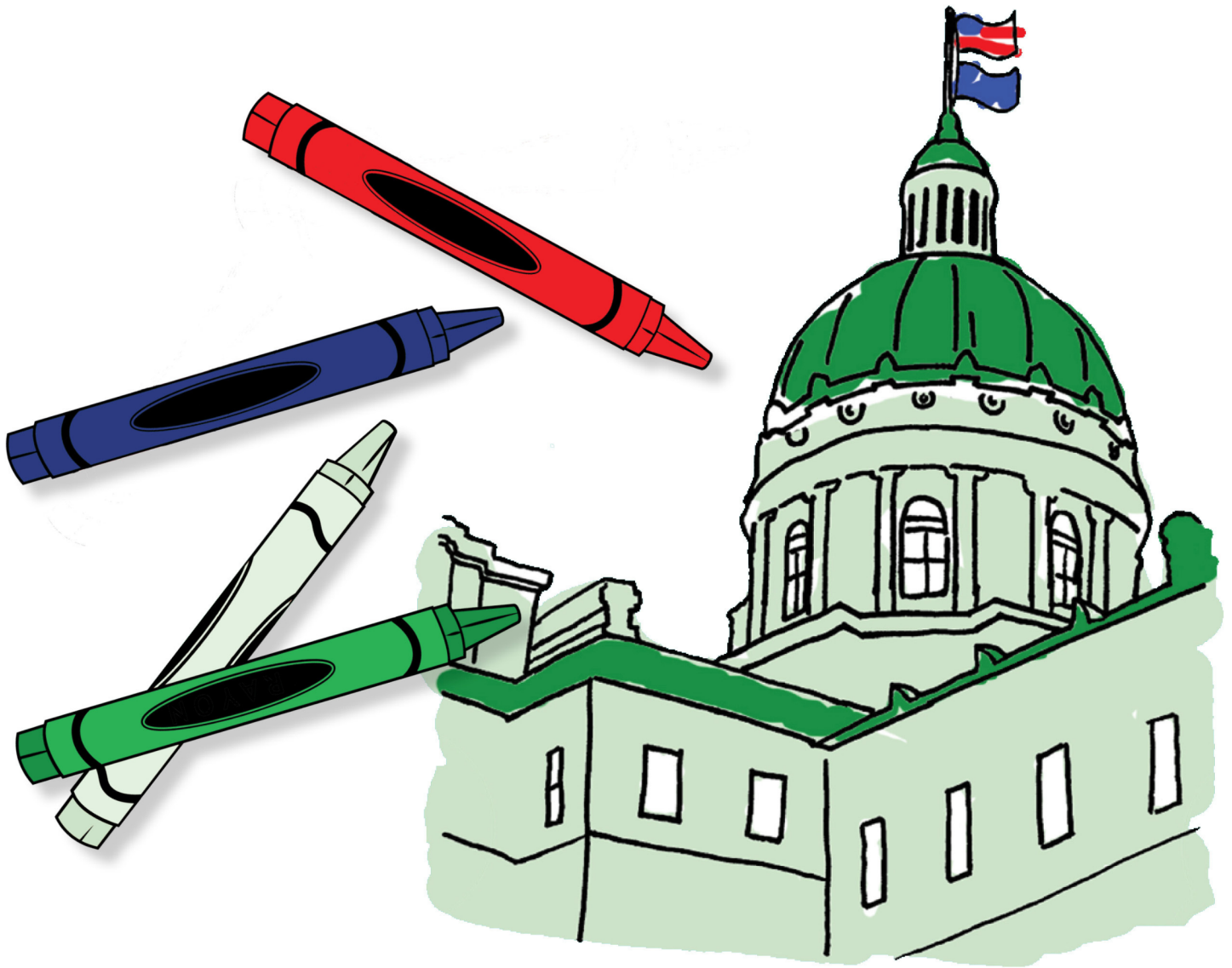


INDIANA STATE GOVERNMENT

Color & Learn

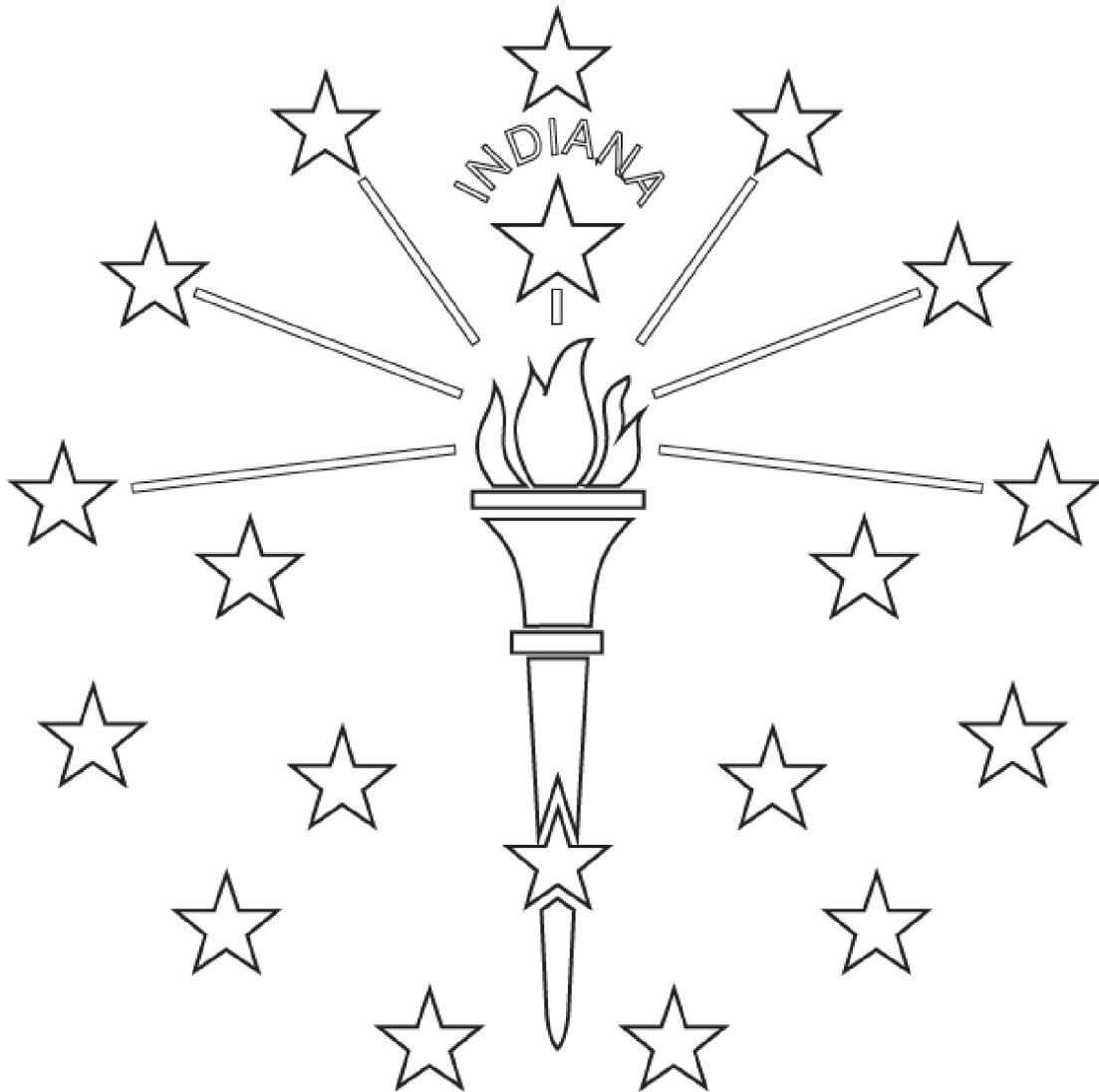


DISTRIBUTED BY

