[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Infobox U.S. state](/wiki/Template:Infobox_U.S._state) **Nebraska** [Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en) is a [state](/wiki/U.S._state) that lies in both the [Great Plains](/wiki/Great_Plains) and the [Midwestern United States](/wiki/Midwestern_United_States). Its state capital is [Lincoln](/wiki/Lincoln,_Nebraska). Its largest city is [Omaha](/wiki/Omaha,_Nebraska), which is on the [Missouri River](/wiki/Missouri_River). The state is crossed by many historic trails and was explored by the [Lewis and Clark Expedition](/wiki/Lewis_and_Clark_Expedition). The [California Gold Rush](/wiki/California_Gold_Rush) brought the first large numbers of non-indigenous settlers to the area. Nebraska was admitted as the 37th state of the United States in 1867. The climate has wide variations between winter and summer temperatures, and violent thunderstorms and tornadoes are common. The state is characterized by treeless prairie, which is ideal for cattle-grazing. It is a major producer of beef, pork, [corn](/wiki/Maize), and soybeans.

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## Etymology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

Nebraska's name is derived from transliteration of the archaic [Otoe](/wiki/Chiwere_language) words *Ñí Brásge*, pronounced [Template:IPA-sio](/wiki/Template:IPA-sio) (contemporary Otoe *Ñí Bráhge*), or the [Omaha](/wiki/Omaha-Ponca_language) *Ní Btháska*, pronounced [Template:IPA-sio](/wiki/Template:IPA-sio), meaning "flat water", after the [Platte River](/wiki/Platte_River) that flows through the state.[[1]](#cite_note-1)

## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [thumb|Nebraska in 1718,](/wiki/File:Nebraska_1718.jpg) [Guillaume de L'Isle](/wiki/Guillaume_de_L'Isle) map, with the approximate area of the future state highlighted. [thumb|left|](/wiki/File:00DI0943_-_Flickr_-_USDAgov.jpg)[Homesteaders](/wiki/Homestead_Acts) in central Nebraska in 1888. [thumb|](/wiki/File:Night_illumination,_Grand_Court,_Trans-Mississippi_and_International_Exposition,_Omaha,_Nebraska,_1898.jpg)[Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition](/wiki/Trans-Mississippi_Exposition) was held in [Omaha](/wiki/Omaha) in 1898.

