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# #4



## 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.

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# #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 some ways in which nature can cause changes in the environment. Next, list ways in which human activity changes the environment.

**Nature - floods, earthquakes, erosion, landslides**

**Humans - construction, agriculture**

2. Why was coal mining so important for Iowa?

**Major industry, major source of fuel, many towns developed around coal mines; immigrants came to Iowa specifically to work in the mines.**

3. Iowa protects its wildlife and environment in various ways. Name at least two of them.

**Environmental laws; hunting and fishing limits and licenses; conservation officers; deposits on cans and bottles.**

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## MUSEUM EDUCATION



### 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



## “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. Look at all the artifacts that show the different responsibilities of the Native American women. Name three of those responsibilities.

**Scraping and tanning hides, making clothes, farming, preparing food, caring for children, gathering food, teaching the ways of life and culture.**

2. Look at the section named “Never Done.” What activities did these women do in the house and on the farm?

**Cooking, canning, gardening, spinning, health care, child care.**

3. The section named “Urban Frontier” explains how three early Iowa towns developed. Match the town with the reason why it developed.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Keokuk (B)    | A. Army Fort   |
| 2. Dubuque (C)   | B. River town  |
| 3. Davenport (A) | C. Lead mining |



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# #2

## 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. What other animals lived in Iowa during the time of the Mammoth?

**Bison, giant beaver, deer, elk, moose, musk oxen, horse, hare, turtle, ground sloth, peccary, camel, mastodon.**

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.**

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# #3



## 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.

