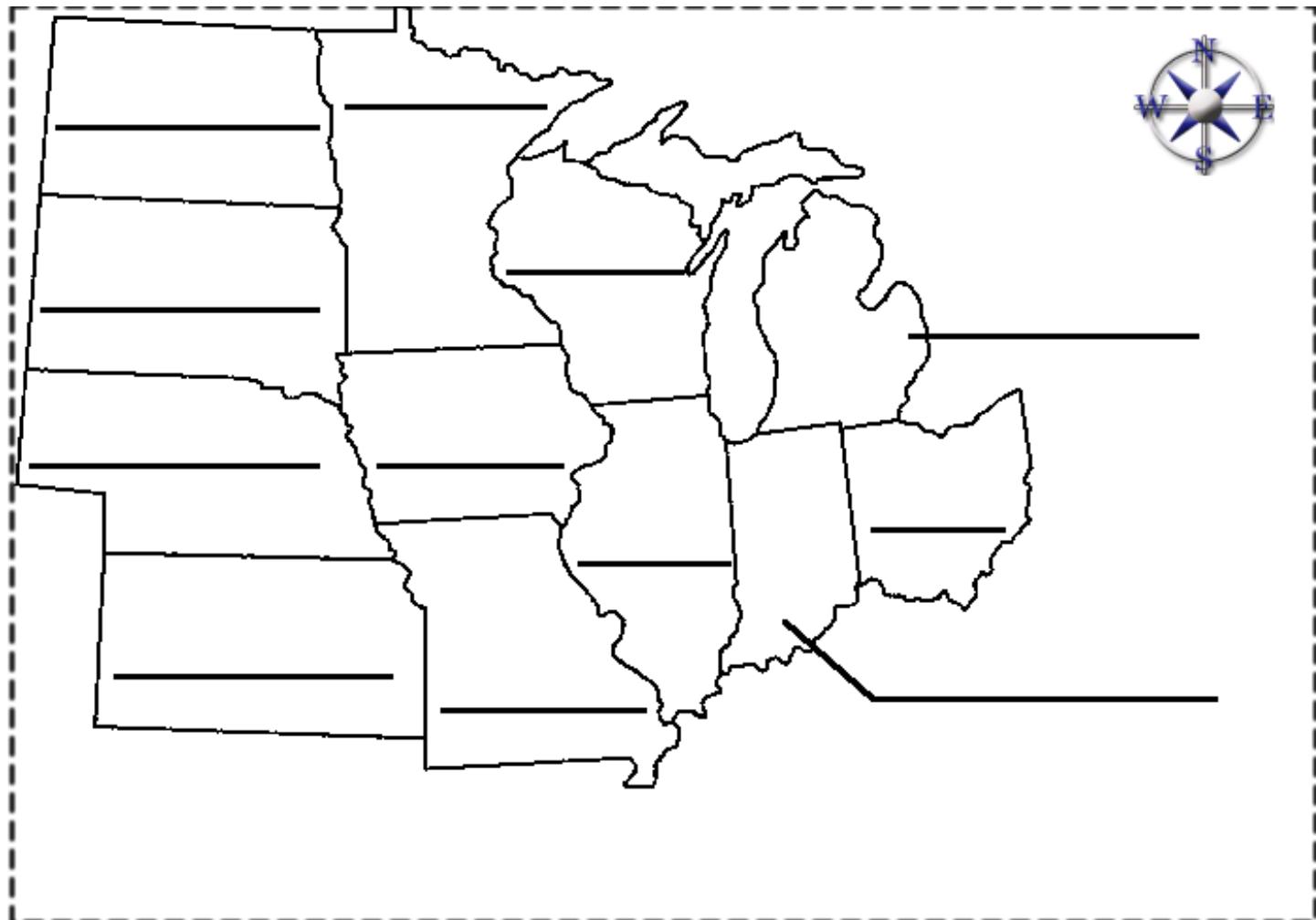
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Indiana Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



1. Michigan
2. Ohio
3. Kentucky
4. Illinois
5. Lake Michigan

Midwestern States Label Map



Great Lakes

The Great Lakes are located in the northern United States and southern Canada. Together, they are the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world and contain over 20 percent of the world's entire supply of fresh water. The largest of the lakes, Lake Superior, is the second largest freshwater lake in the world. Lake Michigan is the only of the five lakes located entirely within the United States. The Great Lakes were formed from retreating glaciers that left large basins in the land about 14,000 years ago. The basins were filled with meltwater from the glaciers, thus forming the lakes.

