



Abraham Lincoln & Indiana

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|--------------------|---|
| Title | Lincoln & Indiana |
| Subject | Abraham Lincoln, Indiana State, Civil War, and Voting |
| Author | Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection |
| Grade level | 3-5 |
| Time | 2-3 class periods |
| Objective | <p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the impact the State of Indiana had on President Abraham Lincoln both at a young age and throughout his presidency.• Explain how townships developed and how they played an important role in the settlement of Indiana.• Interpret historical events in a first person narrative. <p>Current Indiana Education Standards (2023): History</p> <p>4.H.5: Explain the roles of various individuals, groups, and movements in the social conflicts leading to the Civil War. (E)</p> <p>4.H.6: Summarize the impact of Abraham Lincoln's presidency on Indiana, and describe the participation of Indiana citizens in the Civil War. (E)</p> |



4.H.14: Construct a brief narrative about an event in Indiana history using primary and secondary sources.

4.G.6: Identify the challenges in the physical landscape of Indiana to early settlers and modern-day economic development.

Overview

In this lesson students will learn about how Abraham Lincoln and his family came to Indiana, how Indiana impacted him, and how Indiana impacted Lincoln's presidency. This lesson will include three activities introducing what life was like on the Indiana frontier, how townships formed, and how Indiana citizens helped aid President Lincoln during the Civil War.

Historical Background

In 1816, Indiana was a new state surrounded by wilderness; settling was difficult due to the condition of the land. New settlers had to clear the land to build their homes and rely on one another to survive.

The Lincoln family—Thomas, Nancy, and their two children Sarah (9) and Abraham (7)—moved to Indiana in December, 1816, the same month Indiana became a state. They left Kentucky over land title disputes. Thomas Lincoln also disagreed with the pro-slavery stance that many Kentuckians exhibited.

After completing their Indiana cabin in early 1817, the Lincolns became comfortable in their new home until tragedy struck. In October of 1818, Nancy became ill with milk sickness, which is poisoning caused by drinking milk from a cow that ingested the white snakeroot plant. After a short battle with the illness Nancy died on October 5, 1818. Many of the Lincolns' neighbors suffered from milk sickness that fall as well.



In November of 1819, Thomas remarried a Kentucky woman named Sarah Bush Johnston, a mother of three. Sarah and her three children, Matilda, John, and Elizabeth, moved in with the Lincolns. Abraham and Sarah formed a close relationship.

Abraham and his sister Sarah attended school in Little Pigeon Creek, Indiana. Abraham never attended for longer than a few months at a time, and in total he attended formal schooling for about a year. By the age of 16 Abraham had decided that he did not want to follow in his father's footsteps of becoming a carpenter, and that he instead wanted to use his intellect. He enjoyed giving impromptu speeches, reading, and attending court hearings.

In 1828, Abraham was hired to transport goods from Indiana to New Orleans, Louisiana, by flatboat down the Mississippi River. On his journey, Abraham came face-to-face with the true horrors of slavery. In the same year, his sister Sarah died in childbirth, and Abraham and his family grieved deeply.

The Lincoln family moved from Indiana to Illinois in 1830, with hopes that the promise of fertile land would improve the family's prospects. Abraham lived in Indiana from ages 7 to 21.

While it is easy to see how the Hoosier state helped shape Abraham Lincoln into the man we celebrate today, it is important to remember Indiana played an active role throughout Lincoln's presidency.

Without Indiana, Abraham Lincoln might have never won the presidency. Not only did Indiana voters turn out to the polls, but Indiana citizens participated in the Republican Party Convention in great numbers to help solidify his spot on the 1860 election ticket.



After Lincoln won the 1860 presidential election, South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union. Four months later, an additional ten southern states had also joined the rebellion. Soon after, the Civil War began when the rebels attacked Fort Sumter. Once again, Indiana showed its support for Lincoln. As many Indiana residents had moved from southern states, political observers thought the state would side with the South in the war. Indiana proved them wrong, and at the very start of the war Indiana became the first western state to side with the Union. Hoosiers responded to Lincoln's call for mobilization and sent almost fifteen percent of their population into battle.

