

 Indiana Senate Democrats



INDIANA

The Kids Guide to the General Assembly



PRODUCED BY:
INDIANA SENATE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS
STATEHOUSE, ROOM 401

200 WEST WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204
WWW.SENATEDEMOCRATS.IN.GOV | 1-800-382-9467

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Welcome!



This guide will help you learn a little more about how government works in Indiana in addition to some fun facts that will impress all your friends! Good luck and have fun!



Since you might not want to take another quiz, we asked a few State Senators to answer these questions about the Indiana General Assembly!



What is representative democracy?

- A. your favorite boardgame
- B. a system of government**
- C. a new movie

.....

Representative democracy is the system of government in which power is held by the people and exercised indirectly through elected representatives.

Both the United States of America and the state of Indiana are representative democracies.

A legislator is

a person who makes laws.

.....

Legislators are lawmakers who work in a group called the **legislature**. The Indiana legislature is known as **The General Assembly**. This is the branch of government that makes new laws and changes old ones. It is made up of 150 members directly elected by citizens of Indiana. These men and women represent the views and concerns of the people in their area of the state.

The Indiana General Assembly is divided into two houses called

the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The **Senate** and the **House of Representatives** are the two bodies called “houses” that make up the Indiana General Assembly. Legislators in the Senate are called **Senators** and legislators in the House of Representatives are called **Representatives**. Indiana has **50 Senators** and **100 Representatives**.

TRUE

or

FALSE:

Our state legislature makes laws only for the state of Indiana.

Indiana’s state legislature makes laws only for Indiana, just as Georgia’s legislature makes laws only for its state. The United States Congress meets in our nation’s capital, Washington, D.C., and creates laws for all fifty states.

TRUE or FALSE:

Anyone can be a state legislator.

A State Senator must be at least 25 years old. A State Representative must be at least 21 years old. Each must have lived in Indiana for at least two years and in their legislative district for at least one year.

What are the responsibilities of Indiana citizens?

- A. exercising their right to vote
- B. helping build strong communities
- C. sharing their ideas
- D. educating themselves about government
- E. all of the above**

The Indiana General Assembly

The Indiana General Assembly is housed inside the Indiana Statehouse in Indiana's capital city, Indianapolis. The Indiana Statehouse was built in 1888. One hundred years later, in 1988, the Statehouse was extensively renovated. The building features a stained glass dome, marble floors and steps, granite columns, an ornate balcony, and period wall and ceiling designs.



*The Indiana Statehouse
in Downtown Indianapolis, Indiana*

The Senate and the House of Representatives are the two bodies called "houses" that make up the Indiana General Assembly. Legislators in the Senate are called Senators and legislators in the House of Representatives are called Representatives. Indiana has 50 Senators and 100 Representatives.

A government that consists of two houses is called "bicameral." Some legislatures have only one lawmaking unit. These are called "unicameral." The members of the two houses are also divided into political parties. Represented in the Indiana General Assembly are the Democrat and Republican parties. The group having the largest number of members is called the "majority party." The other group is the "minority party."

Indiana is comprised of 50 Senate districts and 100 House districts. The residents of each district elect their respective legislators. Senate districts have a population of approximately 110,000 people while House districts have approximately a 60,000 person population. New boundary lines for the districts are drawn every ten years after an official count, or census, has been taken of the people and where they live. The shapes of the districts may be changed to reflect changes in population. Urban districts are usually small because many people live in a small area. Suburban and rural legislative districts may be very large, which shows that residents live farther apart.

