



# South Dakota:



### Sue the Tyrannosaurus Rex

Discovered near Fort Totten, Sue is the most complete T. Rex fossil and the first specimen of its kind. Although 57% complete, Sue was discovered near Fort Totten, S.D. in 1990 by explorer and fossil collector Sue Hendrickson and was named after the FBI's Museum in Chicago.



### Mahpiya Luta (Red Cloud)

Chief of the Oglala tribe, Mahpiya Luta (also known as Red Cloud) led the largest tribe of the lower Sioux. He is most prominently remembered for his courageous warrior years that led him to form his own band, Bad Foot. During a council meeting at Fort Laramie discussing the opening of the Bosque Trail, he became enraged with their intent to set against his wishes and walked out of the meeting, signaling a war against the U.S. government. By the end of his two-year campaign, the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 was signed.



### Thasunke Witko (Crazy Horse)

Khadwa Saka (Crazy Horse), Thasunke Witko (Crazy Horse) led the Oglala to a crushing victory at the Battle of the Little Bighorn during the summer of 1876. This victory was a significant one to achieve by leading a young man, whose name had not been in many of the names, keeping the war on their own reservation. He believed the Lakota to be a warrior spirit, but gave his name to the young man and never fought a battle. In 1877 he and 400 other warriors joined the Ghost Dance, and he was killed in 1877.

**1600s** The Horse Returns to the Northern Plains

The reintroduction of the horse to the northern plains was a significant event. It was brought back by Spanish explorers and missionaries, and it revolutionized the lives of the Plains Indians. The horse became a central part of their culture, used for hunting, transportation, and warfare.

**1804-1806** Lewis & Clark Expedition

The Lewis and Clark expedition was a major expedition of the United States Army, led by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark. It was the first overland expedition to cross the continent, and it provided valuable information about the western United States.

**1855** General William Harney Expedition

The Harney expedition was a military campaign led by General William Harney against the Lakota and Cheyenne in 1855. It was one of the early military actions against the Plains Indians, and it resulted in the signing of the Fort Laramie Treaty.

**1740s**

### Wasna (Pemmican)



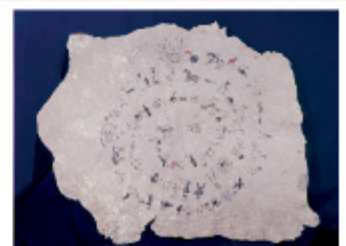
Wasna, also known as pemmican, is a traditional food of the Plains Indians. It is made from dried meat and fat, and it is a high-energy food that is easy to store and transport. It was a staple of the diet of the Plains Indians, and it played a key role in their survival.

### Lakota Tipi



The Lakota tipi is a traditional dwelling of the Plains Indians. It is a conical structure made of animal skins stretched over a wooden frame. It is a portable and durable structure that is well-suited to the nomadic lifestyle of the Plains Indians.

### Lakota Winter Count



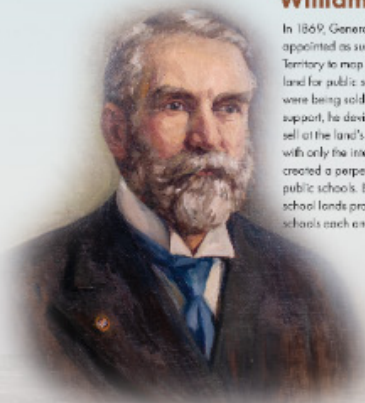
The Lakota winter count is a type of pictograph used by the Plains Indians to record events. It consists of a series of pictures that represent different events, such as battles, droughts, and other significant occurrences. It is a valuable historical record that provides insight into the lives of the Plains Indians.

# Our History



### Calamity Jane

Orphaned at 17, Martha Jane Canary grew up in poverty and poor health. Learning how to survive on her own, she made her way to South Dakota in 1872 with a U.S. Army troop and eventually ended up in Deadwood. She was known for her sharp-shooting skills, propensity to drink, wild parties, and masculine dressing as she found herself in the history books together with "Wild Bill" Hickok.



### General William H. Beadle

In 1869 General William H. Beadle was appointed as surveyor-general of the Dakota Territory to map out townships, including reserving land for public schools. Alarmed that school lands were being sold off without consideration of future support, he devised a way to lease school lands or sell of the land's base rate and then invest the funds with only the interest given to schools. In doing so he created a perpetual fund for the maintenance of public schools. Because of his work, South Dakota school lands provide about \$12 million to public schools each and every year.