Indiana was a pillar of manufacturing throughout the Civil War. Indiana produced many of the goods and food products that supplied the Union Army. It was an important contribution because the South produced a large portion of the food goods in the country prior to the war. Women also played a major role in the war, as many Hoosier women served as nurses, worked in factories, sewed uniforms and bandages, raised funds to support the war effort, and cared for orphaned children.

Indiana citizens were put to the test in the summer of 1863 when Confederate Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan led his forces into Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia in a series of raids called Morgan's Raid. On July 8, Morgan and his raiders crossed the Ohio River at Brandenburg, Kentucky, with over 2,000 cavalrymen. They entered Indiana through Mauckport. Then they engaged the Indiana state militia and Federal troops in the Battle of Corydon, the only battle fought on Indiana soil. After leaving Corydon, Morgan's men stopped in several more Indiana towns tapping Union telegraph lines, sabotaging railroad infrastructure, and looting before passing into Ohio. Over the five-day raid through Indiana approximately 65,000 Hoosier militiamen turned out to fight and protect the state from the rebels. Thus ended the rumors around Indiana's alleged Southern sympathies.



Lincoln was sympathetic to Indiana politics and was allied with Indiana's 14th governor, Oliver P. Morton. Morton worked to not only recruit Indiana men into the war, but also to keep Kentucky, a border state, in the Union. Lincoln worried about Morton's reelection chances in 1864, and wrote a letter to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman asking him to send his Indiana troops home to vote. At the time Indiana did not allow soldiers to vote in the field.

Lincoln appointed two Hoosiers to his Cabinet: Caleb B. Smith (1861-1863) and Hugh McCulloch (1865). Smith served as Secretary of the Interior and McCulloch served as Secretary of the Treasury.

Lincoln passed the Morrill Land Grant College Act of 1862, which set aside federal land to create colleges to "benefit the agricultural and mechanical arts (Pub.L. 37-130)." Indiana's own Purdue University was established as a result.

Materials

Scissors, glue, crayons/colored pencils, and a ruler

**Activities
and
procedures**

Activity One: Students will read the short biography sheet about Lincoln's youth in Indiana. Then they will cut, color, and write two journal entries of whatever length the teacher finds appropriate for their classroom setting. The entries will include facts of what it was like to live in the frontier state of Indiana.

Activity Two: Using the provided worksheet, explain to students what townships are and how they are formed. Then allow the students to complete the worksheet on their own. For this assignment students will demonstrate their skills in following directions.



Activity Three: Using the provided PowerPoint, students will complete the activity packet. Teachers can choose to allow students to view the PowerPoint on their own or the teacher can present it to the class. Teachers can choose to have students complete all activities or pick those which work best with their students. The activities include a fill in the blank and short answer worksheet, a matching worksheet, and a crossword puzzle.

PowerPoint access Link:

https://www.friendsofthelincolncollection.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Indiana-and-the-civil-war_Final.pptx

Resource List

Web Resources:

The Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection:

<https://www.lincolncollection.org/>

Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum:

<https://presidentlincoln.illinois.gov/>

The Lincoln Boyhood Home National Memorial:

<https://www.nps.gov/libo/index.htm>

The Miller Center: <https://millercenter.org/president/lincoln>

Video Resources:

Indiana State Museum: *Lincoln's Impact on Indiana* (about 7 mins): https://youtu.be/t3Nx8oA_Zp0

National Park Service: *Forging Greatness: Lincoln in Indiana* (about 15 mins):

<https://www.nps.gov/media/video/view.htm?id=f7db854e-6e73-4710-9de2-edaa42de7c97>

Indiana State Museum: *In His Words...Lincoln's Hoosier Home* (5 mins): <https://youtu.be/UeCcANxyHYA>

Books:

Lincoln in Indiana by Brian R. Dirck

There I Grew Up: Remembering Abraham Lincoln's Indiana Youth by William E. Bartelt



Abraham Lincoln's Wilderness Years: Collected Works of J. Edward Murr by J. Edward Murr, Edited by Joshua Claybourn
Lincoln's Youth: Indiana Years, Seven to Twenty-One, 1816-1830
by Louis A. Warren
Lincoln's Boyhood by Francis Marion VanNetter