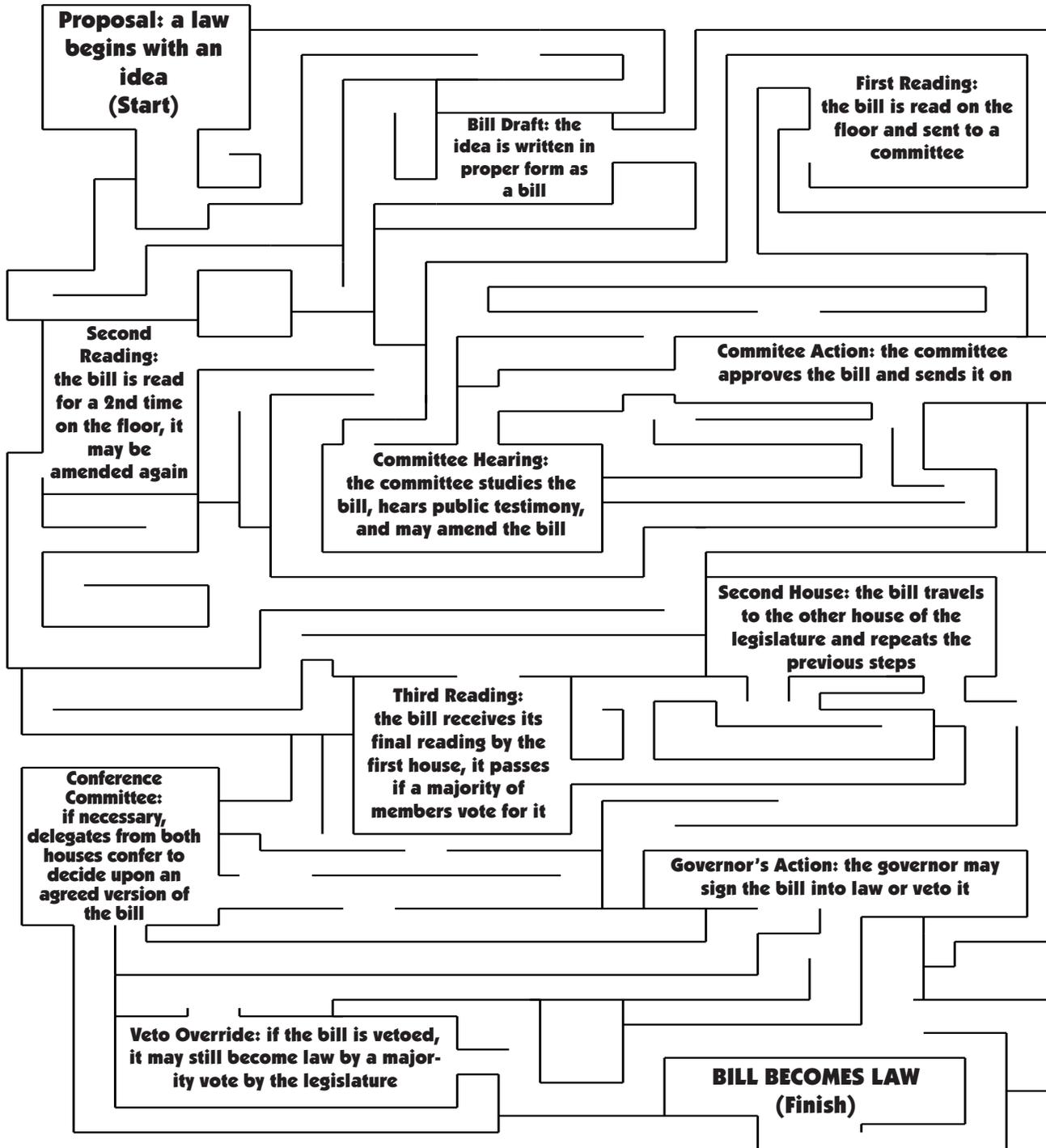


**Did you
know**

The Indiana General Assembly is a part-time legislature, which means that it is only in session for a portion of the year. During even numbered years, the legislative session begins in early January and must end by March 15th. In odd numbered years when a state budget is crafted, session does not end until April 29th.

How a Bill becomes a Law

Find your way through the maze and discover how a bill becomes a law in Indiana.



Key Words



Bill: A draft of a proposed law.

Amendment: A proposal to change the original terms of a bill.

Committee: A group of legislators appointed by the presiding officer to consider an issue, question, or bill.

Veto: Return by the Governor to the legislature of a bill without his or her signature; the veto message from the Governor usually explains why he or she thinks the bill should not become a law.

General Assembly Word Search

Y L X S U C U A C C Z P N Y A S P H
B U D G E T U T F I F P M G E V U E
B I L L L S E N A T E S O K W R F A
B M A U T H O R E E U P R K R I B R
A K C I V N O I T U L O S E R F L I
G T Y S N G N W L V P U J G A V H N
Y R E P U B L I C A N W L M Y V E G
S S N Y F H O U S E D C E M R T I W
H R X T U X Y A X K V N G R E J G A
L O D D Y L B Y R M D R I C F P Y X
M S P H D E M O C R A T S B E C B Q
J N C O M M I T T E E W L X R V B A
K O V V H W X D I B O A A X E O O S
H P G N O I S S E S M L T R N T L L
C S P G O T E V K K Q O U L D E V S
B X B Z T V H Y X A M K R P U J W A
R K H L A Q U O R U M D E E M X V T
N A K S G C O N S T I T U E N T B P

WORDS TO FIND:

AMEND
AUTHOR
BILL
BUDGET
CAUCUS
COMMITTEE
CONSTITUENT
DEMOCRAT
HEARING
HOUSE
LAW

LEGISLATURE
LOBBY
QUORUM
REFERENDUM
REPUBLICAN
RESOLUTION
SENATE
SESSION
SPONSOR
VETO
VOTE

About Our Government

Fill in as many of the blank spaces below as you can. The number of spaces tells you how many letters are in the word. If you get stuck, you can use at the key at the bottom of the page.

Indiana's _____ establishes the State's government and

our laws. Our government has _____ main branches. They are the

L _____, the E _____, and the J _____ branches.

The _____ makes the laws for Indiana, based on the requirements and limits of the constitution. There are two groups, or

houses, in the legislature - the _____ and the _____ of

_____.

The executive branch of government carries out the _____ made by the legislature. At the head of this branch is the _____.

The judicial branch of government is made up of the _____. This system of courts and _____ considers the facts in trials, interprets the laws, settles disputes between citizens, and imposes penalties on people who break the law.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

THE RIGHT TO VOTE!

Many people today think **voting** is the most important right Americans have. There are many places in the world where people do not have the right to vote. By voting, people can make sure that their opinion is shared with community leaders. If you are a citizen of the United States and eighteen or older, you have the right to vote in local, state and national elections.

Each Indiana citizen votes to elect one State Senator and one House Representative from his or her district to the Indiana General Assembly.

State Representatives are elected to two year terms and up for election every two years. State Senators are elected to four year terms. These terms are staggered in such a way that half of the 50 seats are up for election every two years.

Key Words



Vote: A formal expression of opinion or choice, either positive or negative, made by an individual or body of individuals.

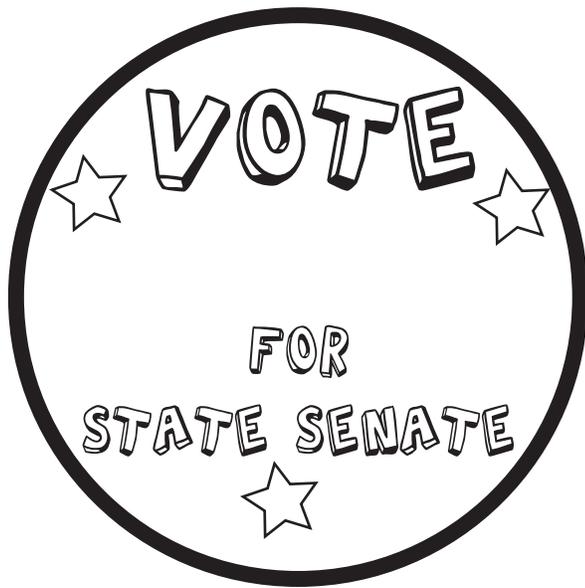
Election: The selection of a person or persons for public office by vote.