The Great Lakes

Lake Superior – The largest of the great lakes is nearly the size of the state of Virginia. Lake Superior is about 350 miles long. It has an average depth of about 483 feet and a maximum depth of 1,333 feet. Duluth, Minnesota, is its largest port.

Lake Michigan – Lake Michigan is the only great lake located entirely within the United States. It is about 307 miles long. It has an average depth of 283 feet and a maximum depth of 923 feet. Its major ports are Chicago, Illinois, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Lake Huron – Lake Huron is the second-largest of the Great Lakes. It is about 206 miles long and 183 miles wide. On average, it's 195 feet deep with a maximum depth of 750 feet. The lake contains more than 30,000 islands and thus, has more shoreline than any other great lake.

Lake Erie – Lake Erie is the second-smallest of the Great Lakes. It is also the shallowest and has the least amount of water of any of the lakes. Its deepest point is only 210 feet. Its major ports include Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, New York.

Lake Ontario – Lake Ontario is the smallest of the Great Lakes. It serves as the outlet of the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence Seaway, and thus, the Atlantic Ocean. Its major ports include Toronto, Ontario, and Rochester, New York

1. What do all of the Great Lakes have in common?

- A. They all have parts that are more than 500 feet deep
- B. They are all split between the United States and Canada
- C. They were all formed by retreating glaciers
- D. They all have major ports

2. Which of the following is true?

- A. Lake Erie is smaller than Lake Ontario
- B. Lake Huron is totally within the borders of the United States
- C. Lake Huron has more shoreline than any other of the Great Lakes
- D. Chicago is one of Lake Superior's major ports

3. Which of the following orders the Great Lakes from largest to smallest?

- A. Superior >> Michigan >> Huron >> Ontario >> Erie
- B. Michigan >> Superior >> Ontario >> Huron >> Erie
- C. Superior >> Huron >> Erie >> Michigan >> Ontario
- D. Superior >> Huron >> Michigan >> Erie >> Ontario

4. Which of the following best describes how the Great Lakes were formed?

- A. The Great Lakes were formed by glaciers that advanced
- B. The Great Lakes were formed by glaciers that retreated and then melted
- C. The Great Lakes were formed by glaciers that retreated and then froze again
- D. The Great Lakes were formed 14,000 years ago

5. Which of the following best describes the chart?

- A. It gives opinions about the Great Lakes
- B. It tells the history of the Great Lakes
- C. It tells a few facts about each of the Great Lakes
- D. It tells about how the Great Lakes are used today

Comparing and Contrasting Illinois and Indiana

Name: _____

Illinois

Located in the Midwestern United States, Illinois is known as the Land of Lincoln because Abraham Lincoln made the state capital, Springfield, his home for many years before he was president. Illinois became America's 21st state on December 3, 1818. It borders Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kentucky. Its northeast coast borders Lake Michigan, making it one of the Great Lake states as well. Illinois is largely grasslands and prairies. The Mississippi River forms its eastern border and the Ohio River forms its southern border. Chicago is the largest city in Illinois and the third largest city in the entire country. It is nicknamed the "Windy City" because of the harsh winds that form off of Lake Michigan and streak through the city in winter. Chicago's Sears Tower was once the tallest building in the world. With over 12.5 million people, Illinois is the nation's sixth largest state by population. Its state bird, the cardinal, is also the state bird of six other states.

Indiana

Indiana became America's 19th state on December 11, 1816. It is nicknamed the Hoosier State. The origin of the word "Hoosier" remains unknown, but today it refers to a citizen of Indiana and has been in use since as early as 1833. Indiana is located in the Midwestern United States and borders Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky. Its northwestern coast borders Lake Michigan, thus, making it one of the Great Lakes states as well. The Ohio River forms its southern border between it and Kentucky. Its land is mostly rolling hills, farms, and grasslands. The state capital and largest city is Indianapolis - home of the Indianapolis 500 - one of the most important car racing events in the world. Over 6.8 million people live in Indiana, making it the nation's 17th most populous state. Its state bird is the cardinal.

Which facts belong in each category?