Children's Books:

Stand Tall, Abe Lincoln by Judith St. George
Abe Lincoln: The Boy Who Loved Books by Kay Winters
Young Abe Lincoln: The Frontier Days, 1809-1837 by Cheryl Harness
My Best Friend Abe Lincoln: A Tale of Two Boys from Indiana by Robert L. Bloch

Primary Sources:

My Childhood Home I See Again Poem by Abraham Lincoln
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/mal.4334400/?sp=1&st=text>
Letter from Oliver P. Morton to Abraham Lincoln regarding
Kentucky Confederate troops:
<http://contentdm.acpl.lib.in.us/digital/collection/p16089coll38/id/10726/rec/1>
Letter from Abraham Lincoln to William Tecumseh Sherman
regarding the Indiana troops:
<http://contentdm.acpl.lib.in.us/digital/collection/p16089coll38/id/201/rec/6>

**Worksheets,
Keys, and
Instructions**

Inserted below for ease of access.

Abraham Lincoln in Indiana

Directions: Read the passage below. Use the information to help you imagine yourself in the frontier of Indiana.

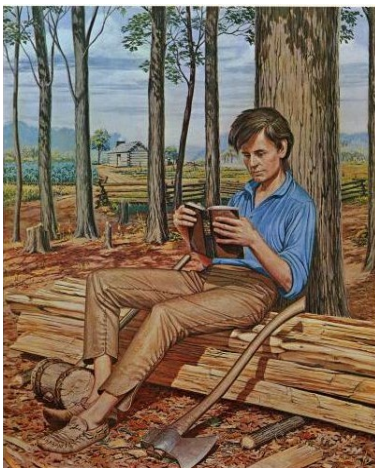
The Lincoln family, Thomas, Nancy, and their two children Sarah (9) and Abraham (7), moved to the state of Indiana within its first month of statehood after experiencing land title disputes in Kentucky. The Lincolns also disagreed with the pro-slavery stance that many Kentuckians exhibited.

After arriving in Little Pigeon Creek in current day Spencer County, Indiana, the family made their small makeshift cabin in mid-December 1816. The cabin the family built and settled in was half-faced or missing one wall, and with the long winter ahead the family kept a continuous fire lit in the middle of their home to keep from freezing. By early 1817, Thomas had finished a complete cabin and the family began focusing on planting crops and establishing their farm.



Young Abraham Lincoln driving a team of oxen
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.081.0703

Since Indiana at this time was a wilderness full of dense forest, Thomas and Abraham needed to first clear an area to raise their crops. Day after day, Thomas and Abraham ventured into the forest and cut down trees. Once this task was completed, the Lincolns planted corn, wheat, flax, tobacco, and cotton. The family also raised an herb and vegetable garden.



The Young Lincoln
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.081.1774

Abraham and his sister Sarah attended school in Little Pigeon Creek. Abraham never attended for longer than a few months at a time, and in total he attended formal schooling for about a year. Abraham enjoyed learning and would read as many books as he could, occasionally borrowing from neighbors.

By the age of 16 Abraham had decided that he did not want to follow in his father's footsteps of becoming a carpenter, and that he instead wanted to use his intellect. He enjoyed giving impromptu speeches, reading, and attending court hearings. Abraham took up his first job cutting and loading wood for steamer ships. He enjoyed this job because he was able to talk to many new people.

Directions: After reading about Abraham Lincoln's childhood in Indiana, use the information to help you imagine yourself in Indiana at that time. Then cut, color, and write about your day in the attached journals.

