# Road to Indianapolis

Trace how Indiana's capital became easier to reach.

**4.H.13** "Create and interpret timelines that show relationships among people, events, and movements in the history of Indiana."

NAME _____ DATE _____

## 1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

**YOUR JOB** Underline each year, circle the event that happened in that year, and number the years from earliest to latest to prepare a timeline.

### A Capital on the Move

1. In 1816, Indiana became a state. Corydon was its first state capital, but leaders wanted a capital closer to the middle of the state. They chose a site beside the White River for Indianapolis. In 1825, state offices moved from Corydon to the new capital. People who worked for the government moved too, and the young city began to grow around them.

2. Travel to the new capital was not easy at first. Many roads were rough, especially after rain. In 1834, the National Road reached Indianapolis. Workers were building this road westward across Indiana. Wagons could carry goods to the city along its route, and more travelers could reach the capital. The road helped connect people in Indianapolis with towns along the route.

3. Then another kind of travel arrived. In 1847, the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad reached Indianapolis from Madison, a town on the Ohio River. Trains could bring passengers and goods to the capital. The railroad gave people another way to move between the river and the city. In just over 20 years, Indianapolis had changed from a new capital reached on rough roads to a place linked by road and rail.

## 2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Which happened first, Indiana becoming a state or the move to Indianapolis? How were the two events connected?

2. How many years after state offices moved to Indianapolis did the National Road reach the city?

3. Which town did the railroad link to Indianapolis, and how many years after the National Road arrived did the railroad reach the city?

4. After the railroad arrived, what travel choice did people have that they did not have when only the National Road reached Indianapolis?

## 3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Create a four-entry timeline using the dated events in the passage. Then write two sentences as a shopkeeper in 1848, telling how the road and railroad could help your shop.

ANSWER KEY

# Road to Indianapolis

GRADE 4 · 4.H.13

## PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each year, circle the event that happened in that year, and number the years from earliest to latest to prepare a timeline. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

## PART 2 · ANSWERS

| # | QUESTION | ANSWER |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Which happened first, Indiana becoming a state or the move to Indianapolis? How were the two events connected? | **Indiana became a state in 1816. Its leaders later moved the capital from Corydon to Indianapolis in 1825.** |
| 2 | How many years after state offices moved to Indianapolis did the National Road reach the city? | **Nine years, from 1825 to 1834.** |
| 3 | Which town did the railroad link to Indianapolis, and how many years after the National Road arrived did the railroad reach the city? | **The railroad linked Indianapolis to Madison. It reached Indianapolis 13 years after the National Road.** |
| 4 | After the railroad arrived, what travel choice did people have that they did not have when only the National Road reached Indianapolis? | **They could travel between Madison and Indianapolis by train instead of relying on road travel.** |

## PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

1816: Indiana became a state.
1825: State offices moved to Indianapolis.
1834: The National Road reached Indianapolis.
1847: The railroad reached Indianapolis from Madison.
In 1848, I could get cloth for my shop by train from Madison. Customers traveling by wagon on the National Road could stop to buy it.

Accept timeline entries that name the four events in chronological order. Shopkeeper sentences may use other plausible goods or customers if they connect both routes to the shop.