Once had the world's tallest building

Home of one of the most important car races

A Great Lakes state

Borders Missouri

The cardinal is the state bird

Located in the Midwestern United States

Its capital and largest city are the same

Has more people

Borders another country

Was a state first

Illinois

Both

Indiana

Neither

Answers:

Illinois

**Once had the world's tallest building
Borders Missouri
Has more people**

Both

**A Great Lakes state
The cardinal is the state bird
Located in the Midwestern United States**

Indiana

**Home to one of the most important car races
Its capital and largest city are the same
Became a state first**

Neither

Borders another country

Comparing and Contrasting Indiana and Michigan

Name: _____

Indiana

Indiana became America's 19th state on December 11, 1816. It is nicknamed the Hoosier State. The origin of the word "Hoosier" remains unknown, but today it refers to a citizen of Indiana and has been in use since as early as 1833. Indiana is located in the Midwestern United States and borders Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky. Its northwestern coast borders Lake Michigan, thus, making it one of the Great Lakes states as well. The Ohio River forms its southern border between it and Kentucky. Its land is mostly rolling hills, farms, and grasslands. The state capital and largest city is Indianapolis - home of the Indianapolis 500 - one of the most important car racing events in the world. Over 6.8 million people live in Indiana, making it the nation's 17th most populous state. Its state bird is the cardinal.

Michigan

Michigan, nicknamed the Wolverine State, or Great Lakes State, has two parts separated by Lakes Michigan and Huron. The upper part is called the Upper Peninsula or "U.P." and the lower, and much larger mitten-shaped part, is called the Lower Peninsula. Michigan borders Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. It also borders Canada. Waters from four great lakes: Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, wash upon Michigan's shores.

Michigan became America's 26th state on January 26, 1837. Its capital is Lansing and its largest city is Detroit. Detroit, aptly nicknamed "Motor City," was once the car-producing capital of the world. It was also called "Motown" because many famous rhythm and blues singers and groups got their start in Detroit under Motown Records including: The Jackson 5, the Supremes, Marvin Gaye, and Stevie Wonder. Today, a little less than 10 million people live in Michigan, which ranks its tenth among states.

Which facts belong in each category?

Has more people

The state is split into two peninsulas

Residents are called Hoosiers

Borders Minnesota

Borders more than one Great Lake

Its largest city was once the car-producing capital of the world

Its capital and largest city are the same

Borders Lake Michigan

Borders another country

Was a state first

Indiana

Both

Michigan

Neither

Answers:

Indiana

Residents are called Hoosiers
Its capital and largest city are the same
Was a state first

Both

Borders Lake Michigan

Michigan

Has more people
The state is split into two peninsulas
Borders another country
Its largest city was once the car-producing capital of the world
Borders another country

Neither

Borders Minnesota

Comparing and Contrasting Kentucky and Indiana

Name: _____

Kentucky

Kansas, nicknamed the Bluegrass State, is located in the Southeastern United States. It borders seven states: West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, and Virginia. Its western border is formed by the Mississippi River and its northern border is formed by the Ohio River. Kentucky became America's 15th state on June 1, 1792. It was one of the first states to become part of America after the Revolutionary War. Its capital is Frankfort and its largest city is Louisville, home of the Louisville Slugger factory, the world's largest producer of wooden baseball bats. It is also the site of Churchill Downs - the setting for the Kentucky Derby - the world's most important horse race. Today, about four and half million people live in Kentucky. Its state bird is the cardinal.

Indiana

Indiana became America's 19th state on December 11, 1816. It is nicknamed the Hoosier State. The origin of the word "Hoosier" remains unknown, but today it refers to a citizen of Indiana and has been in use since as early as 1833. Indiana is located in the Midwestern United States and borders Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky. Its northwestern coast borders Lake Michigan, thus, making it one of the Great Lakes states as well. The Ohio River forms its southern border between it and Kentucky. Its land is mostly rolling hills, farms, and grasslands. The state capital and largest city is Indianapolis - home of the Indianapolis 500 - one of the most important car racing events in the world. Over 6.8 million people live in Indiana, making it the nation's 17th most populous state. Its state bird is the cardinal.

Which facts belong in each category?

Located in the Southeastern United States

The capital and largest city are different

State bird is the cardinal

Became a state first

Has more people

Borders another country

At least one of its borders is formed by the Ohio River

Borders more states

Is one of the Great Lake States

Is nicknamed the Bluegrass State.