State Representative Lorissa Sweet

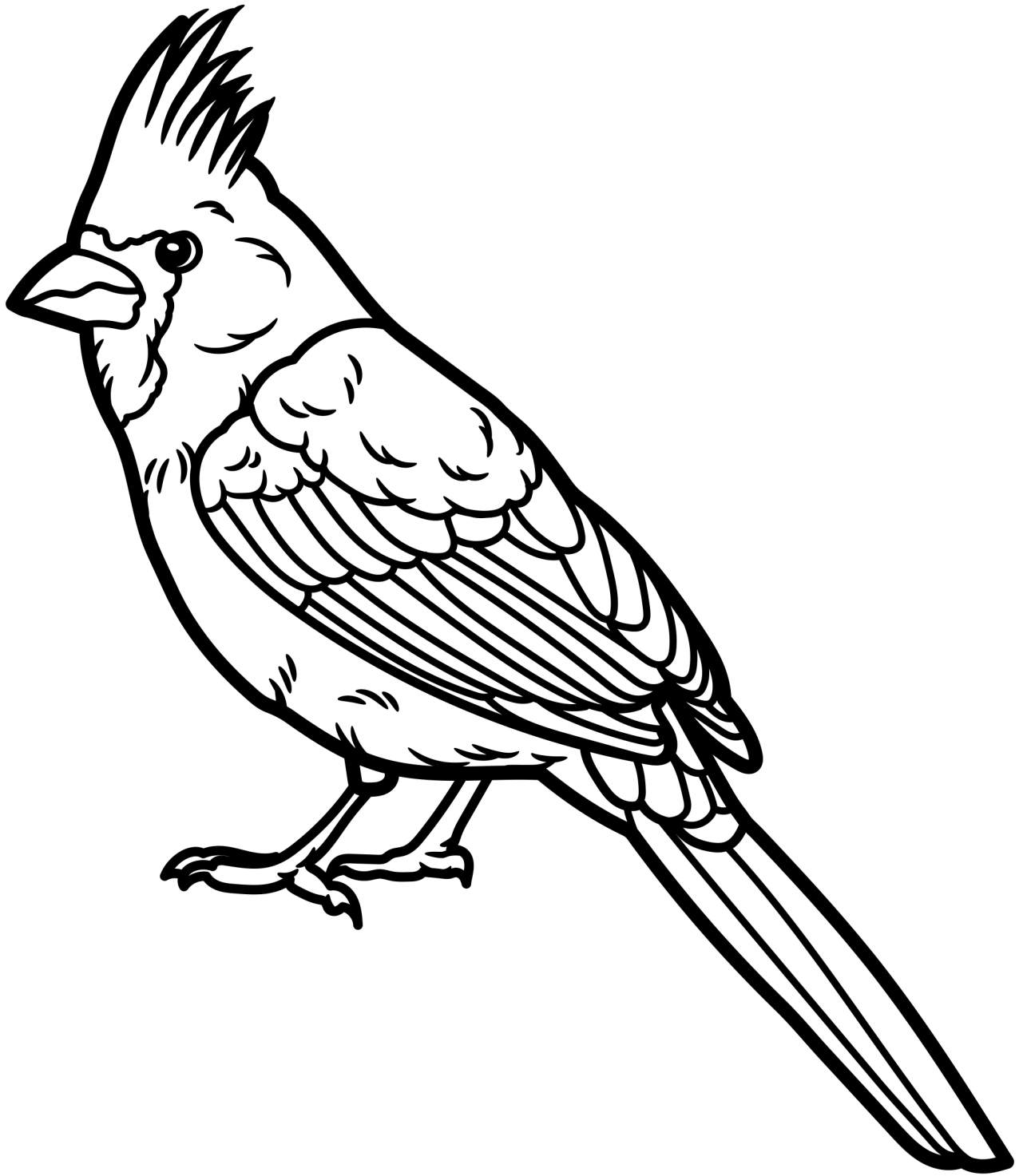
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STATE FLAG