[Indigenous peoples](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples) lived in the region of present-day Nebraska for thousands of years before European exploration. The historic tribes in the state included the [Omaha](/wiki/Omaha_people), [Missouria](/wiki/Missouria), [Ponca](/wiki/Ponca), [Pawnee](/wiki/Pawnee_people), [Otoe](/wiki/Otoe_tribe), and various branches of the [Lakota](/wiki/Lakota_people) ([Sioux](/wiki/Sioux)), some of which migrated from eastern areas into this region. When European exploration, trade, and settlement began, both Spain and France sought to control the region. In the 1690s, Spain established trade connections with the [Apaches](/wiki/Apache_people), whose territory then included western Nebraska. By 1703, France had developed a regular trade with the native peoples along the Missouri River in Nebraska, and by 1719 had signed treaties with several of these peoples. After war broke out between the two countries, Spain dispatched an armed expedition to Nebraska under [Lieutenant General Pedro de Villasur](/wiki/Villasur_expedition) in 1720. The party was attacked and destroyed near present-day [Columbus](/wiki/Columbus,_Nebraska) by a large force of Pawnees and Otoes, both allied to the French. The massacre of the Villasur expedition effectively put an end to Spanish exploration of Nebraska for the remainder of the 18th century.<ref name=hanson>Hanson, James A. ["Spain on the Plains".](http://www.nebraskahistory.org/publish/publicat/history/full-text/NH1993Spain.pdf) *Nebraska History* 74 (Spring 1993), pp. 2–21. Retrieved 2015-01-04.</ref>[[2]](#cite_note-2)[[3]](#cite_note-3) In 1762, during the [Seven Years' War](/wiki/Seven_Years'_War), France ceded the Louisiana territory to Spain. France's withdrawal from the area left Britain and Spain competing for dominance along the Mississippi; by 1773, the British were trading with the native peoples of Nebraska. In response to this, Spain dispatched two trading expeditions up the Missouri in 1794 and 1795; the second of these, under James Mackay, established the first European settlement in Nebraska near the mouth of the Platte. Later that year, Mackay's party built a trading post, dubbed Fort Carlos IV (Fort Charles), near present-day [Homer](/wiki/Homer,_Nebraska).<ref name=hanson/><ref name=lociana>["Louisiana: European explorations and the Louisiana Purchase".](http://www.loc.gov/collections/static/louisiana-european-explorations-and-the-louisiana-purchase/images/lapurchase.pdf) [Library of Congress.](http://www.loc.gov/) Retrieved 2015-01-04.</ref><ref name=charles>Wood, W. Raymond. ["Fort Charles or Mr. Mackey's Trading House".](http://www.nebraskahistory.org/publish/publicat/history/full-text/NH1995FtCharles.pdf) *Nebraska History* 76 (Spring 1995), pp. 2–9. Retrieved 2015-01-04.</ref> In 1819, the United States established [Fort Atkinson](/wiki/Fort_Atkinson_(Nebraska)) as the first US Army post west of the Missouri River, just east of present-day [Fort Calhoun](/wiki/Fort_Calhoun,_Nebraska). The army abandoned the fort in 1827 as migration moved further west. European-American settlement did not begin in any numbers until after 1848 and the [California Gold Rush](/wiki/California_Gold_Rush). On May 30, 1854, the US Congress created the [Kansas](/wiki/Kansas_Territory) and the [Nebraska](/wiki/Nebraska_Territory) territories, divided by the [Parallel 40° North](/wiki/40th_parallel_north), under the [Kansas–Nebraska Act](/wiki/Kansas–Nebraska_Act).[[4]](#cite_note-4) The Nebraska Territory included parts of the current states of Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana.[[5]](#cite_note-5) The territorial capital of Nebraska was Omaha. In the 1860s, after the US government forced many of the Native American tribes to cede their lands and settle on reservations, it opened large tracts of land to agricultural development by Europeans and Americans. Under the [Homestead Act](/wiki/Homestead_Act), thousands of new settlers migrated into Nebraska to claim free land granted by the federal government. Because so few trees grew on the [prairies](/wiki/Prairies), many of the first farming settlers built their [homes of sod](/wiki/Sod_house), as had the Native Americans such as the Omaha. The first wave of settlement gave the territory a sufficient population to apply for statehood.[[6]](#cite_note-6) Nebraska became the 37th state on March 1, 1867, and the capital was moved from Omaha to the center at Lancaster, later renamed [Lincoln](/wiki/Lincoln,_Nebraska) after the recently assassinated President of the United States, [Abraham Lincoln](/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln). The battle of [Massacre Canyon](/wiki/Massacre_Canyon) on August 5, 1873, was the last major battle between the [Pawnee](/wiki/Pawnee_people) and the [Sioux](/wiki/Sioux).[[7]](#cite_note-7) During the 1870s to the 1880s, Nebraska experienced a large growth in population. Several factors contributed to attracting new residents. The first was that the vast prairie land was perfect for cattle grazing. This helped settlers to learn the unfamiliar geography of the area. The second factor was the invention of several farming technologies. Agricultural inventions such as barbed wire, wind mills, and the steel plow, combined with good weather, enabled settlers to make use of Nebraska as prime farming land. By the 1880s, Nebraska's population had soared to more than 450,000 people.[[8]](#cite_note-8) The [Arbor Day](/wiki/Arbor_Day) holiday was founded in [Nebraska City](/wiki/Nebraska_City,_Nebraska) by territorial governor [J. Sterling Morton](/wiki/J._Sterling_Morton). The [National Arbor Day Foundation](/wiki/National_Arbor_Day_Foundation) is still headquartered in [Nebraska City](/wiki/Nebraska_City,_Nebraska), with some offices in Lincoln. In the late nineteenth century, many African Americans migrated from the South to Nebraska as part of the [Great Migration](/wiki/Great_Migration_(African_American)), primarily to Omaha which offered working class jobs in meatpacking, the railroads and other industries. Omaha has a long history of [civil rights](/wiki/Civil_Rights_Movement_in_Omaha,_Nebraska) activism. Blacks encountered discrimination from other Americans in Omaha and especially from recent European immigrants, ethnic whites who were competing for the same jobs. In 1912 African Americans founded the Omaha chapter of the [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People](/wiki/National_Association_for_the_Advancement_of_Colored_People) to work for improved conditions in the city and state. Activism has continued.

