

## #4

### Mammoth: Witness to Change

*Location: Atrium*

Somewhere around 10,000 years ago, the climate began warming and the Ice Age ended. As the glaciers retreated, the environment and plant and animal life changed. New hunters, human ones, arrived and brought more pressure on the mammoth and they became extinct. Mammoth fossils - their teeth and bones - have been unearthed through everyday activities of Iowans as they farm the land or dig into the earth for construction projects.

1. The “Hebior Mammoth” on display was found with the skull crushed and bones in piles. Some of the leg bones have marks from stone tools and there were chipped stone tools around them. What does this mean?

**The mammoth was butchered by humans.**

2. Why do you think the mammoth became extinct?

**Climate changed (not as cold), human hunters, less food and competition for food with other animals like bison, didn’t have babies very frequently, disease.**

## #5

### The Delicate Balance: Human Values and Iowa’s Natural Resources

*Location: 1st floor - entrance near Mammoth exhibit.*

Iowa’s environment has changed over time. Some changes to the environment happen as a result of nature’s activities – such as floods and tornadoes. Other changes to the environment are brought about by human activities, such as building roads and burning fossil fuel.

1. List three things you see in the exhibit that the Native Americans made from natural resources. What did they use to make them?

**Weapons and tools from stone; pottery from clay; clothing, tools, and weapons from animal bones, fur, and bird feathers.**

2. How were the three habitats in “Tools of Change” changed?

**Forests cut down, wetlands drained, prairies plowed under.**

3. Look at the pile of garbage at the end of the exhibit. Write down three things you see that could have been recycled.

**Answers will vary.**

## MUSEUM EDUCATION

# THE PROGRAM

Look...Listen...*Explore!*

WELCOME TO THE STATE HISTORICAL BUILDING!

This building is a place where you can journey back to Iowa’s past. In the exhibits, you’ll discover how Iowans used to live, and you’ll see how Iowa’s environment has changed over time. Look. Listen. Explore! Ask questions. Think about how the items on display relate to your life.

While you are visiting, please follow these few simple rules:


1. Stay with your group.
2. Do not touch any object, unless it is part of a hands-on activity.
3. Walk - don’t run - as you tour the building.

Answer the questions in this brochure to test your skills as a time traveler!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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# #1



## Free Time

This is your free time! Here's a few of the things you can do to fill this time:

- Use the restrooms and get a drink of water
- Explore the Patten's Neighborhood exhibit by the main staircase.
- See the exhibit in the Resource Room by the coat room.
- Check out the temporary exhibits on the 2nd floor.



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# #2

## “You Gotta Know the Territory!”

*Location: 2nd Floor*

From 1838 to 1846, the area that was to become the state of Iowa was a territory inhabited by Native Americans and also by settlers trying to start a new life. It was a time of many changes. Look at the Native American cultures and their way of life. Look at the settlers and their way of life. Think of your own hometown. What was it like 150 years ago? When did your family come to Iowa?

1. There are four different Native American tribes pictured in “I Am.” Name them.

**Mesquaki/Fox, Sauk/Sac, Dakota/Sioux, Winnebago**

2. What materials were used for decoration by Native Americans?

**Glass beads, paint, quills, feathers, metal pieces.**

3. Go to “Never Done.” Look at the chores the settlers had to do to survive. What do you think would have been the hardest chore to do? Why?

**Answers will vary.**



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# #3



## Caucus Iowa

*Location: 1st floor - entrance near northwest restrooms.*

“Caucus Iowa” showcases how the Iowa caucus works and why it works. Iowans have personal encounters with candidates. The media comes out in full force from around the nation and the world. Find out the impact Iowa citizens have on the candidates and the presidential election.

1. Why is the Iowa Caucus called the first step to the White House?

**It is the first major electoral event in the nominating process. The results are early indicators of who might win their party's nomination for candidate for president.**

2. Name three caucus characters.

**Answers vary: candidate, family of the candidate, campaign staff, volunteers, media.**

3. Write down some of the places where candidates visit with Iowa voters.

**Answers vary: coffee shops, schools, living rooms, fairs, restaurants, stores.**

4. What are two different ways to vote on caucus night?

**Republican caucus: vote by secret ballot.**

**Democratic caucus: form preference groups and make a declaration for candidate. At least 15% of attendees must support a candidate in order to send a delegate to the state and county conventions.**

Discuss why you think Iowa has the first caucus.