Kentucky

Both

Indiana

Neither

Answers:

Kentucky

Located in the Southeastern United States
The capital and largest city are different
Became a state first
Borders more states
Is nicknamed the Bluegrass State

Both

State bird is the cardinal
At least one of its borders is formed by the Ohio River

Indiana

Has more people
Is one of the Great Lakes states

Neither

Borders another country

LINCOLN'S CHILDHOOD Reading Comprehension

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky, to Thomas and Nancy Lincoln in their one-room log cabin on their farm known as Sinking Spring (near modern-day Hodgenville, Kentucky). Although Thomas lacked formal education, he was an excellent farmer and carpenter and oftentimes served as a member of the jury. Thomas and Nancy joined a small Baptist church in the area that had broken away from the larger church over the issue of slavery.

When Abe was two, the family moved to nearby Knob Creek Farm, where Abe's first memories of his childhood were formed. Because of difficulties his father had with the title to the farm, Thomas Lincoln moved his family to Pigeon Creek, Indiana, in 1816, where the seven-year-old Abraham helped him build a log cabin in the woods. Two years later, Nancy died of "milk sickness." Milk sickness is a rare disease caused by drinking the milk or consuming the meat of a cow that had fed on poisonous roots. In 1819, however, Thomas married Sarah Bush Johnston, whom Abraham would call "Mother." Sarah was a kind and warm woman who brought her three children, Matilda, Elizabeth, and John, to the Lincoln homestead to live with Abraham and his sister.

From an early age, Sarah recognized Abraham's quick wit and intellect and encouraged him to read. Abraham became an avid reader, gobbling up any book he could get his hands on from neighbors, clergymen, and traveling teachers. Abraham attended school on an inconsistent basis. At times, traveling teachers may have taught at a nearby rudimentary schoolhouse, and at other times Abraham walked several miles to the nearest school. Lincoln himself admitted that the total amount of schooling he received in his childhood was no more than twelve months; nevertheless, he became an excellent reader, learned to write, measure, and make division and multiplication calculations. Abraham took his studies very seriously. Without paper in the house to practice his writing and math, he often did arithmetic on the back of a wooden spoon using charcoal as a makeshift pencil. Lincoln described where he grew up and the opportunities for education in the following quote:

"It was," he once wrote, "a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin', and cipherin'" to the Rule of Three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard."

Abe's growing desire to attend school conflicted with his father's demands on him, which often made him appear lazy to his neighbors. His father often rented him out to perform manual labor tasks such as shucking corn, hoeing, gathering, and plowing. During the early 1800s, Abe's father was entitled to all of the money earned as a result of his son's labor. Abe's considerable strength was evident with his unusual skill and power with an axe. Abe was said to be able to chop more wood and split more rails than anyone around. Far larger and stronger than the other boys in the region, Abe could outrun and outwrestle all of them. Unlike most boys of his time, however, Abe avoided hunting because he took no pleasure in killing animals.

Although Abe gained a reputation as a prankster and for his storytelling abilities, he also gained a reputation for honesty. When he was nineteen years old, he was hired to co-steer a flatboat down the Mississippi River to unload produce to be sold at the plantations in the South and to return with the money earned. For these services, Abe was paid eight dollars a month. More importantly, these forays into the South opened Abe's eyes to the world beyond the Indiana frontier and likely began to shape his views toward the horrors of slavery as he witnessed the auctions and treatment of slaves firsthand.

1.) What did Abraham's father do for a living?

- a.) He was a farmer.
- b.) He was a teacher.
- c.) He was a doctor.
- d.) He was a judge.

2.) Why did the Lincoln family decide to join a new church?

- a.) The passage doesn't say.
- b.) Over the issue of slavery.
- c.) They became more religious.
- d.) They wanted to be in a smaller church.

3.) Where did Abraham live when he was 7?

- a.) Indiana
- b.) Sinking Spring Farm
- c.) Kentucky
- d.) Illinois

4.) What word or phrase would NOT describe Sarah Bush Johnston?

- a.) dishonest
- b.) kind
- c.) nurturing
- d.) caring

5.) How long did Abraham Lincoln go to school for?

- a.) Never
- b.) His whole life
- c.) About one year
- d.) Two years

6.) What did Abraham Lincoln use to write his arithmetic?

- a.) wooden spoon
- b.) his arm
- c.) pencil
- d.) Charcoal

7.) What do you think "cipherin" is closest to in the following quote:

"It was," he once wrote, "a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', writin', and cipherin'" to the Rule of Three. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard."

- a.) writing
- b.) reading
- c.) math
- d.) planning

8.) Which of the following was Abe NOT rented out by his father to do?

- a.) gathering
- b.) hoeing
- c.) plowing
- d.) shoveling

9.) Which of the following was NOT true about Abraham Lincoln?