Congress: Main legislative body of the United States of America that makes laws for the entire Nation.

Suffrage: The right of voting.

Campaign: A series of planned actions for getting someone elected.

MAKE YOUR OWN CAMPAIGN BUTTON!



Write to your Legislator

Public input is a vital part of the legislative process. Indiana Senators and Representatives are elected to represent you, the people of their districts. It is your responsibility to contact your legislators on issues that are important to you. Below is a sample letter that may be used by someone who wants to share his or her opinion with legislators.

200 Main Street ← { Include your address here. }
Anytown, IN 46222

May 5th, 2012

Dear Senator _____:

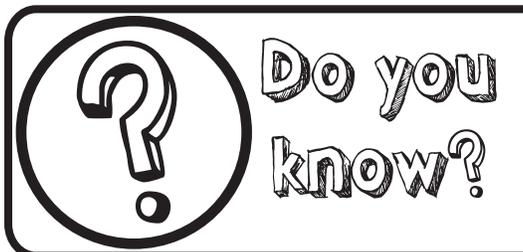
Hello! My name is _____. I am _____ years old and in the _____ grade. I am writing to you because I am concerned about free textbooks. I think that parents should not have to pay for their children's books for school. We are supposed to get a free education, and education includes books. Paying for books is difficult for some parents.

Please support any bills that provide us with free textbooks.

Sincerely,

Jill Smith ← {Sign your name here and make sure it's legible}

{ Put the issue you want to talk about here and explain how you feel about it. }



Who is your State Senator?

Who is your State Representative?

Try writing your own letter

Use the note paper below to practice writing a letter to your Senator or Representative. When you're happy with your letter, write or type it on your own paper.



Send your finished letter by mail to your legislator addressed with his or her name to this address:

200 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204



You may also call your legislators.

To call the Indiana Senate dial: 1-800-382-9467

To call the Indiana House of Representatives dial: 1-800-382-9700

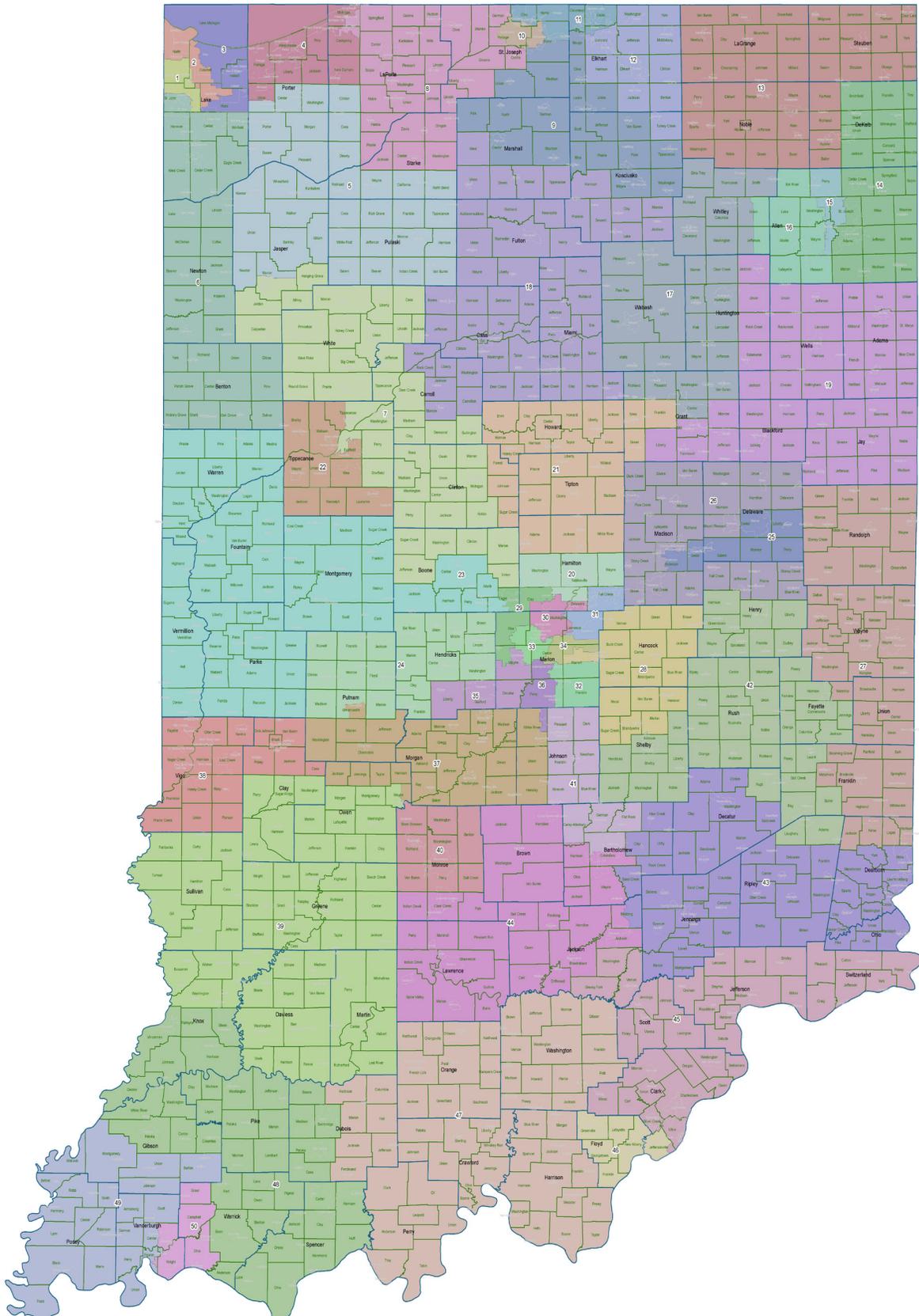


You can also e-mail your legislators.

Send e-mail to your Senator at s[[district number](#)][@iga.in.gov](#)
(example s1[@iga.in.gov](#)).