### Laura Ingalls Wilder

From the corner of the kitchen, Laura Ingalls Wilder lit the Big Woods of Wisconsin and other scenes to fuel a homestead. The family moved to a farm near De Smet when Laura was 11. She became a teacher at 16 and taught grades 1-6, without ever having graduated from high school. She had to abandon teaching after her marriage to Almanzo Wilder in 1885 and other years of hardship Laura became an agricultural expert and started a writing career. The years of the Depression led her to build on her early success and this was born the "Little House" series, an iconic story of American history, a critical period in our country's history.

**1861** Congress Establishes the Dakota Territory

On March 3, 1861, Congress established the Dakota Territory, which encompassed the present-day states of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. The territory was named in honor of the Lakota and Dakota peoples.

**1874** The Custer Expedition

In 1874, General George Armstrong Custer led the 7th Cavalry Regiment on an expedition to the Black Hills. The expedition was a military campaign against the Lakota and Cheyenne, and it resulted in the Battle of Little Bighorn.

**1889** Statehood!

On November 2, 1889, the Dakota Territory was admitted to the Union as the 39th state. The statehood was a result of the efforts of the Dakota people and their supporters, and it marked a significant milestone in the history of the state.

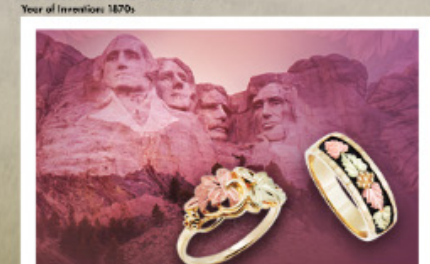
**1866-1868** The Fort Laramie Treaty

The Fort Laramie Treaty was a peace agreement between the United States and the Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. It was signed in 1868 and it recognized the Black Hills as part of the Lakota reservation.

**1879-1889** The Dakota Boom and Drive for Statehood

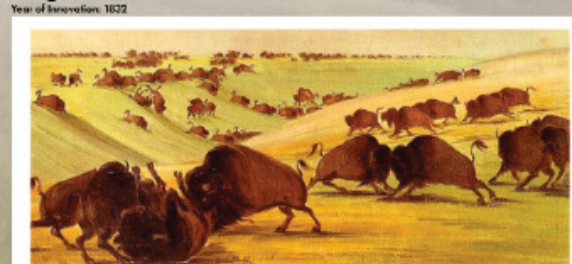
The Dakota Boom was a period of rapid growth and development in the Dakota Territory. It was driven by the discovery of gold in the Black Hills and the drive for statehood. The boom ended in 1889 when the state was admitted to the Union.

### Black Hills Gold



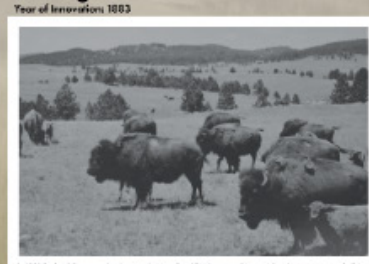
The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874 led to a massive influx of miners and settlers. The gold rush was a significant event in the history of the state, and it led to the development of the Black Hills region.

### Origin of the National Park Idea



The idea of a national park was first proposed in 1872 by John D. Rockefeller. He was inspired by the natural beauty of the Adirondack Park in New York, and he wanted to preserve the natural resources of the West.

### Saving the Buffalo



The buffalo was a vital part of the Plains Indians' culture and economy. However, the number of buffalo was rapidly declining due to overhunting and disease. In 1872, the U.S. government established the first national park, Yellowstone, to protect the remaining buffalo.





# Under God

**Theodore Shultz**  
A pioneer in the development of the modern-day computer, Shultz is credited with the invention of the integrated circuit. He was a key figure in the development of the microprocessor, which is the heart of every computer. He received the National Medal of Science in 1985.



**Terry Redlin**  
Named America's Most Popular Artist nearly every year in the 1990s by U.S. ART magazine, he was known for his wildlife and landscape oil paintings before he moved into multiple, award-winning music. His work includes the recognizable melody of playing 'A' on a Moebius, he released in the late 1970s on the 'A' record label.