‘S

Journal

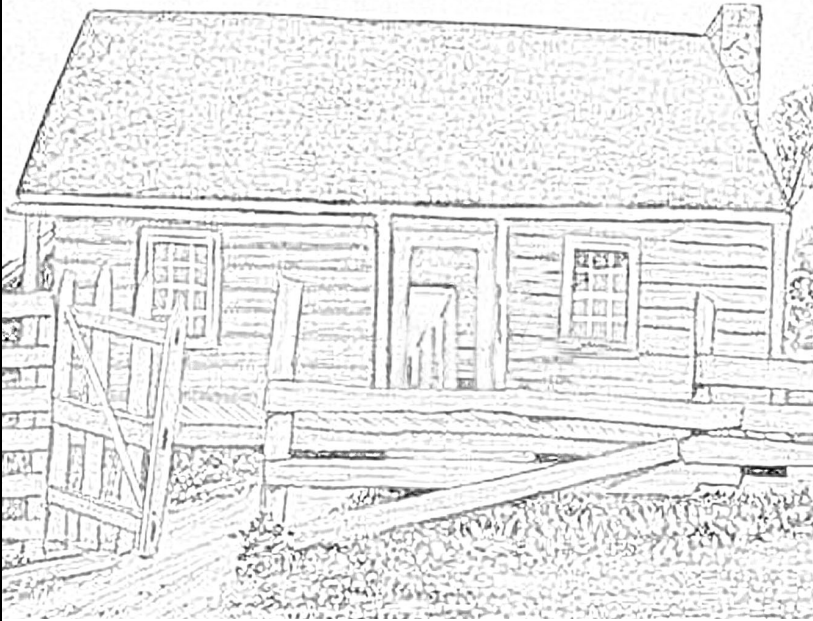


Nancy Hanks Lincoln and Her Son
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.081.1781

[illegible]

The Log Cabin

Abraham Lincoln moved to Indiana in 1816. He moved there with his Mom, Dad, and sister Sarah. This was the same year that Indiana became a state! The Lincoln family lived in a log cabin.



Abraham Lincoln's Boyhood Home
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.083.1930

____ / ____ / ____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

Townships

Directions: Follow the directions for each of the steps in order.

Step one: Read the passage below to understand what a township is.

Townships were created to make surveying and selling of land faster and easier. Before townships land was divided by natural markers, such as trees, rocks, or waterways. This resulted in many arguments between land owners. The maps created of land boundaries were hard to read, which caused more confusion around who owned what land.

To help with this problem, Thomas Jefferson fought for the creation of the rectangular survey system which made it easier to purchase land. The State of Indiana was surveyed using this system, which was adopted in the Land Ordinance of 1785.

Thomas Lincoln made the decision to move to Indiana partly because of this system. Thomas's land in Kentucky was marked by natural boundaries, while Indiana gave him the promise of land with clear and well-surveyed boundaries.

Step Two: On the next page find the 36-box grid. Notice that townships had 36 separate sections, numbered in an almost zig-zag pattern. Each square section has 640 acres of land.

Step Three: There is a small school in the township in box 8, draw a brown square in the box.

Step Four: The general store is in box 8, draw a yellow triangle in the box.

Step Five: The two churches in the township are located in boxes 8 and 9, draw a pink house in each box.

Step Six: The town doctor lives in box 5, draw a red star in the box.

Step Seven: The town hall is located in box 14, draw an orange circle in the box.

Step Eight: There is a courthouse in box 7, color it grey.

Step Nine: There are small fishing ponds in boxes 21, 11, 1, and 13, color them blue.

Step Ten: At the bottom of your paper write the following measurements:

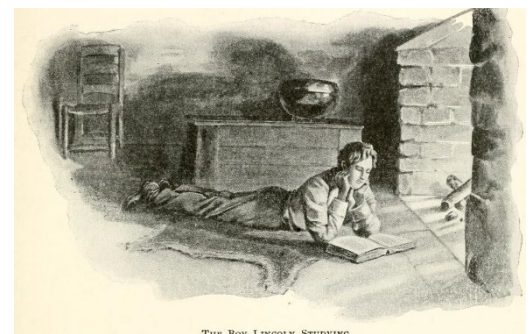
1-Mile Section = 640 Acres

Half Section = 320 Acres

Quarter Section = 160 Acres

Step Eleven: In all boxes that are blank, color them green.