Send e-mail to your Representative at h[[district number](#)][@iga.in.gov](#)
(example h1[@iga.in.gov](#)).

Senate Districts



Find your Senate district on the Indiana map!

Indiana State Senators

118th Indiana General Assembly

(By District)

1	Frank Mrvan Jr., Democrat	26	Doug Eckerty, Republican
2	Lonnie M. Randolph, Democrat	27	Allen E. Paul, Republican
3	Earline S. Rogers, Democrat	28	Michael Crider, Republican
4	Karen Tallian, Democrat	29	Michael Delph, Republican
5	Ed Charbonneau, Republican	30	Scott Schneider, Republican
6	Sue Landske, Republican	31	James W. Merritt, Jr., Republican
7	Brandt Hershman, Republican	32	Patricia L. Miller, Republican
8	Jim Arnold, Democrat	33	Greg Taylor, Democrat
9	Ryan Mishler, Republican	34	Jean D. Breaux, Democrat
10	John Broden, Democrat	35	Michael Young, Republican
11	Joseph C. Zakas, Republican	36	Brent Waltz, Republican
12	Carlin Yoder, Republican	37	Rodric Bray, Republican
13	Susan C. Glick, Republican	38	Timothy D. Skinner, Democrat
14	Dennis K. Kruse, Republican	39	John M. Waterman, Republican
15	Thomas J. Wyss, Republican	40	Mark Stoops, Democrat
16	David C. Long, Republican	41	Greg Walker, Republican
17	Jim Banks, Republican	42	Jean Leising, Republican
18	Randy Head, Republican	43	Johnny Nugent, Republican
19	Travis Holdman, Republican	44	Brent Steele, Republican
20	Luke Kenley, Republican	45	Jim Smith, Republican
21	Jim Buck, Republican	46	Ron Grooms, Republican
22	Ronnie J. Alting, Republican	47	Richard D. Young, Jr., Democrat
23	Phil Boots, Republican	48	Lindel O. Hume, Democrat
24	Peter Miller, Republican	49	Jim Tomes, Republican
25	Timothy S. Lanane, Democrat	50	Vaneta Becker, Republican



Find your senator and circle his or her name!

Indiana State Representatives

118th Indiana General Assembly

(By District)

1	Linda Lawson, Democrat	51	Dennis Zent, Republican
2	Earl L. Harris, Democrat	52	Ben Smaltz, Republican
3	Charlie Brown, Democrat	53	Bob Cherry, Republican
4	Edmond Soliday, Republican	54	Thomas E. Saunders, Republican
5	Dale DeVon, Republican	55	Cindy Ziemke, Republican
6	B. Patrick Bauer, Democrat	56	Phil Pflum, Democrat
7	David Niezgodski, Democrat	57	Sean Eberhart, Republican
8	Ryan Dvorak, Democrat	58	Woody Burton, Republican
9	Scott Pelath, Democrat	59	Milo Smith, Republican
10	Chuck Moseley, Democrat	60	Peggy Mayfield, Republican
11	Rick Niemeyer, Republican	61	Matt Pierce, Democrat
12	Mara Candriaria Reardon, Democrat	62	Matt Ubelhor, Republican
13	Sharon Negele, Republican	63	Mark Messmer, Republican
14	Vernon G. Smith, Democrat	64	Thomas Washburne, Democrat
15	Harold Slager, Republican	65	Eric Allan Koch, Republican
16	Douglas L. Gutwein, Republican	66	Terry Goodin, Democrat
17	Timothy Harman, Republican	67	Randy Frye, Republican
18	David A. Wolkins, Republican	68	Jud McMillin, Republican
19	Shelli VanDenburgh, Democrat	69	Jim Lucas, Republican
20	Tom Dermody, Republican	70	Rhonda Rhoads, Republican
21	Tim Wesco, Republican	71	Steve Stemler, Democrat
22	Rebecca Kubacki, Republican	72	Edward Clere, Republican
23	William C. Friend, Republican	73	Steve Davisson, Republican
24	Steven Braun, Republican	74	Lloyd Arnold, Republican
25	Don Lehe, Republican	75	Ron Bacon, Republican
26	Randolph Truitt, Republican	76	Wendy McNamara, Republican
27	Sheila J. Klinker, Democrat	77	Gail Riecken, Democrat
28	Jeff Thompson, Republican	78	Suzanne Crouch, Republican
29	Kathy K. Richardson, Republican	79	Matthew Lehman, Republican
30	Mike Karickhoff, Republican	80	Phil GiaQuinta, Democrat
31	Kevin Mahan, Republican	81	Martin Carbaugh, Republican
32	P. Eric Turner, Republican	82	David Ober, Republican
33	Bill Davis, Republican	83	Kathy Heuer, Republican
34	Sue Errington, Democrat	84	Robert Morris, Republican
35	L. Jack Lutz, Republican	85	Phyllis J. Pond, Republican
36	Terri Austin, Democrat	86	Edward DeLaney, Democrat
37	Todd Michael Huston, Republican	87	Christina Hale, Democrat
38	Heath VanNatter, Republican	88	Brian C. Bosma, Republican
39	Gerald R. Torr, Republican	89	Cindy Kirchhofer, Republican
40	Gregory E. Steuerwald, Republican	90	Mike Speedy, Republican
41	Timothy N. Brown, Republican	91	Robert W. Behning, Republican
42	Alan Morrison, Republican	92	Karlee Macer, Democrat
43	Clyde Kersey, Democrat	93	David N. Frizzell, Republican
44	Jim Baird, Republican	94	Cherrish Pryor, Democrat
45	Kreg Battles, Republican	95	John Bartlett, Democrat
46	Bob Heaton, Republican	96	Gregory W. Porter, Democrat
47	John Price, Republican	97	Justin Moed, Democrat
48	Tim Neese, Republican	98	Robin Shackelford, Democrat
49	Wesley Culver, Republican	99	Vanessa Summers, Democrat
50	Dan Leonard, Republican	100	Dan Forestal, Democrat

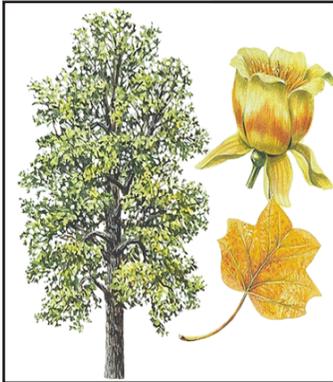


Find your Representative and circle his or name!