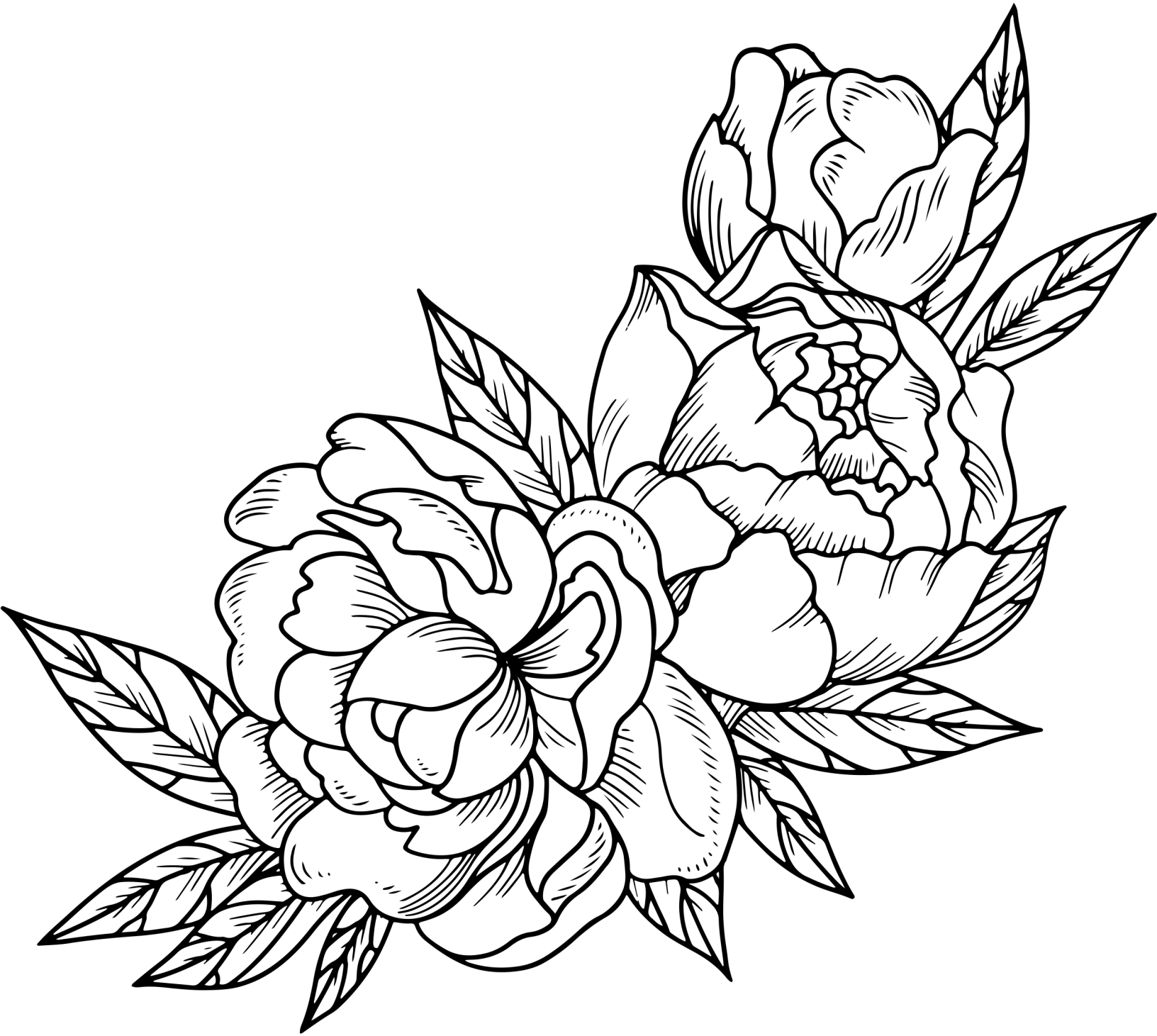
The Indiana state flag is blue with a gold torch surrounded by 13 stars, an inner circle of five stars and a star directly above the torch to represent Indiana.