Step Twelve: Above the grid, name your township.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

Township

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |



Measurements:

Key

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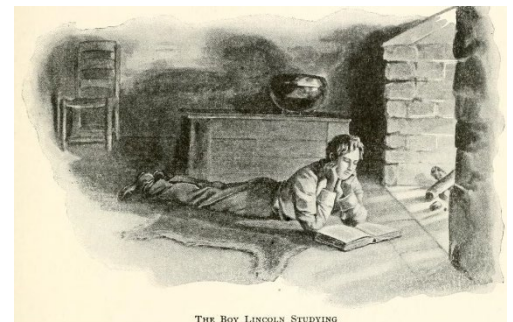
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Key

Township

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------|--------|----|--------|----|
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 ★ | 1 |
| 7 | 8 🏠 ■ ▲ | 9 🏠 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 18 | 17 ● | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 30 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 27 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |



Lincoln Family Cabin in Indiana
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
Item ID: 71.2009.081.1782

Measurements:

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

Activity Three

Directions: After reviewing the "Lincoln, the Civil War, and Indiana" PowerPoint, choose the word, phrase, or date from the word bank that best completes the sentence. All terms are used.

| | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| nurses | western | Union |
| Indiana | Ohio | Interior |
| 1860 | Confederate | Treasury |
| 1862 | governor | |

1) Southern _____ states rebelled and seceded from the United States.

2) Oliver P. Morton was the first _____ of Indiana born in Indiana.

3) Morgan led his raid into Kentucky, Indiana, _____, and West Virginia.

4) Abraham Lincoln first ran for president in _____.

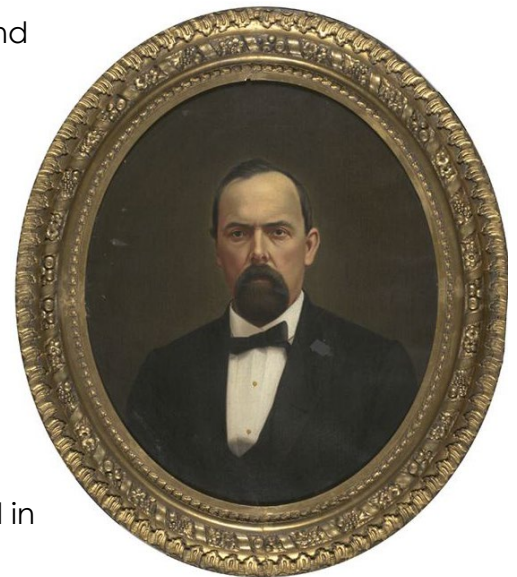
5) Hugh McCulloch served as Secretary of the _____ in 1865.

6) Women help raise funds, worked as _____, worked in factories, sewed uniforms and bandages, raised funds for the war effort, and cared for widows and orphans.

7) Indiana was a _____ state during the Civil War.

8) Caleb Blood Smith served as Secretary of the _____ 1861-1863.

9) Indiana was the first _____ state to side with the Union in the Civil War.



Oliver P. Morton
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
ID: 71.2009.081.0004

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

10) The Morrill Land Grant College Act of _____ set aside federal land to establish universities.

11) _____ produced many of the goods and food products that supported Union Soldiers.

Directions: Using complete sentences answer the question below.

12) What are three ways the state of Indiana helped Abraham Lincoln before and during his presidency? Describe one of the examples in your own words.



A. Lincoln's 1st Inauguration
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
ID: 71.2009.081.1526

Key

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| | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| nurses | western | Union |
| Indiana | Ohio | Interior |
| 1860 | Confederate | Treasury |
| 1862 | governor | |

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3) Morgan led his raid into Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.

4) Abraham Lincoln first ran for president in 1860.

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6) Women help raise funds, worked as nurses, worked in factories, sewed uniforms and bandages, raised funds for the war effort, and cared for widows and orphans.