INDIANA

“The Crossroads of America”

State Tree



TULIP TREE

Adopted in 1931, the tulip tree is a tall shady tree that blooms in May or June with its leaves turning a golden yellow in the Fall. Its wood is used for many items including furniture, siding, boxes, and paper.

State Flower



PEONY

Adopted in 1957, the peony is a garden plant with large pink, white, or red flowers. It was Indiana's fourth selection as state flower.

State Bird



CARDINAL

Adopted in 1917, Indiana is one of seven states that have chosen the cardinal as its state bird. Male cardinals are bright red, females are brownish in color, and both have a crest. They do not migrate and are very fond of sunflower seeds.

State Stone



LIMESTONE

Adopted in 1971, limestone is a sedimentary rock that is made mostly of calcium carbonate. Some of its grains are microscopic pieces of fossil animal shells. Primary deposits of limestone can be found in Indiana's southern central area, in and around Bedford and Bloomington. Indiana limestone is used in many buildings, including the Pentagon near Washington, D.C.

Indiana Flag



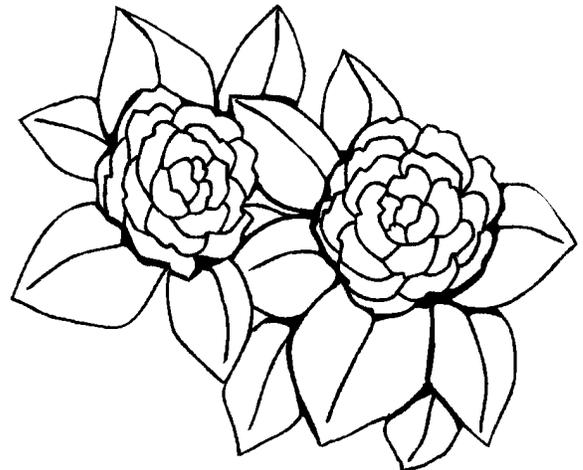
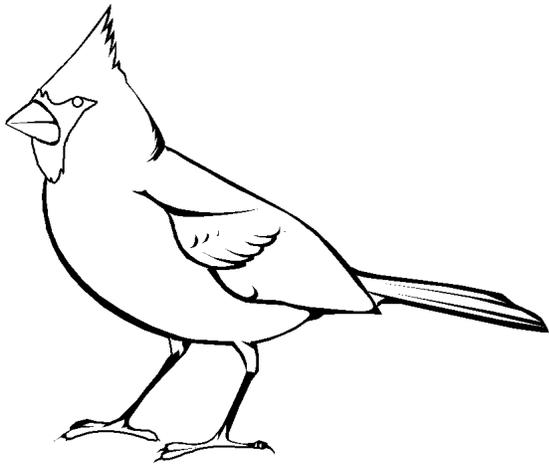
The Indiana flag displays 19 gold stars, surrounding a gold torch, centered on a rectangular field of blue. The torch stands for liberty and enlightenment; its rays represent far reaching influence. The thirteen stars in the outer circle represent the 13 original states; the five in the inner arc stand for Indiana, the 19th state. It was adopted as the state flag by the General Assembly in 1917.

State SEAL



The Indiana State Seal depicts a pioneer scene—a woodsman felling a tree, a bison fleeing from the sound of the axe, and the sun gleaming over a distant hill. This seal has undergone many changes over the years. Variations of the seal were used throughout the Territorial period. The earliest preserved specimen of its use, is on the petition of the Vincennes convention of 1802. It was not until 1963 that an official version of the state seal was adopted.

Color Indiana's State Symbols



INDIANA FUN FACTS!



Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln gave a speech at Union Station in Indianapolis on his way to Washington to be sworn in as the 16th President of the United States.



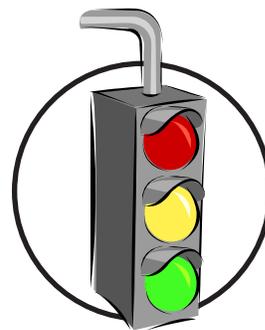
In 1951, the record low temperature in the state, 35 degrees below zero, was recorded in Greensburg.



Prehistoric glaciers gouged out the basins that became more than 500 lakes in Indiana.



Amelia Earhart was an instructor at Purdue University and departed from Purdue Airport on her last flight.



According to legend, the first traffic light in the United States was installed in 1923 in Carmel, Indiana.



**Did you
know?**

Elvis Presley's last verified public performance was at Market Square Arena in Indianapolis on June 26, 1977.



The largest natural lake in Indiana is Lake Wawasee in Syracuse and the deepest is Tippecanoe Lake in nearby Leesburg.



Indiana has 44 institutions of higher education.



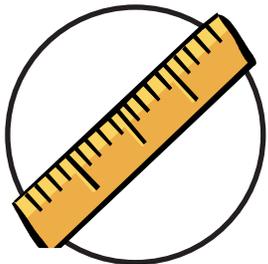
Indiana is home to the College Football Hall of Fame and the NCAA Headquarters.



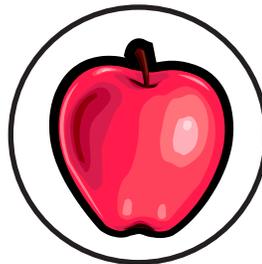
The Empire State Building, Rockefeller Center, Grand Central Station, the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, the Chicago Tribune Tower, and the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry were all built with Indiana limestone.