Since the 1960s, [Native American](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas) activism in the state has increased, both through open protest, activities to build alliances with state and local governments, and in the slower, more extensive work of building tribal institutions and infrastructure. Native Americans in federally recognized tribes have pressed for self-determination, sovereignty and recognition. They have created community schools to preserve their cultures, as well as [tribal colleges and universities](/wiki/Tribal_colleges_and_universities). Tribal politicians have also collaborated with state and county officials on regional issues.

## Geography[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) [thumb|Map of Nebraska.](/wiki/File:National-atlas-nebraska.PNG) [thumb|Forested hills in the](/wiki/File:Pine_ridge_nebraska.jpg) [Pine Ridge region](/wiki/Pine_Ridge_(region)) of Nebraska. [thumb|Animation begins with a wide view of the entire United States and then zooms down to an area in Nebraska where water usage studies have been carried out.](/wiki/File:Nebraska_Water_Usage.webm)

The state is bordered by [South Dakota](/wiki/South_Dakota) to the north; [Iowa](/wiki/Iowa) to the east and [Missouri](/wiki/Missouri) to the southeast, across the [Missouri River](/wiki/Missouri_River); [Kansas](/wiki/Kansas) to the south; [Colorado](/wiki/Colorado) to the southwest; and [Wyoming](/wiki/Wyoming) to the west. The state has [93 counties](/wiki/List_of_counties_in_Nebraska); it occupies the central portion of the [Frontier Strip](/wiki/Frontier_Strip). Nebraska is split into two time zones, with the eastern half of the state observing Central Time and the western half observing Mountain Time. Three rivers cross the state from west to east. The [Platte River](/wiki/Platte_River), formed by the confluence of the North Platte and the South Platte, runs through the central portion of the state, the [Niobrara River](/wiki/Niobrara_River) flows through the northern part, and the [Republican River](/wiki/Republican_River) runs across the southern part. Nebraska is composed of two major land regions: the [Dissected Till Plains](/wiki/Dissected_Till_Plains) and the [Great Plains](/wiki/Great_Plains). The easternmost portion of the state was scoured by [Ice Age](/wiki/Ice_Age) [glaciers](/wiki/Glacier); the Dissected Till Plains were left behind after the glaciers retreated. The Dissected Till Plains is a region of gently rolling hills; Omaha and Lincoln are in this region. The Great Plains occupy the majority of western Nebraska. The Great Plains region consists of several smaller, diverse land regions, including the [Sandhills](/wiki/Sandhills_(Nebraska)), the [Pine Ridge](/wiki/Pine_Ridge_(region)), the [Rainwater Basin](/wiki/Rainwater_Basin), the [High Plains](/wiki/High_Plains_(United_States)) and the [Wildcat Hills](/wiki/Wildcat_Hills). [Panorama Point](/wiki/Panorama_Point), at 5,424 feet (1,653 m), is the highest point in Nebraska; despite its name and elevation, it is a relatively low rise near the Colorado and Wyoming borders. A past Nebraska tourism slogan was "Where the West Begins"; locations given for the beginning of the "West" include the Missouri River, the intersection of 13th and O Streets in Lincoln (where it is marked by a red brick star), the [100th meridian](/wiki/100th_meridian_west), and [Chimney Rock](/wiki/Chimney_Rock_National_Historic_Site).