STATE BIRD



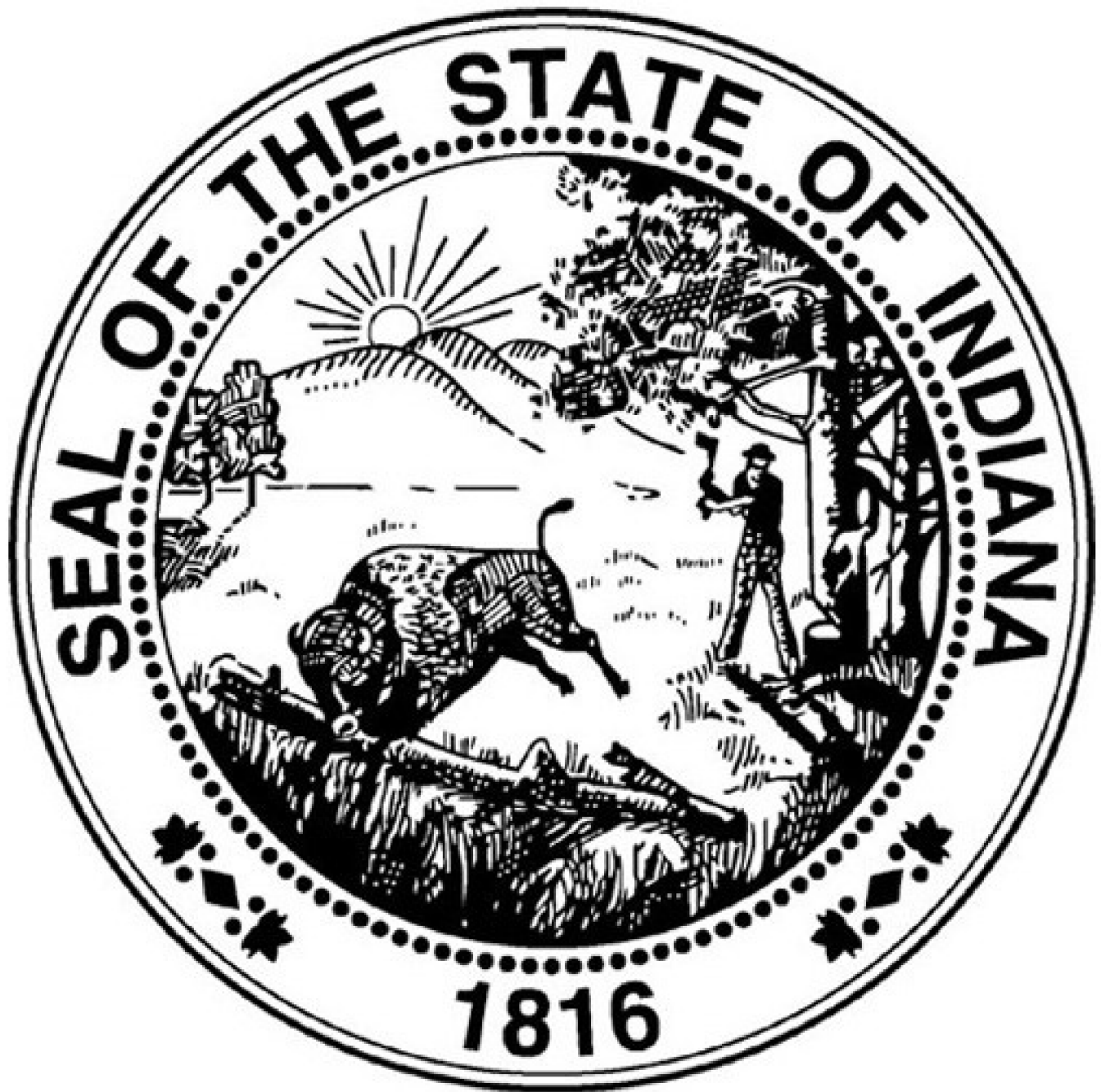
Indiana adopted the cardinal as the state bird in 1933.