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Oliver P. Morton
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
ID: 71.2009.081.0004

Key

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A. Lincoln's 1st Inauguration
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
ID: 71.2009.081.1526

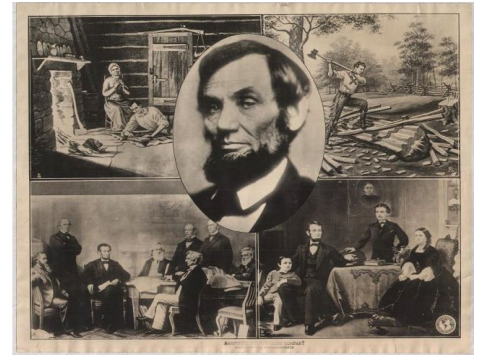
Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

Activity Three

Directions: After reviewing the "Lincoln, the Civil War, and Indiana" PowerPoint, match each word or phrase to its correct definition below.



Abraham Lincoln Print Collage
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
ID: 71. 2009.081.2511

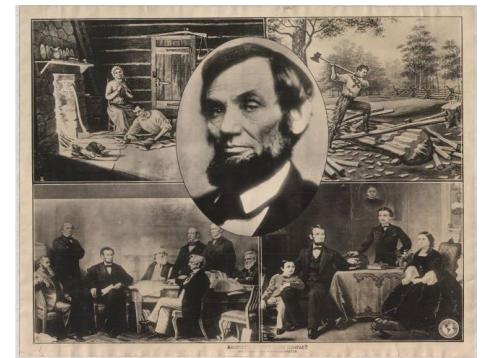
- 1) This state became valuable to the Union after the South left, because it could provide grain and livestock to soldiers.
- 2) This governor worked to recruit Indiana men to fight in the Union army.
- 3) Indiana sent almost this percent of their men into battle.
- 4) This man was in Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet.
- 5) This man led a raid that went into Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia.
- 6) Purdue University was founded with aid from this Act of 1862.
- 7) This event chooses one party's candidate for the president and vice president.
- 8) This was made up of the states left in the United States after the Southern states seceded.
- 9) This was the most significant fighting that took place in Indiana.
- 10) Southern States that rebelled and seceded to form a separate country.

- A) The Union
- B) Morrill Land Grant
- C) Republican Convention
- D) Confederacy
- E) General John Hunt Morgan
- F) Fifteen
- G) Battle of Corydon
- H) Caleb Blood Smith
- I) Indiana
- J) Oliver P. Morton

Key

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Abraham Lincoln Print Collage
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
ID: 71. 2009.081.2511

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
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| B | 6) Purdue University was founded with aid from this Act of 1862. | F) Fifteen |
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| A | 8) This was made up of the states left in the United States after the Southern states seceded. | H) Caleb Blood Smith |
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Name: _____

Date: _____

Lincoln, the Civil War, and Indiana

Directions: Use the "Lincoln, the Civil War, & Indiana" powerpoint to answer the clues below, then complete the crossword on the back.

Down:

1. This Hoosier served as President Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior from 1861-1863. (use full name)
2. This Hoosier served as President Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury in 1865. (use full name)
3. President Lincoln wrote a letter to General _____ asking him to send the Indiana soldiers home to vote. (use full name)
4. _____ was the most significant fighting that took place in Indiana. (two words, include the apostrophe)
5. Indiana sent almost _____ percent of its population to fight in the Civil War.
8. Indiana provided the Union with _____ and livestock.

Across:

6. _____ was Indiana's 14th governor. (first and last name)
7. Indiana was the first _____ state to side with the Union.
9. A _____ is a person who agrees with or supports a movement.
10. Governor Morton tried to keep this state from leaving the Union.
11. The 1860 Republican Convention was held in Chicago, _____.
12. This group played a major role in the Civil War, serving as nurses and helping in many other ways.
13. The Morrill Land Grant College Act of 1862 helped establish this University located in Indiana in 1869.