- a.) He was the strongest and fastest boy around.
- b.) He gained a reputation for dishonesty.
- c.) He was a prankster.
- d.) He sometimes appeared lazy to others.

10.) Why did Abraham Lincoln refrain from hunting?

- a.) His family didn't need him to hunt.
- b.) His family didn't own a gun.
- c.) He was a terrible shot.
- d.) He didn't like killing animals.

Battle of Vincennes Reading Comprehension

Name _____

A British Fort Far from the Center of Fighting

Fort Vincennes was a British fort located on what now is the border of Indiana and Illinois, along the Wabash River. At the time, it was in what was called the Northwest Territory, far from most of the fighting in the Revolutionary War. The English had initially built in during the French and Indian War. The fort was square in shape and defended on several sides by blockhouses: towers made of thick timbers and musket-proof, equipped with a cannon. In early 1779, a new lieutenant governor named Henry Hamilton came to the region. Hamilton decided to reinforce the fort with new defenses, making it even more impenetrable.

George Rogers Clark and the Miserable March to Vincennes

The Americans knew they needed to strike the fort before the reinforcements were completed and the site became even harder to conquer. The man chosen for the job was Lieutenant Colonel George Rogers Clark, who was stationed 180 miles west of Fort Vincennes in Kaskaskia. Clark left Kaskaskia on February 6, 1779, with 172 American and French soldiers. The trip to Vincennes was very challenging during the winter, as the wet conditions forced the soldiers to wade through cold standing water and drained much of their food. The group reached the town of Vincennes on February 23. Many of the townspeople were American sympathizers who kept the invasion quiet so that Clark and his men could take the British by surprise.

Surprise Attack

The day of the attack, Hamilton didn't realize that the Americans had arrived until he heard them firing on the fort. Clark had organized a barricade facing the fort, keeping the British in. Clark's strategy proved effective, and the morning of February 24, he demanded that the British surrender. Hamilton refused, but agreed to meet Clark and discuss terms, knowing that he was in a bad spot. The morning of February 25, the British surrendered Fort Vincennes, and the Americans renamed it Fort Patrick Henry.

Legacy of the Battle

The Battle of Vincennes was an American victory, but is also infamous for another encounter that occurred at the same time. During the fight, a war party of native Americans and French-Canadians entered Vincennes, ignorant to the presence of American soldiers. In the fight that followed, Clark captured some of the group; while he let the French-Canadians go, he brutally killed the Native Americans and threw their bodies in the river as revenge for native raids in the frontier area. Clark never denied or apologized for his cruel actions in Vincennes.

1. Why did the Americans decide to attack Fort Vincennes?

- a. Because it was the British's weakest link.
- b. They wanted to strike before renovations made the fort even stronger.
- c. George Rogers Clark was eager to prove himself in battle at Vincennes.
- d. They thought that the new lieutenant governor was untested and could be defeated.

2. Which statement about the town of Vincennes is true?

- a. It was fairly warm in the winter months.
- b. It was the site of an American victory and human cruelty.
- c. Its tall blockhouses kept its fort from being conquered and invaded.
- d. Its name was changed to the town of Patrick Henry.

3. Which statement about George Rogers Clark is true?

- a. He was located over 200 miles from Vincennes.
- b. He did not initially want to fight in the Battle of Vincennes.
- c. He killed Native Americans at Vincennes.
- d. His poor leadership lost the fight at Vincennes.

4. Which event happened first?

- a. Clark leaves Kaskaskia with 172 men.
- b. Hamilton surrenders at Vincennes.
- c. Hamilton begins renovating Fort Vincennes.
- d. The townspeople of Vincennes keep the invasion quiet.

5. Which of the following is not an advantage provided by the blockhouses?

- a. They were gun-proof.
- b. They had cannons to fend off invaders.
- c. They were made of strong metal.
- d. They were tall towers providing the advantage of height.

6. Why didn't Hamilton see the attack coming until he heard the Americans firing on Fort Vincennes?

- a. Because he was an unfit commander and was not paying attention.
- b. Because Clark invaded under the cover of night.
- c. Because he was busy renovating Fort Vincennes.
- d. Because the Vincennes townspeople kept the Americans' secret.

7. Which statement about Fort Vincennes is true?

- a. It was far away from most of the military action of the war.
- b. It was renamed for Colonel George Rogers Clark.
- c. It was taken over by the French-Canadians after the battle.
- d. It was never altered from its original form.

Answers:

1. B

2. B

3. C

4. C

5. C

6. D

7. A