

**Indiana University Bloomington** (**IU Bloomington**, **Indiana University**, **IU**, or simply **Indiana**) is a [public research university](#) in [Bloomington, Indiana](#), United States. It is the [flagship campus](#) of [Indiana University](#) and its largest campus, with over 40,000 students.<sup>[8][9]</sup> Established as the state's seminary in 1820, the name was changed to "Indiana College" in 1829 and to "Indiana University" in 1838.

Indiana University is a member of the [Association of American Universities](#) and is [classified](#) among "R1: Doctoral Universities – Very high research activity".<sup>[10]</sup> Its schools and programs include the [Jacobs School of Music](#), [Kelley School of Business](#), [School of Education](#), [Luddy School of Informatics](#), [O'Neill School of Public and Environmental Affairs](#), [School of Public Health](#), [School of Medicine](#), [School of Nursing](#), [Hutton Honors College](#), and [Maurer School of Law](#).<sup>[11]</sup> The campus also features the [Lilly Library](#), [Eskenazi Museum of Art](#), and the [Indiana Memorial Union](#).

Indiana athletic teams compete in [NCAA Division I](#) and are known as the [Indiana Hoosiers](#). The university is a member of the [Big Ten Conference](#). Since it does not have a mascot, all teams are known simply as "Hoosiers". The Indiana Hoosiers have won 24 NCAA national championships and one Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (IAAW) national championship, in addition to 145 NCAA individual national championships. Titles won by teams include eight by the [Hoosiers men's soccer team](#), a record-setting six straight in men's swimming and diving, five by the [Hoosiers men's basketball team](#), three in men's cross country, one in men's track and field, and one in wrestling.

Many of the campus's buildings, especially the older central buildings, are made from [Indiana Limestone](#) quarried locally. The [Works Progress Administration](#) built much of the campus's core during the [Great Depression](#). Many of the campus's buildings were built and most of its land acquired during the 1950s and 1960s when first soldiers attending under the [GI Bill](#) and then the [baby boom](#) swelled the university's enrollment from 5,403 in 1940 to 30,368 in 1970. Some buildings on campus underwent similar expansion. As additions were constructed by building onto the outside of existing buildings, exterior surfaces were incorporated into their new interiors, making this expansion visible in the affected buildings' architecture. The Chemistry and Biology buildings serve as examples, where two of the interior walls of the latter's library were clearly constructed as limestone exteriors. The Bryan House is the traditional on-campus home of the university president.

Nine of the oldest buildings are included in a national [historic district](#) known as **The Old Crescent**. It was listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#) in 1980.<sup>[52]</sup> They are the [Collegiate Gothic](#) style Student Service Building (1906–1908); Indiana University Museum (1905); [Richardsonian Romanesque](#) style Maxwell Building (1890, 1907–1908); Owen Hall (1885); Wylie Hall (1885); Kirkwood Hall (1895); Lindley Hall (1903); [Gothic Revival](#) style Rose Well House (1908); and Kirkwood Observatory (1900).<sup>[53]</sup>