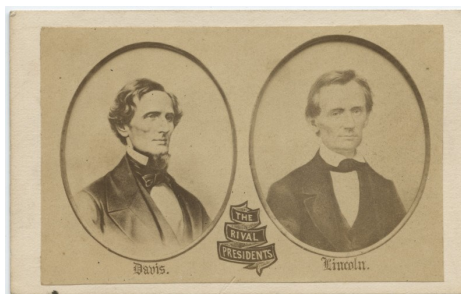
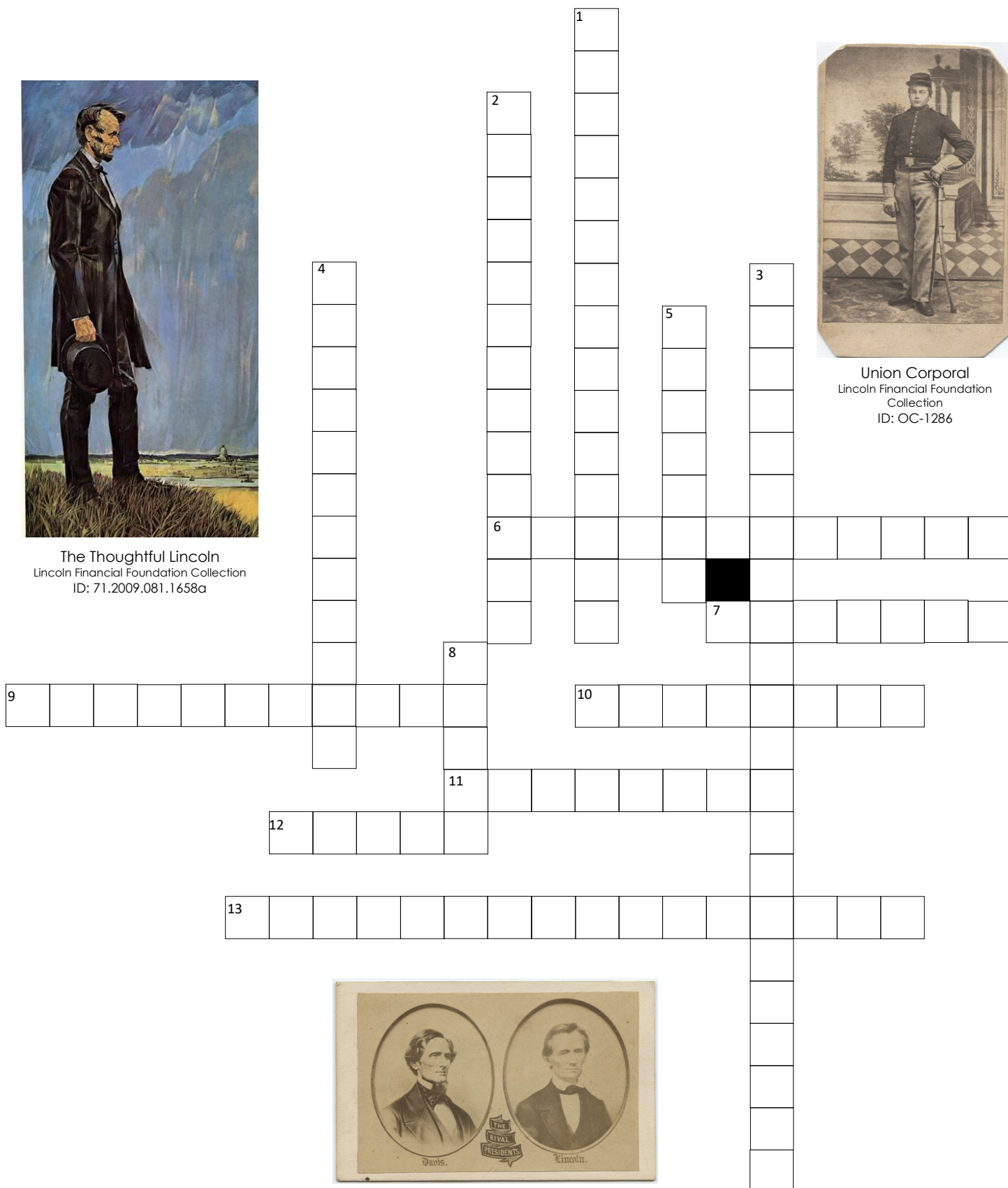
Lincoln, the Civil War, and Indiana



The Thoughtful Lincoln
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
ID: 71.2009.081.1658a



Union Corporal
Lincoln Financial Foundation
Collection
ID: OC-1286



The Rival Presidents
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
ID: LN-1004

