



"Wisconsin Native
American Effigy Mounds"

Robert Birmingham

Between AD 700 and 1100, a spectacular religious movement swept the Upper Midwest, centered on what is now the state of Wisconsin, that resulted in the creation of ritual landscapes featuring thousands of sometimes colossal earth sculptures and tombs in the effigy form of supernatural beings, animals, and other forms important to Native American traditions. Now called the Effigy Mound Ceremonial Complex, the phenomena is so unusual that it constitutes an archaeological world wonder. This presentation offers new research into who constructed the effigies, the meaning of the various forms, and why they were built in such great numbers in only one place on earth.

Birmingham Bio

Robert Birmingham is the former Wisconsin State Archaeologist and anthropology faculty member at the University of Wisconsin-Waukesha. Now retired, he continues to research and write from his home in Madison. He is the author of six books on various archaeological topics, including the recently published 2nd Edition of the award-winning volume, *Indian Mounds of Wisconsin*, co-authored by Amy Rosbrough. He is currently finishing a book for a British press entitled, *Ancient Effigy Mound Ceremonial Landscapes of the American Midwest*.



Location and Parking

Plymouth Arts Center
520 East Mill Street
Plymouth, Wisconsin 53073
Parking is available on site

Registration

Register online at the SCHRC website: schrc.org
Select: Shop/History Symposium
OR send check to:
SCHRC, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, WI 53083

Fees

\$50.00 per person

Questions

Call: SCHRC at 920.467.4667
Email: steverogstad@schrc.org

Lunch is on your own. Plymouth has many great eateries within walking distance or short drive. Check out our website for suggestions. Or feel free to bring a bag lunch.

Schedule

8:30 am to 9:00 am	Registration
9:00 am to 10:00 am	Karamanski
10:15 am to 11:15 am	Haala
11:15 am to 12:30 pm	Lunch
12:30 pm to 1:30 pm	Jacobs
1:45 pm to 2:45 pm	Birmingham
3:00pm	Symposium Adjourns

Relevance & Resurrection:

Revivalism for New Explorations Into Midwest History

A Symposium



Saturday, November 6, 2021
9:00 am – 3:00 pm

Plymouth Arts Center
520 East Mill Street
Plymouth, WI 53073



*"An Inland Sea?
The 19th Century Battle
Over Great Lakes
Infrastructure"*

Theodore J. Karamanski

The existence of a vast inland sea in the heart of North America presented the infant U.S. republic with both unprecedented opportunities and challenges. More than any other part of the nation the Great Lakes required major infrastructure investment to develop its strategic resources and promote its interstate commercial promise. As we see today, infrastructure investment holds the promise of economic growth and poses the dilemma of how to raise the needed revenue. In the 1840s and 1850s this issue played a key role in driving a wedge between the fiscally and politically conservative Southern states and the emerging commonwealths of the Midwest. Upon this historically unheralded controversy hinged the future of the Great Lakes, the development of America's industrial economy, and the unity of the nation.

Karamanski Bio

Theodore J. Karamanski is Professor of History and Director of the Public History Program at Loyola University Chicago. He has served as a heritage consultant to the National Park Service in Alaska and across the Midwest region as well as for National Geographic, The History Channel, BBC, and the Travel Channel. His public history work has focused on Great Lakes region cultural resource management, environmental history, and American Indian rights. He is the author of ten books and a founding board member of the Chicago Maritime Museum.



*"Reviving the Midwestern
Progressive Tradition in
the 1980s"*

Dr. Cory Haala

"Fighting Bob" LaFollette was considered by some to be first and foremost a progressive populist. By the mid-1980s progressive candidates Ed Garvey and Tom Harkin were rapidly becoming prominent forerunners in U.S. Senate and gubernatorial races in Wisconsin. Although both men were defeated in their quest for higher office, the two were part of a broader groundswell of support for progressive Midwestern Democrats who harnessed the support of grassroots organizations and the tradition of Midwestern protest politics and won election to the U.S. Senate between 1984 and 1992, including Paul Wellstone of Minnesota and Russ Feingold of Wisconsin. This lecture examines the revival of populist, protest-oriented politics in Midwest progressive populism in the 1980s and 1990s, highlighting the limitations of its message and constraints that prevented a vast transformation of liberal and Democratic Party politics in the Midwest.

Haala Bio

Dr. Cory Haala is a Visiting Assistant Professor of History at The Honors College at the University of Houston and has taught at St. Cloud State University and Connecticut College. He completed his PhD in modern U.S. History at Marquette University in 2020 with a dissertation entitled, "The Progressive Center: Midwestern Liberalism in the Age of Reagan, 1978-1992," which is currently being revised for publication. He has authored two chapters for other volumes dealing with postwar politics in the American Midwest. He is also written essays for future publication on progressive farm policy and farm-labor organizing in the 1980s.



*"The Ku Klux Klan and
Its Targets in the East
North Central Division
of the Midwest"*

Dr. Michael D. Jacobs

The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s was not necessarily comprised of like-minded racial bigots. The organization differed from the domestic terrorists of the Reconstruction and Civil Rights eras. The Jazz Age hooded order made greater efforts to resemble a mainstream fraternal order. While African Americans remained an object of derision, the Midwest Klan's primary targets transitioned to include Catholics, immigrants, and Prohibition violators. The Midwest Klan moved away from martial tactics instead focusing on political organization and social reform efforts. This is not to say there was no violence. But in the Midwest's east north central division, the violence most often originated not with the Klan, but their intended targets. Unwilling to accept second class status or be intimidated, Klan opponents in the Midwest brought the fight to the Klan. In Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, anti-Klan forces used the Klan's historic propensity for violence against the masked society.

Jacobs Bio

Dr. Michael Jacobs is Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Platteville, primarily at the Baraboo campus. He earned his PhD in U.S. History at Marquette University in 2001 by completing his dissertation on the Catholic Response to the Ku Klux Klan in the Midwest, 1920-1928. He researches and writes primarily on intolerance movements in the American Midwest. He served as consultant on the PBS television series, "History Detectives," and continues to be a consultant for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin on Klan-related artifacts, papers, and photographs.