STATE FLOWER



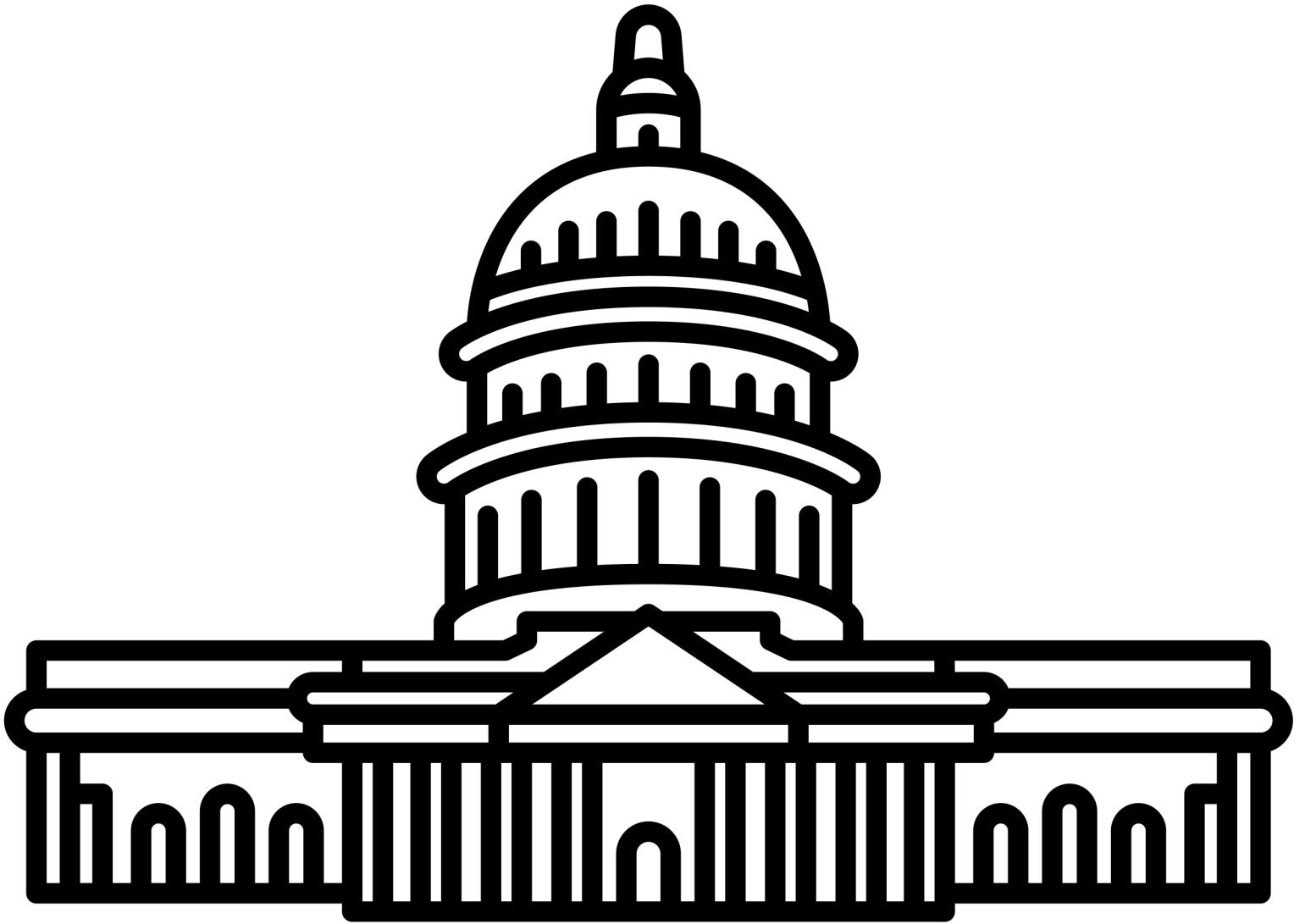
Indiana adopted the peony as the state flower in 1913. It blooms in shades of red, pink and white.