### Federal land management[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

Areas under the management of the [National Park Service](/wiki/National_Park_Service) include:

* [Agate Fossil Beds National Monument](/wiki/Agate_Fossil_Beds_National_Monument) near [Harrison](/wiki/Harrison,_Nebraska)
* [California National Historic Trail](/wiki/California_National_Historic_Trail)
* [Chimney Rock National Historic Site](/wiki/Chimney_Rock_National_Historic_Site) near [Bayard](/wiki/Bayard,_Nebraska)
* [Homestead National Monument of America](/wiki/Homestead_National_Monument_of_America) in [Beatrice](/wiki/Beatrice,_Nebraska)
* [Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail](/wiki/Lewis_&_Clark_National_Historic_Trail)
* [Missouri National Recreational River](/wiki/Missouri_National_Recreational_River) near [Ponca](/wiki/Ponca,_Nebraska)
* [Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail](/wiki/Mormon_Pioneer_National_Historic_Trail)
* [Niobrara National Scenic River](/wiki/Niobrara_National_Scenic_River) near [Valentine](/wiki/Valentine,_Nebraska)
* [Oregon National Historic Trail](/wiki/Oregon_National_Historic_Trail)
* [Pony Express National Historic Trail](/wiki/Pony_Express_National_Historic_Trail)
* [Scotts Bluff National Monument](/wiki/Scotts_Bluff_National_Monument) at [Gering](/wiki/Gering,_Nebraska)

Areas under the management of the [National Forest Service](/wiki/National_Forest_Service) include:

* [Nebraska National Forest](/wiki/Nebraska_National_Forest)
* [Oglala National Grassland](/wiki/Oglala_National_Grassland)
* [Samuel R. McKelvie National Forest](/wiki/Samuel_R._McKelvie_National_Forest)

### Climate[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[thumb|Nebraska map of Köppen climate classification.](/wiki/File:Nebraska_map_of_Köppen_climate_classification.svg) [thumb|Winter at](/wiki/File:ScottsBluffNatMon_2002.jpg) [Scotts Bluff National Monument](/wiki/Scotts_Bluff_National_Monument). Two major climatic zones are represented in Nebraska: the eastern half of the state has a [humid continental climate](/wiki/Humid_continental_climate) ([Köppen climate classification](/wiki/Köppen_climate_classification) *Dfa*), and the western half, a [semi-arid climate](/wiki/Semi-arid_climate) (Koppen *BSk*). The entire state experiences wide seasonal variations in temperature and precipitation. Average temperatures are fairly uniform across Nebraska, with hot summers and generally cold winters.

Average annual precipitation decreases east to west from about 31.5 inches (800 mm) in the southeast corner of the state to about 13.8 inches (350 mm) in the [Panhandle](/wiki/Nebraska_Panhandle). Humidity also decreases significantly from east to west. Snowfall across the state is fairly even, with most of Nebraska receiving between 25 and 35 inches (65 and 90 cm) of snow annually.[[9]](#cite_note-9) Nebraska's highest recorded temperature is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) at [Minden](/wiki/Minden,_Nebraska) on July 24, 1936 and the lowest recorded temperature is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) at [Camp Clarke](/wiki/Camp_Clarke,_Nebraska) on February 12, 1899.

Nebraska is in [Tornado Alley](/wiki/Tornado_Alley); [thunderstorms](/wiki/Thunderstorm) are common in the spring and summer months, and [violent thunderstorms](/wiki/Severe_thunderstorm) and [tornadoes](/wiki/Tornado) happen primarily during the spring and summer, though they can also occur in the autumn. The [chinook winds](/wiki/Chinook_wind) from the [Rocky Mountains](/wiki/Rocky_Mountains) provide a temporary moderating effect on temperatures in western Nebraska during the winter months.[[10]](#cite_note-10)[[11]](#cite_note-11)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures for selected cities in Nebraska[[12]](#cite_note-12) | | | | |
| **Location** | **July (°F)** | **July (°C)** | **January (°F)** | **January (°C)** |
| [Omaha](/wiki/Omaha,_Nebraska) | 87/66 | 30/19 | 33/13 | 1/–10 |
| [Lincoln](/wiki/Lincoln,_Nebraska) | 89/66 | 31/19 | 35/14 | 2/–10 |
| [Grand Island](/wiki/Grand_Island,_Nebraska) | 87/64 | 31/17 | 36/14 | 2/–10 |
| [Kearney](/wiki/Kearney,_Nebraska) | 90/63 | 32/17 | 36/12 | 2/–11 |
| [North Platte](/wiki/North_Platte,_Nebraska) | 88/60 | 31/16 | 39/11 | 4/–11 |
| [Papillion](/wiki/Papillion,_Nebraska) | 87/66 | 31/19 | 32/12 | 0/–11 |