**1867**  
1867  
July 4th Wacipi

July 4th Wacipi  
The Wacipi is a traditional Lakota ceremony that is held every year on July 4th. It is a time of prayer, song, and dance, and is a celebration of the nation's independence.

**1940-1964**  
Renewable Energy from Hydroelectric Dams

Renewable Energy from Hydroelectric Dams  
The construction of hydroelectric dams in the 1940s and 1950s provided a source of clean, renewable energy. This was a significant step towards sustainable energy production.

**1987**  
Ethanol Industry

Ethanol Industry  
The ethanol industry in South Dakota has grown significantly since 1987. It is now a major part of the state's economy, providing jobs and income for many South Dakotans.

**1968**  
Hunting and Fishing as Part of the Culture

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Hunting and fishing are important parts of the South Dakota culture. They are activities that bring people together and provide a sense of community.

**1948**  
Crazy Horse Memorial

Crazy Horse Memorial  
The Crazy Horse Memorial is a massive sculpture in South Dakota. It is a tribute to the great warrior Crazy Horse and is a symbol of the state's rich history.

**H-S Precision**  
Year of Invention: 1978



H-S Precision  
H-S Precision is a company that has revolutionized the precision industry. Their products are used in a wide range of applications, from manufacturing to research.

**Strider Bike**  
Year of Invention: 2007



Strider Bike  
The Strider bike is a revolutionary design for young children. It is a balance bike that helps children learn to ride a bike without the need for pedals.

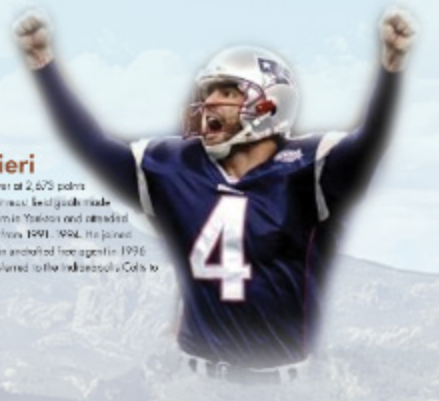
**World's Largest Producer of Bioethanol**



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South Dakota is the world's largest producer of bioethanol. This is due to the state's abundant supply of corn and advanced processing technology.

# The People Rule

**Adam Vinatieri**  
The NFL's all-time leading scorer at 2,627 points and leading in PAT conversions, Vinatieri made 1523. Adam Vinatieri was a professional football player in the NFL for 13 seasons. He played for the New England Patriots and the Indianapolis Colts.



**Becky Hammon**  
A native of Rapid City, basketball superstar Becky Hammon was an All-American at Colorado State and a WNBA All-Star. She is the first woman to be named WNBA MVP in 2020.



**1990**  
Precision Agriculture

Precision Agriculture  
Precision agriculture is a farming practice that uses technology to optimize crop production. It involves using GPS, sensors, and data analysis to make informed decisions about planting and harvesting.

**2006**  
World-Class Particle Physics Research

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South Dakota is home to world-class particle physics research. The state's facilities are used by scientists from around the world to study the fundamental particles of the universe.

**2026-2027**  
State Museum and Archives Completed

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The new South Dakota State Museum and Archives is set to be completed in 2026-2027. This will be a major landmark for the state, providing a central location for the preservation and display of South Dakota's history.

**2020**  
Renewable Energy from Wind Farms

Renewable Energy from Wind Farms  
South Dakota is a leader in renewable energy, particularly wind power. The state's vast plains and consistent winds make it an ideal location for wind farms.

**LUX-ZEPLIN**  
Year of Invention: 2022



LUX-ZEPLIN  
The LUX-ZEPLIN experiment is a cutting-edge dark matter detector. It is located in a deep underground cavern in South Dakota and is designed to detect the elusive particles of dark matter.

**2021**  
Leading the Nation in Music and Fine Arts

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South Dakota is a hub for music and fine arts. The state is home to several world-class performing arts venues and a vibrant arts community.

**Dakota State University Leads the Way on Cybersecurity**



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Dakota State University is a leader in cybersecurity research and education. The university's Madison Cyber Labs is a state-of-the-art facility for studying and defending against cyber threats.

**B-21 Raider Bomber Comes to South Dakota**



B-21 Raider Bomber Comes to South Dakota  
The B-21 Raider is a next-generation stealth bomber. It is being developed by Northrop Grumman and is set to be produced in South Dakota.