STATE SEAL



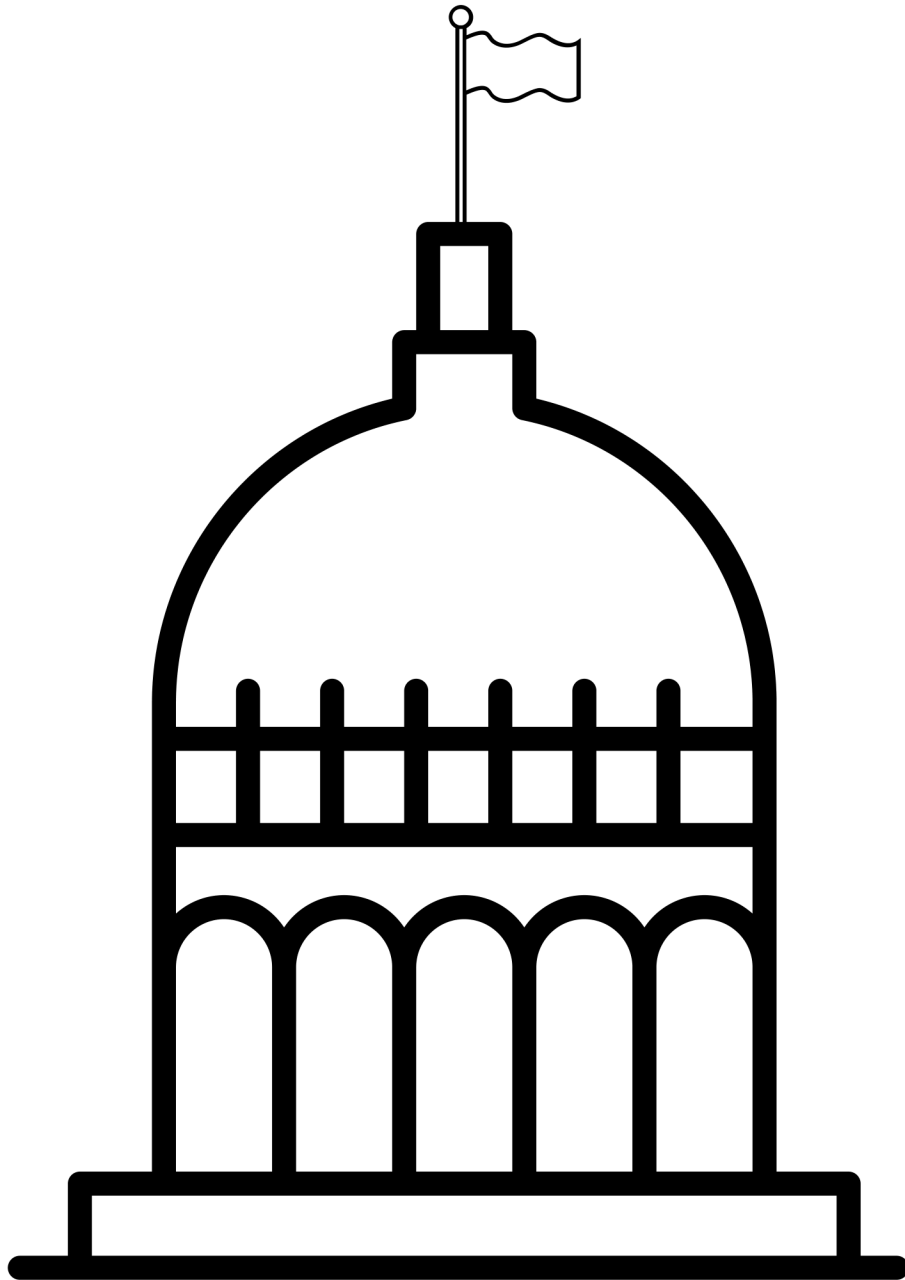
The Indiana state seal was adopted in 1963 and consists of a woodsman chopping down a tree, a buffalo jumping over a log, sycamore trees and a sun.

BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT



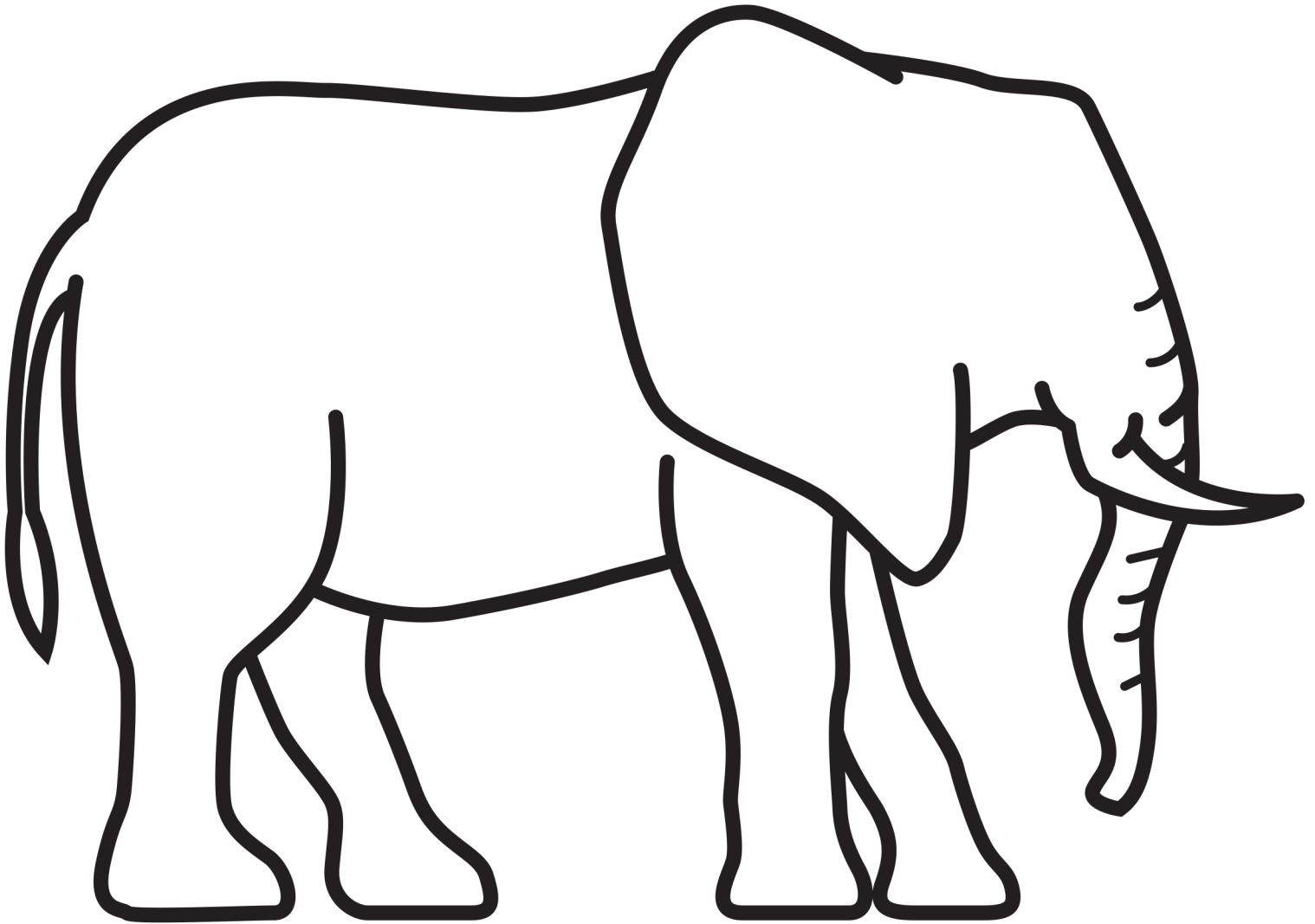
There are three branches of government. The Executive Branch oversees how our state works every day and enforces the law. The Judicial Branch reviews the laws. The Legislative Branch writes the bills that can become laws.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