## Demographics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[Template:US Census population](/wiki/Template:US_Census_population)

The [United States Census Bureau](/wiki/United_States_Census_Bureau) estimates that the population of Nebraska was 1,896,190 on July 1, 2015, a 3.82% increase since the [2010 United States Census](/wiki/2010_United_States_Census).<ref name=PopEstUS>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> The [center of population](/wiki/Center_of_population) of Nebraska is in [Polk County](/wiki/Polk_County,_Nebraska), in the city of [Shelby](/wiki/Shelby,_Nebraska).[[13]](#cite_note-13)

### Race and ethnicity[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

According to the [2010 Census](/wiki/2010_United_States_Census), 86.1% of the population was White (82.1% [non-Hispanic white](/wiki/Non-Hispanic_white)), 4.5% was [Black](/wiki/African_American) or African American, 1.0% American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.8% Asian, 0.1% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, 2.2% from two or more races. 9.2% of the total population was of [Hispanic](/wiki/Hispanic_and_Latino_Americans) or Latino origin (they may be of any race).[[14]](#cite_note-14) As of 2004, the population of Nebraska included about 84,000 foreign-born residents (4.8% of the population).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Nebraska racial breakdown of population | | | |
| **Racial composition** | **1990**[**[15]**](#cite_note-15) | **2000**[**[16]**](#cite_note-16) | **2010**[**[17]**](#cite_note-17) |
| [White](/wiki/White_American) | 93.8% | 89.6% | 86.1% |
| [Black](/wiki/African_American) | 3.6% | 4.0% | 4.5% |
| [Asian](/wiki/Asian_American) | 0.8% | 1.3% | 1.8% |
| [Native](/wiki/Native_Americans_in_the_United_States) | 0.8% | 0.9% | 1.0% |
| [Native Hawaiian](/wiki/Native_Hawaiian) and  [other Pacific Islander](/wiki/Pacific_Islander) || - || 0.1% || 0.1% |  |  |  |
| [Other race](/wiki/Race_and_ethnicity_in_the_United_States_Census) | 1.0% | 2.8% | 4.3% |
| [Two or more races](/wiki/Multiracial_American) | - | 1.4% | 2.2% |

The five largest ancestry groups in Nebraska are [German](/wiki/German_American) (38.6%), [Irish](/wiki/Irish_American) (12.4%), [English](/wiki/English_American) (9.6%), [Mexican](/wiki/Mexican_American) (8.7%), and [Czech](/wiki/Czech_American) (5.5%).

Nebraska has the largest [Czech American](/wiki/Czech_American) and non-Mormon [Danish American](/wiki/Danish_American) population (as a percentage of the total population) in the nation. [German Americans](/wiki/German_Americans) are the largest ancestry group in most of the state, particularly in the eastern counties. [Thurston County](/wiki/Thurston_County,_Nebraska) (made up entirely of the [Omaha](/wiki/Omaha_(tribe)) and [Winnebago](/wiki/Winnebago_(tribe)) reservations) has an [American Indian](/wiki/American_Indians_in_the_United_States) majority, and [Butler County](/wiki/Butler_County,_Nebraska) is one of only two counties in the nation with a Czech-American plurality.

As of 2011, 31.0% of Nebraska's population younger than age 1 were minorities.[[18]](#cite_note-18) [thumb|alt=Map of state: mostly 1-25 people per square mile, with density increasing as one moves eastward|Population density in Nebraska](/wiki/File:Nebraska_population_map.png)

### Rural flight[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

Eighty-nine percent of the cities in Nebraska have fewer than 3,000 people. Nebraska shares this characteristic with five other Midwestern states: [Kansas](/wiki/Kansas), [Oklahoma](/wiki/Oklahoma), [North](/wiki/North_Dakota) and [South Dakota](/wiki/South_Dakota), and [Iowa](/wiki/Iowa). Hundreds of towns have a population of fewer than 1,000. Regional population declines have forced many rural schools to consolidate.