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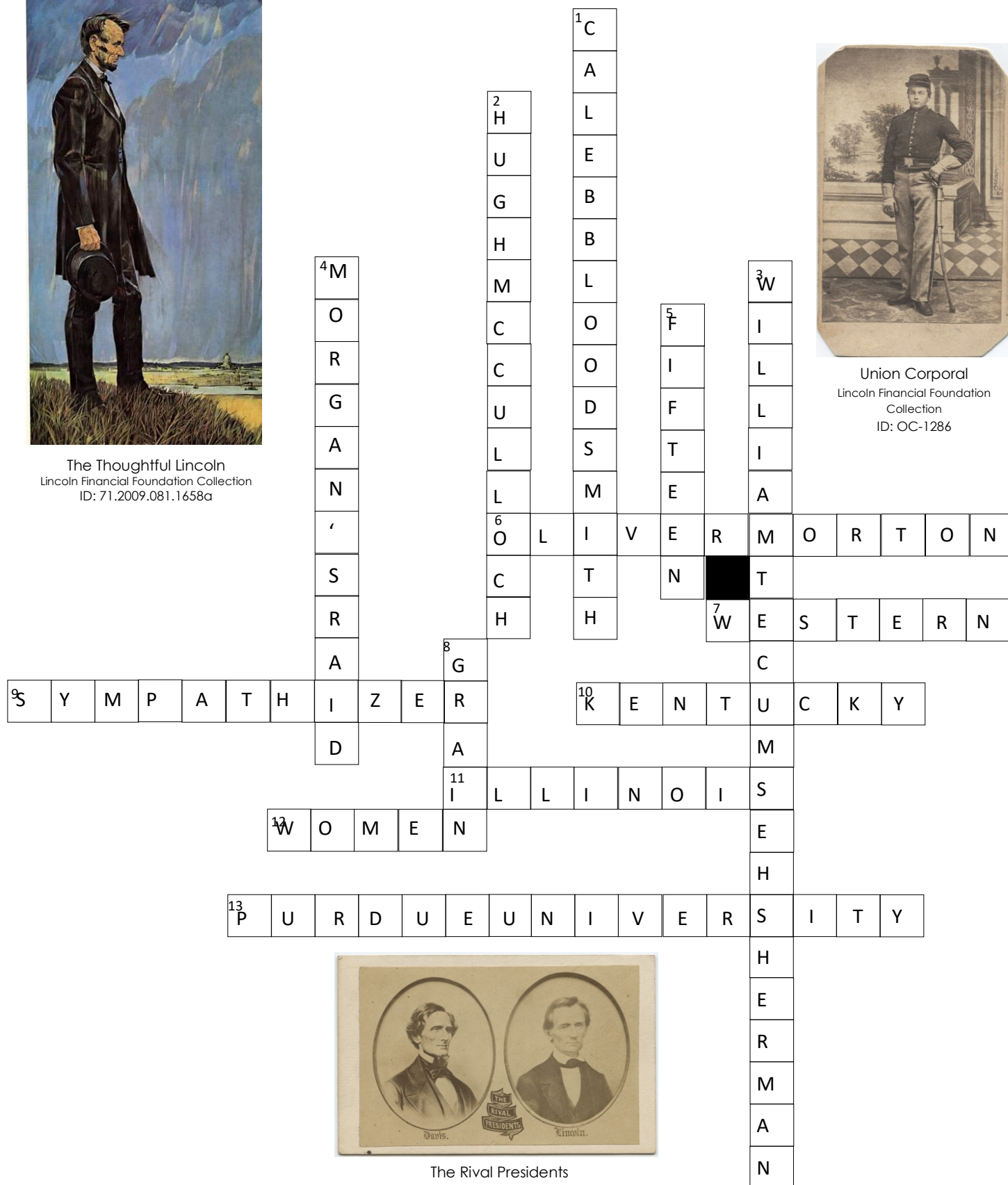
Lincoln, the Civil War, and Indiana



The Thoughtful Lincoln
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
ID: 71.2009.081.1658g



Union Corporal
Lincoln Financial Foundation
Collection
ID: OC-1286



The Rival Presidents
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
ID: LN-1004