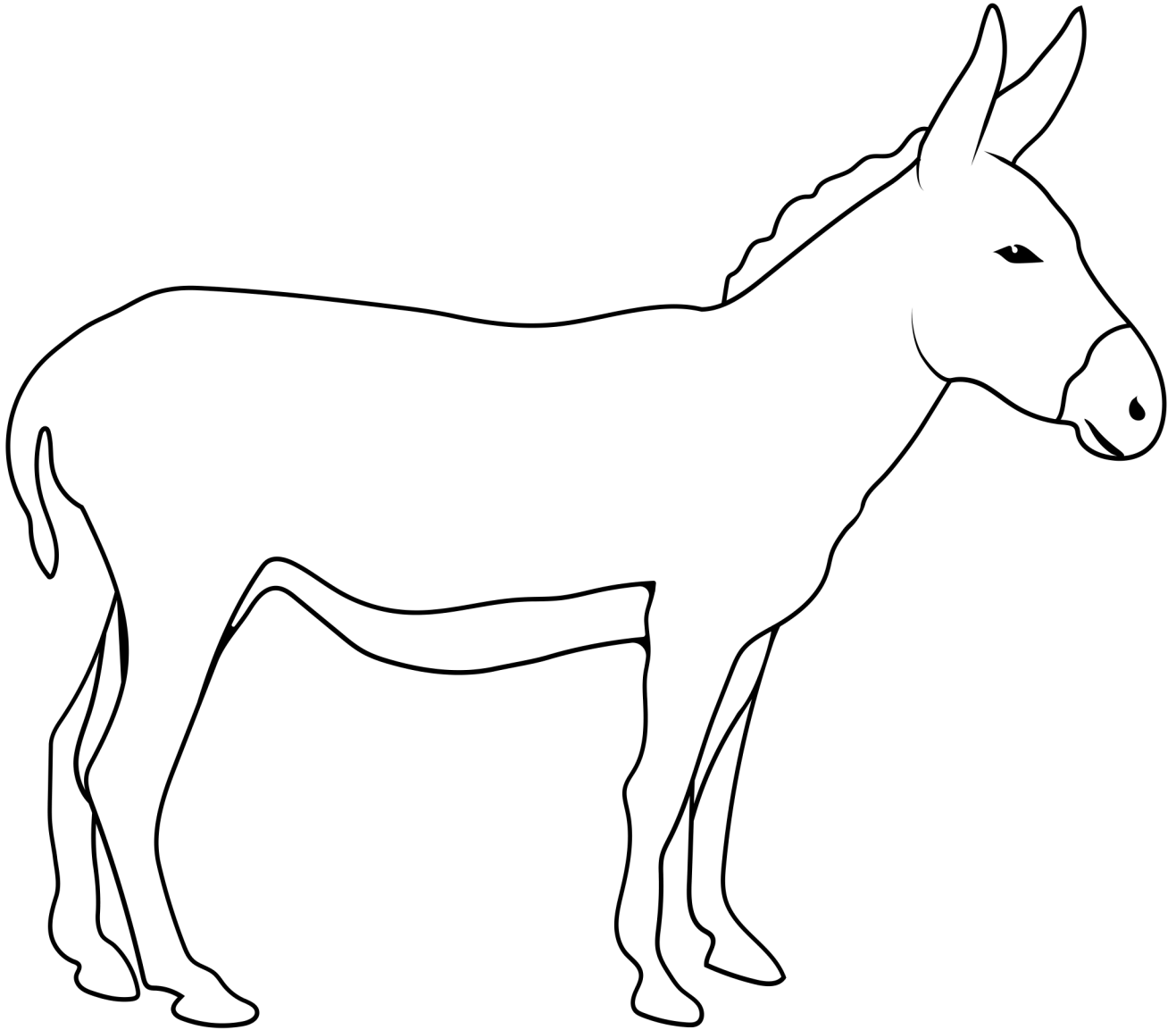
There are 100 members in the House of Representatives and 50 members in the Senate. Together, there are 150 members of the Indiana General Assembly.