Fifty-three of Nebraska's 93 counties reported declining populations between 1990 and 2000, ranging from a 0.06% loss ([Frontier County](/wiki/Frontier_County,_Nebraska)) to a 17.04% loss ([Hitchcock County](/wiki/Hitchcock_County,_Nebraska)).

More urbanized areas of the state have experienced substantial growth. In 2000, the city of Omaha had a population of 390,007; in 2005, the city's estimated population was 414,521 (427,872 including the recently annexed city of [Elkhorn](/wiki/Elkhorn,_Nebraska)), a 6.3% increase over five years. The 2010 census showed that Omaha has a population of 408,958. The city of Lincoln had a 2000 population of 225,581 and a 2010 population of 258,379, a 14.5% increase.

### Religion[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

The religious affiliations of the people of Nebraska are:

* Christian – 90%
  + [Catholic](/wiki/Roman_Catholicism_in_the_United_States) – 28%
  + [Lutheran](/wiki/Lutheranism) – 16%
  + [Methodist](/wiki/Methodism) – 11%
  + [Baptist](/wiki/Baptist) – 9%
  + [Presbyterian](/wiki/Presbyterianism) – 4%
  + Other Protestant – 21%
  + Other Christian – 1%
* Non-religious – 9%
* Other religions – 1%

The largest single denominations by number of adherents in 2010 were the [Roman Catholic Church](/wiki/Roman_Catholic_Church) (372,838), the [Lutheran Church–Missouri Synod](/wiki/Lutheran_Church–Missouri_Synod) (112,585), the [Evangelical Lutheran Church in America](/wiki/Evangelical_Lutheran_Church_in_America) (110,110) and the [United Methodist Church](/wiki/United_Methodist_Church) (109,283).[[19]](#cite_note-19)

### Important cities and towns[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

As of the 2010 Census, there were 530 cities and villages in the state of Nebraska. There are five classifications of cities and villages in Nebraska, which is based upon population. All population figures are 2013 [Census Bureau](/wiki/United_States_Census_Bureau) estimates.

### Largest cities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Downtown_Omaha_Skyline_2010.jpg)[Downtown Omaha](/wiki/Downtown_Omaha).

**Metropolitan Class City (300,000 or more)**

* [Omaha](/wiki/Omaha,_Nebraska) – 434,353

**Primary Class City (100,000 – 299,999)**

* [Lincoln](/wiki/Lincoln,_Nebraska) – 268,738

**First Class City (5,000 – 99,999)** [Template:Colbegin](/wiki/Template:Colbegin)

* [Bellevue](/wiki/Bellevue,_Nebraska) – 53,663
* [Grand Island](/wiki/Grand_Island,_Nebraska) – 50,550
* [Kearney](/wiki/Kearney,_Nebraska) – 32,174
* [Fremont](/wiki/Fremont,_Nebraska) – 26,340
* [Hastings](/wiki/Hastings,_Nebraska) – 25,093
* [North Platte](/wiki/North_Platte,_Nebraska) – 24,534
* [Norfolk](/wiki/Norfolk,_Nebraska) – 24,523
* [Columbus](/wiki/Columbus,_Nebraska) – 22,533
* [Papillion](/wiki/Papillion,_Nebraska) – 21,921
* [La Vista](/wiki/La_Vista,_Nebraska) – 17,562
* [Scottsbluff](/wiki/Scottsbluff,_Nebraska) – 15,023
* [South Sioux City](/wiki/South_Sioux_City,_Nebraska) – 13,424
* [Beatrice](/wiki/Beatrice,_Nebraska) – 12,157
* [Lexington](/wiki/Lexington,_Nebraska) – 10,204
* [Alliance](/wiki/Alliance,_Nebraska) – 8,498
* [Gering](/wiki/Gering,_Nebraska) – 8,480
* [Blair](/wiki/Blair,_Nebraska) – 7,990
* [York](/wiki/York,_Nebraska) – 7,961
* [McCook](/wiki/McCook,_Nebraska) – 7,697
* [Nebraska City](/wiki/Nebraska_City,_Nebraska) – 7,255
* [Ralston](/wiki/Ralston,_Nebraska) – 7,220
* [Crete](/wiki/Crete,_Nebraska) – 7,135
* [Seward](/wiki/Seward,_Nebraska) – 7,120
* [Sidney](/wiki/Sidney,_Nebraska) – 6,829
* [Plattsmouth](/wiki/Plattsmouth,_Nebraska) – 6,467
* [Schuyler](/wiki/Schuyler,_Nebraska) – 6,143
* [Chadron](/wiki/Chadron,_Nebraska) – 5,787
* [Gretna](/wiki/Gretna,_Nebraska) – 5,584
* [Wayne](/wiki/Wayne,_Nebraska) – 5,543
* [Holdrege](/wiki/Holdrege,_Nebraska) – 5,527