Thomas Edison was once a Western Union telegraph operator at Union Station in Indianapolis.



Indiana covers 36,185 square miles.



John Chapman, or “Johnny Appleseed” as he’s known historically, planted one of his biggest orchards in Fort Wayne and lived his last 20 years there.



Did you know?

Santa Claus, Indiana, receives more than one-half million letters and requests at Christmas time.

Indiana's Walk of Fame

“Notable Hoosiers”

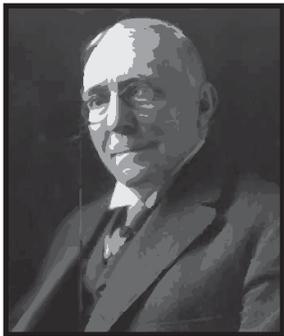


Raggedy Ann

John Gruelle, an early 20th-century cartoonist for the Indianapolis Star, wrote and illustrated Raggedy Ann for his comics and books. He wrote nearly 40 books before he died in 1938.

‘Major’ Marshall Taylor

‘Major’ Marshall Taylor was one of the fastest bicycle racers to ever compete. The Indianapolis native was the most respected black athlete at the turn of the century and was hailed as a hero in Europe. His legacy continues at the Major Taylor Velodrome in Indianapolis.

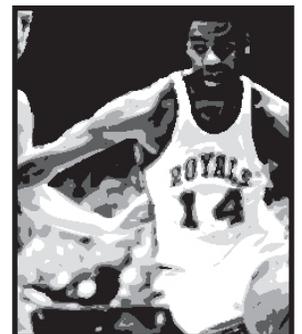


James Whitcomb Riley

Considered the “Hoosier Poet,” James Whitcomb Riley wrote more than a thousand poems during his life, including The Raggedy Man, about the state he loved, Indiana. Born in Greenfield in 1849, Riley spent the last 20 years of his life in Indianapolis at 52 Lockerbie Street.

Oscar Robertson

Indianapolis high school basketball star Oscar Robertson was co-captain of the U.S. Olympic Team that won the Gold Medal in 1960. He was the NBA Most Valuable Player in 1964 and scored over 25,000 points in his career.





Kurt Vonnegut

Kurt Vonnegut is the Indianapolis-born author of *Cat's Cradle*, *Breakfast of Champions* and *Slaughterhouse Five*.

Albert Von Tilzer

Albert Von Tilzer wrote the sentimental song *Take Me Out to the Ball Game*.



Uncle Sam

Walter Botts, the model for the famous uncle, was born on August 9, 1900, in Sullivan.

David Letterman

David Letterman was born in Indianapolis in 1947. Long before he became a late-night talk show star, Letterman was a bag boy at Atlas Supermarket on College Avenue in Indianapolis.



Jim Davis

Jim Davis, a Fairmont native, is the cartoonist who created Garfield the cat. Syndicated in hundreds of newspapers around the world, the "Garfield" comic strip is produced at PAWS, Inc., Davis' studio just outside of Muncie.

James Dean

James Dean was born in Marion and raised in Fairmont. The actor was nominated for two Oscars, posthumously, for *East of Eden* and *Giant*.



Frank Bellamy

The author of the Pledge of Allegiance. Born in 1875, the Madison native wrote the pledge in high school as part of a class assignment.

WHAT'S A HOOSIER?

The nickname for someone of Indiana birth or long residency is "Hoosier," a word whose origin has been debated since the mid-1800s. Some have said it stemmed from the pioneer custom of greeting night callers with, "Who's yere?" Others have claimed it came from "Hoosier men," referring to laborers for an early-day Indiana contractor named Sam Hoosier. Still others have traced the word to the term "husher," meaning a riverboat worker strong enough to "hush" any challenger, or to "hoozer," a dialect word meaning hill-dweller.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Indiana counties. . .and how they got their names.

County	Origins of Name	Date of Organization	County Seat
Adams	President John Quincy Adams	March 1, 1836	Decatur
Allen	Colonel John Allen of Kentucky	April 1, 1824	Fort Wayne
Bartholomew	General Joseph Bartholomew, U.S. Senator	February 12, 1821	Columbus
Benton	Thomas H. Benton, U.S. Senator	February 18, 1840	Fowler
Blackford	Judge Isaac Blackford	February 18, 1839	Hartford City
Boone	Daniel Boone	April 1, 1831	Lebanon
Brown	General Jacob Brown of War of 1812	April 1, 1836	Nashville
Carroll	Charles Carroll of Maryland	May 1, 1828	Delphi
Cass	General Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan	April 13, 1829	Logansport
Clark	General George Rogers Clark	February 3, 1801	Jeffersonville
Clay	Henry Clay	April 1, 1825	Brazil
Clinton	DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York	March 1, 1830	Frankfort
Crawford	Colonel William Crawford	March 1, 1818	English
Daviess	Colonel Joseph H. Daviess	February 15, 1817	Washington
Dearborn	General Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War	March 7, 1803	Lawrenceburg
Decatur	Commodore Stephen Decatur	March 4, 1822	Greensburg
DeKalb	Baron DeKalb	May 1, 1837	Auburn
Delaware	Delaware Indian Tribe	April 1, 1827	Muncie
Dubois	Toussaint Dubois	February 1, 1818	Jasper
Elkhart	Elkhart Indian Tribe	April 1, 1830	Goshen
Fayette	Marquis de Lafayette	January 1, 1819	Connersville
Floyd	Colonel John Floyd of Virginia	February 2, 1819	New Albany
Fountain	Major Fountain of Kentucky	April 1, 1826	Covington
Franklin	Benjamin Franklin	February 1, 1811	Brookville
Fulton	Robert Fulton	April 1, 1836	Rochester
Gibson	John Gibson, Territory Governor	April 1, 1813	Princeton
Grant	Captains Samuel & Moses Grant of Kentucky	April 1, 1832	Marion
Greene	General Nathaniel Green of American Revolution	February 5, 1821	Bloomfield
Hamilton	Alexander Hamilton	April 7, 1823	Noblesville
Hancock	John Hancock	March 1, 1828	Greenfield
Harrison	William Henry Harrison, Territorial Governor	December 1, 1808	Corydon
Hendricks	William Hendricks, Governor of Indiana	April 1, 1824	Danville
Henry	Patrick Henry	June 1, 1822	New Castle
Howard	General T. A. Howard	May 1, 1844	Kokomo
Huntington	Samuel Huntington	December 2, 1834	Huntington
Jackson	General Andrew Jackson	January 1, 1816	Brownstown

Indiana counties. . .and how they got their names.