REPUBLICAN



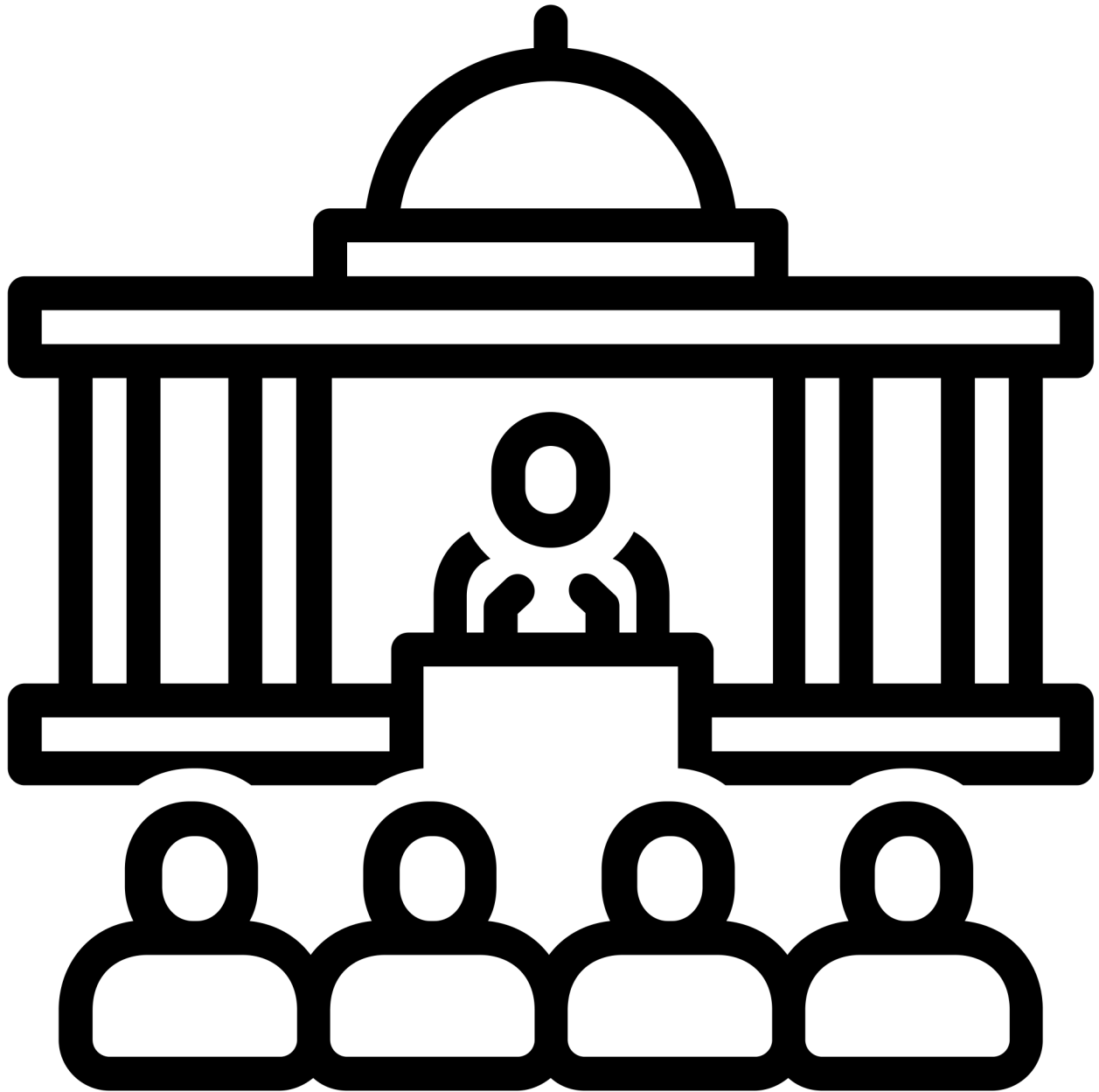
The Republican symbol is an elephant.

DEMOCRAT



The Democrat symbol is a donkey.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



Legislators listen to ideas from people in the community and write bills to help them. The bill has to be passed by the House and the Senate.

WHEN A BILL BECOMES A LAW



If the governor chooses to sign a bill or does not sign a bill after 7 days, it becomes law. Then it becomes part of the Indiana Code, which is a book of laws for the state of Indiana.