[Template:Colend](/wiki/Template:Colend)

Second Class Cities (800 – 4,999) and Villages (100–800) make up the rest of the communities in Nebraska. There are 116 second class cities and 382 villages in the state.

### Urban areas[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=12)]

[Template:Col-begin](/wiki/Template:Col-begin) [Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break) [**Metropolitan areas**](/wiki/Metropolitan_area) **- 2012 estimate data**

* [Omaha-Council Bluffs](/wiki/Omaha-Council_Bluffs_metropolitan_area) – 763,326 (Nebraska portion); 885,624 (total for Nebraska and Iowa)
* [Lincoln](/wiki/Lincoln,_Nebraska) – 310,342
* [Sioux City, Iowa](/wiki/Sioux_City,_Iowa) – 26,836 (Nebraska portion); 168,921 (total for Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota)
* [Grand Island](/wiki/Grand_Island,_Nebraska) – 83,472

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break) [**Micropolitan**](/wiki/Micropolitan) **areas - 2012 estimate data** [Template:Columns-list](/wiki/Template:Columns-list) [Template:Col-end](/wiki/Template:Col-end) **Other areas**

* Grand Island, Hastings and Kearney comprise the "[Tri-Cities](/wiki/Tri-Cities,_Nebraska)" area, with a combined population of 168,748
* The northeast corner of Nebraska is part of the [Siouxland](/wiki/Siouxland) region.

## Taxation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

Nebraska has a [progressive income tax](/wiki/Progressive_tax). The portion of income from $0 to $2,400 is taxed at 2.56%; from $2,400 to $17,500, at 3.57%; from $17,500 to $27,000, at 5.12%; and income over $27,000, at 6.84%. The standard deduction for a single taxpayer is $5,700; the personal exemption is $118.[[20]](#cite_note-20) Nebraska has a state sales and use tax of 5.5%. In addition to the state tax, some Nebraska cities assess a city sales and use tax, in 0.5% increments, up to a maximum of 1.5%. One county in Nebraska, Dakota County, levies an additional 0.5% county sales tax.[[21]](#cite_note-21) Food and ingredients that are generally for home preparation and consumption are not taxable.[[22]](#cite_note-22) All real property within the state of Nebraska is taxable unless specifically exempted by statute. Since 1992, only depreciable personal property is subject to tax and all other personal property is exempt from tax. Inheritance tax is collected at the county level.

## Economy[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) [thumb|Nebraska grain bins and elevator](/wiki/File:Nebraska_grain_silo_RAAM_2015_by_D_Ramey_Logan.jpg) The [Bureau of Economic Analysis](/wiki/Bureau_of_Economic_Analysis) estimates of Nebraska's gross state product in 2010 was $89.8 billion.[[23]](#cite_note-23) Per capita personal income in 2004 was $31,339, 25th in the nation. Nebraska has a large agriculture sector, and is a major producer of beef, pork, [corn (maize)](/wiki/Maize), [soybeans](/wiki/Soybean), and [sorghum](/wiki/Sorghum_bicolor).[[24]](#cite_note-24) Other important economic sectors include [freight](/wiki/Freight) transport (by rail and truck), [manufacturing](/wiki/Manufacturing), telecommunications, information technology, and insurance.