County	Origins of Name	Date of Organization	County Seat
Jasper	Sergeant Jasper of South Carolina	January 1, 1816	Rensselaer
Jay	John Jay, Governor of New York	March 15, 1836	Portland
Jefferson	Thomas Jefferson	March 1, 1836	Madison
Jennings	Jonathan Jennings, 1st Governor of Indiana	February 1, 1811	Vernon
Johnson	Judge John Johnson, Indiana Supreme Court	February 1, 1817	Franklin
Knox	General Knox, Secretary of War	May 5, 1823	Vincennes
Kosciusko	Kosciusko, Polish hero of American Revolution	June 20, 1790	Warsaw
LaGrange	Name of Lafayette's home near Paris	June 1, 1837	LaGrange
Lake	Lake Michigan	April 1, 1832	Crown Point
LaPorte	French term meaning "the door" or "the port"	February 15, 1837	LaPorte
Lawrence	Captain James Lawrence	April 1, 1832	Bedford
Madison	James Madison	March 1, 1818	Anderson
Marion	General Francis Marion	July 1, 1823	Indianapolis
Marshall	Chief Justice John Marshall	April 1, 1822	Plymouth
Martin	Major John T. Martin of Kentucky	April 1, 1836	Schoals
Miami	Miami Indian Tribe	February 1, 1820	Peru
Monroe	James Monroe	March 1, 1834	Bloomington
Montgomery	General Richard Montgomery	April 10, 1818	Crawfordsville
Morgan	General Daniel Morgan	March 1, 1823	Martinsville
Newton	Sargeant John Newton	February 15, 1822	Kentland
Noble	James Noble, 1st Senator from Indiana	December 9, 1859	Albion
Ohio	Ohio River	March 1, 1836	Rising Sun
Orange	Orange County, North Carolina	March 1, 1844	Paoli
Owen	Colonel Abraham Owen, Tippecanoe Battle Casualty	February 1, 1816	Spencer
Parke	Benjamin Parke, 1st Territorial Congressional Delegate	January 1, 1819	Rockville
Perry	Commodore Oliver H. Perry	April 2, 1821	Cannelton
Pike	General Zebulon M. Pike	November 1, 1814	Petersburg
Porter	Commodore David Porter, War 1812	February 1, 1817	Valparaiso
Posey	General Thomas Posey	February 1, 1836	Mt. Vernon
Pulaski	County Casimir Pulaski, American Revolution	November 1, 1814	Winamac
Putnam	General Israel Putnam	May 1, 1822	Greencastle
Randolph	Thomas Randolph or Randolph County, N.Carolina	April 1, 1822	Winchester
Ripley	General R. W. Ripley, War of 1812	August 10, 1818	Versailles
Rush	Dr. Benjamin Rush	April 10, 1818	Rushville
Scott	General Charles Scott, Governor of Kentucky	April 1, 1822	Scottsburg
Shelby	Isaac Shelby	February 1, 1820	Shelbyville
Spencer	Captain Spier Spencer	April 1, 1822	Rockport
Starke	General Starke	February 1, 1818	Knox
St. Joseph	St. Joseph River	January 15, 1850	South Bend
Steuben	Baron Steuben of the Revolutionary War	April 1, 1830	Angola
Sullivan	General Daniel Sullivan	May 1, 1837	Sullivan
Switzerland	Switzerland, native country of first settlers	January 15, 1817	Vevay
Tippecanoe	Tippecanoe River and battleground	October 1, 1814	Lafayette
Tipton	General John Tipton	March 1, 1826	Tipton
Union	Symbolical of union of interests	May 1, 1844	Liberty
Vanderburgh	Henry Vanderburgh, a Territorial Judge	February 1, 1821	Evansville
Vermillion	Vermillion River	February 1, 1818	Newport
Vigo	Colonel Francis Vigo	February 1, 1824	Terre Haute
Wabash	Wabash River	February 15, 1818	Wabash
Warren	General Joseph Warren, American Revolution	March 1, 1835	Williamsport
Warrick	Captain Jacob Warrick	March 1, 1827	Boonville
Washington	George Washington	April 1, 1813	Salem
Wayne	General Anthony Wayne	January 17, 1814	Richmond
Wells	Captain William A. Wells	February 1, 1811	Bluffton
White	Colonel Isaac White	May 1, 1837	Monticello
Whitley	Colonel William Whitley	April 1, 1834	Columbia City

Indiana's

State Song

"On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away"

Words and music by Paul Dresser

Round my Indiana homesteads wave the cornfields,
In the distance loom the woodlands clear and cool.
Oftentimes my thoughts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons, nature's school.
But one thing there is missing in the picture,
Without her face it seems so incomplete.
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet.

CHORUS

Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of newmown hay.
Through the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away.
Many years have passed since I strolled by the river.
Arm in arm, with sweetheart Mary by my side.
It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her,
It was there I begged of her to be my bride.
Long years have passed since I strolled thro' the churchyard.
She's sleeping there, my angel, Mary dear.
I loved her, but she thought I didn't mean it,
Still I'd give my future were she only here.



Did you
know?

**"On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away,"
was composed and written by Paul Dresser
and was adopted in 1913 as the state song.**

Indiana's State Poem

“Indiana”

By Arthur Franklin Mapes

God crowned her hills with beauty,
Gave her lakes and winding streams,
Then He edged them all with woodlands
As the settings for our dreams.

