

Think Like Jessie Field Shambaugh

- Why do you think clubs were important for children growing up in rural areas?
- Do you know anyone in 4-H? Or in another club, like Girl or Boy Scouts? Who are they and what do they do?
- If you had to create your own club to help students, what would you call your group and what would you do?



Jessie Field Shambaugh (1881-1971)

Celestia Josephine “Jessie” Field Shambaugh was born near Shenandoah, Iowa, on June 26, 1881. Following graduation from Tabor College in 1903, she organized children’s clubs while teaching at Goldenrod School in Page County. After leaving the school for a short period, she returned as elected superintendent of Page County schools. The children’s groups she began earlier at the school continued to grow and received national attention from the National Commissioner of Education. The clubs further developed into the nationwide 4-H program, a popular youth organization today, and focuses on the four values of “Head, Heart, Hands and Health.” She moved to New York City in 1912 to work for the national YMCA. Shambaugh died in Clarinda, Iowa, in 1971.

Think Like Emilie Blackmore Stapp

- Why do you think clubs like the Go-Hawks Happy Tribe became so popular with children?
- Why do you think the Go-Hawks wanted to help other children?
- During World War I, the Go-Hawks held fund drives and sent money to children in Europe who had lost their parents because of the war. Why do you think it is important for people to help others beyond their local community?



Emilie Blackmore Stapp (1876-1962)

Emilie Blackmore Stapp was born in 1872 in Madison, Indiana, before moving to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1888. Her first book, *Bread and 'Lasses: Sketches of Child Life*, was published in 1902 and *The Trail of the Go-Hawks* was published in 1908. Following a letter from a sick child, Stapp suggested children form their own Go-Hawks Happy Tribe. The group became extremely popular with young children, growing to over 80,000 members at the height of popularity. The group focused on raising money and helping other children in the United States and abroad. During World War I, the group held a **penny drive**, and they raised over \$43,000 for child orphans in Europe. During the 1930s, Stapp became a regular contributor to many renowned children's publications of the day.

Think Like a Geographer

A person who studies the environment and how it impacts people.

- Describe details about this location. What do you notice that can help figure out where this place is located? What is unique?
- Why would people move to or leave this place?
- How would people travel to this location? How has traveling to this location changed over time?
- Describe details about people who live here and how they impact the location? How does the location impact the people who live there?



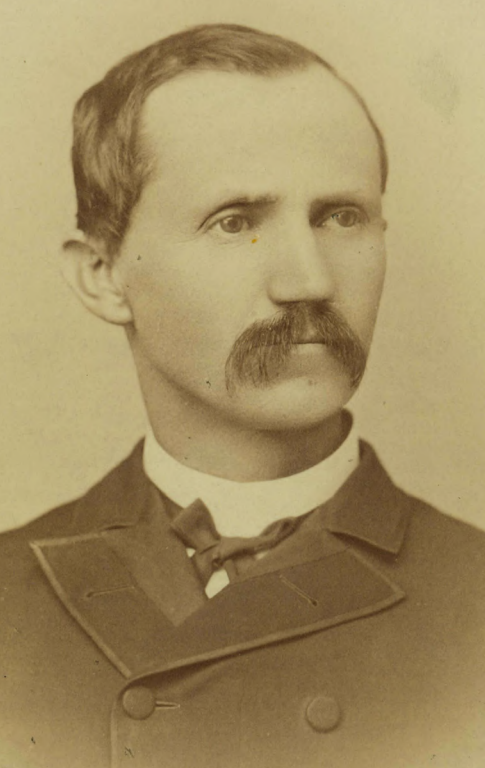
Ira Cook (1821-1902)

Much like how a geographer studies the land, a land surveyor is someone who measures land areas in order to determine boundaries for settlers to purchase. Ira Cook was one of many lowans to receive a contract from the government to be a land surveyor when Iowa territory had to be measured. Cook endured tough conditions, long journeys by foot and wagon and harsh weather from 1849-1853 as he crossed the state measuring the land. He was elected mayor of Des Moines, Iowa, in 1861 and later moved to Washington, D.C., to become Deputy United States Revenue Collector in 1864.

Think Like an Economist

A person who studies the ways people make a living.

- Describe the people in relation to the location. What jobs or occupations do you think people had? Why do you say that? How do you think they met their needs and wants?
- How do decisions made by individuals affect themselves and the economy?
- How do decisions made by businesses affect people?
- How do jobs impact people and the economy? Describe what happens when jobs are lost.



Voltaire Twombly (1842-1918)

Voltaire P. Twombly was elected Treasurer of Iowa in January 1885. The treasurer officially oversees the state's revenue and finances. He served three terms in the position before stepping down in 1891. Not only was Twombly financially savvy, he also was a war hero. During the Battle of Fort Donelson during the Civil War, he picked up and carried his regiment's national colors after three other members of his regiment were killed or incapacitated by Confederate fire while attempting to secure the flag. Twombly received a Medal of Honor in 1897 for his heroic deeds during the battle.

Think Like a Historian

A person who explains changes that happened in the past.

- What happened in the past? Why is it important to understand what has happened in the past?
- How did past decisions or actions significantly transform people's lives?
- What has changed or stayed the same over time? Who benefited from the change? Why? Who did not benefit? Why?
- Who or what made changes happen? Who supported the change? Who didn't? Why?



Louise Noun (1908-2002)

Louise Frankel Rosenfield Noun spent her life preserving and sharing Iowa history. She was born in Des Moines to Meyer Rosenfield, owner of the Younker's department store, and Rose Frankel Rosenfield, a suffrage-supporting mother. Noun and Mary Louise Smith, the former chair of the Republican National Committee, worked together to found the Iowa Women's Archives at the University of Iowa Main Library. The archives include important manuscripts and papers which record women's history in Iowa. Louise Noun also authored numerous books and papers regarding feminist history in Iowa.

Think Like a Political Scientist

A person who studies governments and how they work.

- What problems might people have faced in this society?
- What rights do people have? What rights are people missing?
- What might lead to people being treated fairly? What might lead to people being treated unfairly?
- What information can be gathered about trends at this location or time period that might change or impact the future?



George Gallup (1901-1984)

A native of Jefferson, Iowa, and graduate of the University of Iowa, George Gallup invented the now famous Gallup Poll. The Gallup Poll is a method of survey sampling (asking different people the same question for their answers) to help figure out public opinion. Polls are important for elections and helpful for political scientists. The first instance of using the Gallup Poll for politics was the 1932 campaign of Gallup's mother-in-law, Ola Babcock Miller, who successfully ran for Iowa Secretary of State.

Think Like a Journalist

A person who tells others about the story.

- What are the major headlines of this historical topic?
- What people would you want to interview? What questions would you ask?
- What details are needed to tell this particular story to people not from this area?
- Why is it important to share news about what is happening at this time period or this location?



George Mills (1906-2003)

There was not a story developing within the Iowa Capitol's hallways or chambers that George Mills did not cover for *The Des Moines Register* newspaper. Mills covered events and political news at the capitol building from 1943-1971 and later served as a reporter for television station WHO-TV. From 1943 to 1954, Mills was also the Iowa correspondent for *Time*, *Life* and *Fortune* magazines, writing Iowa stories for a national audience.