

WHAT'S YOUR IN IQ?

Test your knowledge and
find your Indiana IQ

1. What was the first state capital of Indiana?
a.) *Vincennes*
b.) *Corydon*
c.) *New Albany*
2. When did Indiana become a state?
a.) *September 17, 1818*
b.) *December 11, 1816*
c.) *May 4, 1820*
3. "Indiana" means:
a.) *"Home of the Indians"*
b.) *"Land of the Indians"*
c.) *"Dwelling of the Indians"*
4. The Ohio River was named for an Iroquois Indian word meaning what?
a.) *"forever"*
b.) *"river of many curves"*
c.) *"beautiful"*
5. Which is Indiana's smallest county?
a.) *Vermillion*
b.) *Ripley*
c.) *Ohio*
6. What official state motto was adopted in 1937?
a.) *"The Crossroads of America"*
b.) *"Back Home Again"*
c.) *"Basketball Country"*
7. Name the Indiana state flower.
a.) *carnation*
b.) *peony*
c.) *tulip*
8. What is the state bird of Indiana?
a.) *cardinal*
b.) *robin*
c.) *sparrow*
9. Indiana has been the home of how many United State's Presidents?
a.) *two*
b.) *none*
c.) *one*
10. More interstate highways meet in Indiana than in any other U.S. state. How many are there?
a.) *nine*
b.) *seven*
c.) *four*
11. What animal appears on the Indiana state seal?
a.) *a cow*
b.) *a buffalo*
c.) *a deer*
12. In the year 2000, what was Indiana's population?
a.) *6,080,485*
b.) *5,179,018*
c.) *7,888,156*

Answers: 1.) B; 2.) B; 3.) B; 4.) C; 5.) C; 6.) A; 7.) B; 8.) A; 9.) C; 10.) B; 11.) B; 12.) A

Dear Friends:

From the sandy shores of Lake Michigan to the rolling hills of southern Indiana, Hoosiers are blessed with a beautiful state and fascinating heritage.

For example, Indiana has always had a part-time citizen legislature made up of men and women from all walks of life. The first General Assembly in 1816 included 29 state representatives and 10 state senators with occupations ranging from doctor, lawyer, Native American trader, ferry boat operator, shoemaker and poet.

In "INDIANA FUN FACTS," you'll find many other interesting facts about Hoosiers and our way of life.

We hope you will enjoy this brochure and feel proud of your claim to the Hoosier state. As always, please feel free to contact us whenever we may be of service. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Indiana Senate Republicans

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DID YOU KNOW...

**INDIANA
FUN
FACTS**

GOVERNMENT

- The shortest term served by an Indiana governor is two days. In 1861, Henry Smith Lane and his running mate, Oliver P. Morton, agreed if they won the election and the Republicans won control of the legislature, Lane would become U.S. senator and Morton would take over as governor.

- Probably the most unusual bill introduced in an Indiana General Assembly was a proposal in 1897 to change the mathematical value of *pi* from 3.1415926535 to 3.2. The bill died in the Senate.

- In 1925, the Indiana General Assembly established a 35 mph speed limit on state highways.

- Indiana's first female state representative was Julia D. Nelson, who began serving in the 1921 General Assembly session.

- The first female Senator was Mrs. Arcada Stark Balz, an ex-school-teacher. She was the third woman in the nation elected to a state senate, where she served from 1942 to 1946.



- Since 1869, Indiana has sent five men to Washington, D.C. to serve as vice president.

- The first Hoosier to live in the White House after the advent of the electric light bulb was Benjamin Harrison. Electricity frightened the Harrisons; lights were left on night and day because of their fear of touching the switches.

HISTORY

- The first settlement in the Northwest Territory in what became Indiana was Clarksville, which eventually became the state's first incorporated town. People began building homes there in 1783.

- The name "Indiana" was coined by early members of Congress. The word means "*land of the Indians*."

- On July 4, 1800, Indiana Territory was carved from the Northwest Territory. The territorial capital was located at Vincennes.

- Corydon became the first state capital when Indiana was granted statehood on December 11, 1816.

- In October of 1824, a group of state officials loaded four spring wagons and moved the state capital from Corydon to Indianapolis, 130 miles north. The journey took 11 days.

- When the border between Michigan and Indiana was being established, misunderstandings by local surveyors placed the state line ten miles south of its present-day location.

- In 1905, the legislature passed a law outlawing the sale, manufacturing and possession of cigarettes. Jocko Dooley was one of the first violators brought to trial under the new law. Jocko, a chimpanzee, was a circus performer and had a habit of smoking about 200 cigarettes a day. Records are unclear as to whether Jocko was found guilty.

GEOGRAPHY

- The area of the State of Indiana is 36,185 square miles. From its northernmost point to its extreme southernmost point, the distance is about 275 miles. The widest east-west point is nearly 160 miles across.



- Indiana's highest altitude is 1,257 feet in Wayne County, and the lowest point is 320 feet in Posey County.

- The first public playground in Indiana was a one-acre site opened in 1817 in Vernon. Known as the Commons, it is still in use.

- The first and only Indiana city to encompass an entire county is Indianapolis, which extended its limits to the boundaries of Marion County by virtue of the Unigov law, which went into effect on January 1, 1970.

- In Indiana, farmland is comprised of 16 million acres - or 70 percent of all state land.



- In 1816, when Indiana was granted statehood, there were 15 counties. By 1824, when the state capital moved to Indianapolis, there were 49 counties. The rest of the land was occupied by Native Americans. Now, Indiana has 92 counties.

THE STATEHOUSE

- Indiana's Statehouse was built at its present site in 1835. The building was demolished in 1878 to make way for the current Capitol Building which was completed in 1888.

- The stone for construction of the Indiana Statehouse came from a quarry located in what is now McCormick's Creek State Park.

- It cost nearly \$2 million to build the Statehouse in 1888.



- Indiana was the first state in the nation to designate an area of its capitol for use as a chapel. The chapel, now referred to as the meditation room," is in the southwest corridor of the fourth floor.

- The glass dome over the rotunda of the Statehouse is 108 feet from the ground.

- Eight marble statues in the rotunda area of the third floor represent Law, Oratory, Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, Liberty, History, and Art -- fields of human endeavor that shape a civilized society.

- In the horse and buggy days, lawmakers stabled their horses in the basement of the Statehouse. The area now is the site of offices for newspaper, television and radio reporters.