Lovely are her moonlit rivers,
Shadowed by the sycamores,
Where the fragrant winds of Summer
Play along the willowed shores.

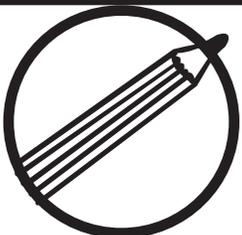
I must roam those wooded hillsides,
I must heed the native call,
For a Pagan voice within me
Seems to answer to it all.

I must walk where squirrels scamper
Down a rustic old rail fence,
Where a choir of birds is singing
In the woodland ... green and dense.

I must learn more of my homeland
For it's paradise to me,
There's no haven quite as peaceful,
There's no place I'd rather be.

Indiana ... is a garden
Where the seeds of peace have grown,
Where each tree, and vine, and flower
Has a beauty ...all its own.

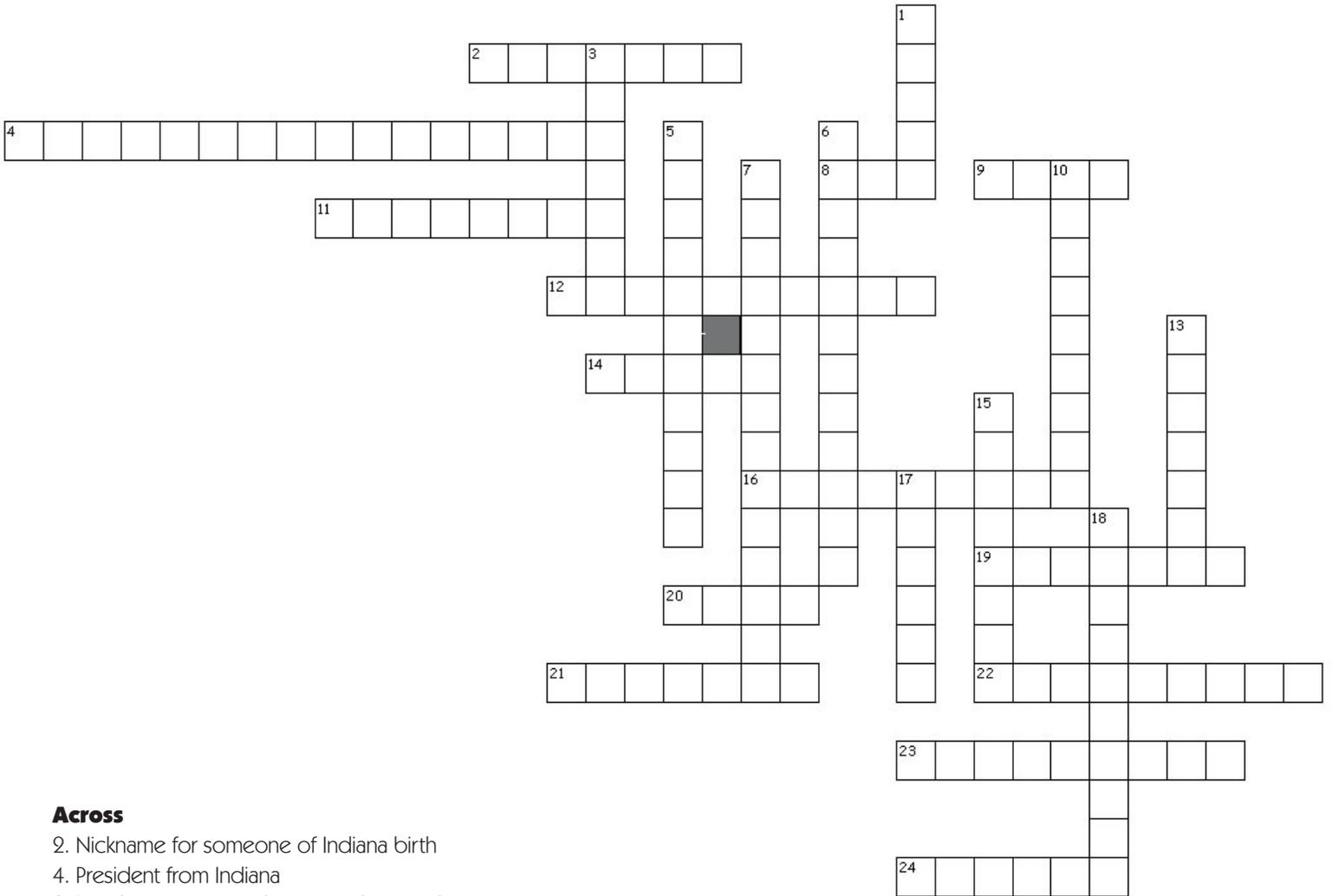
Lovely are the fields and meadows,
That reach out to hills that rise
Where the dreamy Wabash River
Wanders on ... through paradise.



Try
It!

Grab a piece a paper and try writing your own song or poem about Indiana or your hometown!

INDIANA FACTS CROSSWORD



Across

2. Nickname for someone of Indiana birth
4. President from Indiana
8. Legislators vote yea for yes and _____ for no.
9. Proposal for a new law or change of a law
11. Representative of a special interest
12. State motto- "The _____ of America"
14. Indiana county named after 6th president
16. State tree
19. The Hoosier State
20. River running along the southern border of Indiana.
21. Lawmakers are _____ every two or four years.
22. Late-night talk show host hailing from Indianapolis.
23. Legislature with two branches
24. "On the banks of the _____, Far Away" is the state song.

Down

1. Indiana's state flower
3. Member of the Senate
5. Lawmaking body
6. State capital
7. Person elected to the Indiana House
10. State stone
13. Indiana's first state capital
15. Indiana's state bird
17. Public university in Indiana known for its engineering programs
18. Indiana was the _____ state to join the union.