

National History Day Topic: Starved Rock as an important land mark in Illinois

Developed by: May George

Date: 11/5/2014

Primary Source #1



Image Title: Starved Rock

Persistent URL: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/det1994025130/PP/>

Primary Source # 2

Starved Rock: A Chapter of Colonial History 1911 Osman, Eaton G.

Persistent link: <http://lccn.loc.gov/18023786>

Introduction:

Starved Rock was formed because there was a flood called Kankakee Torrent, that occurred between 14,000 and 17,000 years ago. The geologists believed that the flood in creating the park's features.

Starved Rock was a place where many native tribes lived and these were Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Ojibwe.

According to the legend, on April 20, 1769, an Illinois Confederation assassinated Ottawa Chief Pontiac while he was on a diplomatic mission in Cahokia. As a result the Ottawa, along with their allies the Potawatomi, attacked a band of Illini along the Illinois River. Ottawa and Potawatomi maintained the siege until the Illini starved to death.

Persistent link: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Starved_Rock_State_Park

This quote was taken from the below website "Starved Rock, with its 38 m high sandstone cliff, is **the most prominent natural landmark on the upper Illinois River**. The rock, called "le Rocher" by the French, was selected by La Salle as the site of Fort St. Louis because of its readily defensible location. Henry de Tonty built the fort to La Salle's specifications, finishing it

in the spring of 1683. The fort was protected by a wooden palisade and contained a chapel, a warehouse or magazine, and several other buildings. It was abandoned by the French in 1691, when the Kaskaskia vacated their village across the river, but was re-occupied by the Peoria in the early 1700s. Starved Rock received its name for an event that allegedly took place there about 1770. According to Native American tradition, some Peoria Indians who came under attack by a war party of Potawatomi Indians suffered starvation when trapped on the rock without food or water”.

My topic is related to the NHD because there are historical facts and a colonial history involved; in addition, Starved Rock is still considered as the important land mark in Illinois.

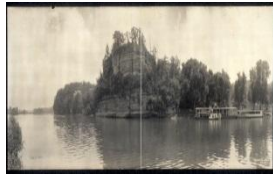
Persistent link: http://www.museum.state.il.us/muslink/nat_amer/post/htmls/arch_starv.html

Guiding Historical Question:

What is the legend of the Starved Rock and how is the colonial history related to the Starved Rock?

Additional Sources:

Primary Source # 3



Haines Photo Co. (Conneaut, Ohio) published 1914

Persistent link: <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007661411/>

Primary Source # 4



This is a view of a rock formation and trees along the bank of a body of water in Starved Rock, Illinois. Created in 1926. A Photograph from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933

Persistent link: <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.ndlpcoop/ichicdn.n081580>

Secondary Source # 1



Persistent link: <http://www.ao.uiuc.edu/courses/aiiopcmpss/StarvedRock/index.htm>

Secondary Source # 2



Starved Rock, La Salle County, Illinois. Photograph by Frank Thone, 1922. Illinois State museum (ISM 1953-92)

Persistent link: http://www.museum.state.il.us/muslink/nat_amer/post/htmls/arch_starv.html

SCIM Process for Analyzing Sources
Source Description/Title:

Summarizing

Contextualizing

Inferring

Monitoring