As of April 2015, the state's unemployment rate was 2.5%, the lowest in the nation.[[25]](#cite_note-25)

### Industry[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

[Kool-Aid](/wiki/Kool-Aid) was created in 1927 by [Edwin Perkins](/wiki/Edwin_Perkins_(inventor)) in the city of [Hastings](/wiki/Hastings,_Nebraska), which celebrates the event the second weekend of every August with [Kool-Aid Days](http://www.kool-aiddays.com). Kool-Aid is the official soft drink of Nebraska.[[26]](#cite_note-26) [*CliffsNotes*](/wiki/CliffsNotes) were developed by [Clifton Hillegass](/wiki/Clifton_Hillegass) of [Rising City](/wiki/Rising_City,_Nebraska). He adapted his pamphlets from the Canadian publications, [*Coles Notes*](/wiki/Coles_(bookstore)).

Omaha is home to [Berkshire Hathaway](/wiki/Berkshire_Hathaway), whose CEO [Warren Buffett](/wiki/Warren_Buffett) was ranked in March 2009 by [*Forbes*](/wiki/Forbes) magazine as the [second richest person in the world](/wiki/List_of_billionaires_(2009)). The city is also home to [Mutual of Omaha](/wiki/Mutual_of_Omaha), InfoUSA, [TD Ameritrade](/wiki/TD_Ameritrade), [West Corporation](/wiki/West_Corporation), [Valmont Industries](/wiki/Valmont_Industries), [Woodmen of the World](/wiki/Woodmen_of_the_World), [Kiewit Corporation](/wiki/Kiewit_Corporation), and the [Union Pacific Railroad](/wiki/Union_Pacific_Railroad). [Ameritas Life Insurance Corp.](/wiki/Ameritas_Life_Insurance_Company), [Nelnet](/wiki/Nelnet), [Sandhills Publishing Company](/wiki/Sandhills_Publishing_Company), and Duncan Aviation are based in Lincoln; [The Buckle](/wiki/Buckle_(store)) is based in Kearney. [Sidney](/wiki/Sidney,_Nebraska) is the national headquarters for [Cabela's](/wiki/Cabela's), a specialty retailer of outdoor goods.

The world's largest train yard, [Union Pacific's](/wiki/Union_Pacific_Railroad) [Bailey Yard](/wiki/Bailey_Yard), is in [North Platte](/wiki/North_Platte,_Nebraska). The [Vise-Grip](/wiki/Pliers) was invented by William Petersen in 1924, and was manufactured in [De Witt](/wiki/De_Witt,_Nebraska) until the plant was closed and moved to China in late 2008.[[27]](#cite_note-27) Lincoln's Kawasaki Motors Manufacturing is the only Kawasaki plant in the world to produce the Jet-Ski, ATV, and Mule lines of product. The facility employs more than 1200 people.

The [Spade Ranch](/wiki/Spade_Ranch_(Nebraska)), in the Sand Hills, is one of Nebraska's oldest and largest beef cattle operations.

## Transportation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

### Railroads[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) The [Union Pacific Railroad](/wiki/Union_Pacific_Railroad), headquartered in Omaha, was incorporated on July 1, 1862, in the wake of the [Pacific Railway Act of 1862](/wiki/Pacific_Railway_Acts).[[28]](#cite_note-28)[[29]](#cite_note-29) [Bailey Yard](/wiki/Bailey_Yard), in North Platte, is the largest railroad [classification yard](/wiki/Classification_yard) in the world. The route of the [original transcontinental railroad](/wiki/First_Transcontinental_Railroad) runs through the state.

Other major railroads with operations in the state are: [Amtrak](/wiki/Amtrak); [BNSF Railway](/wiki/BNSF); [Canadian Pacific Railway](/wiki/Canadian_Pacific_Railway); and [Iowa Interstate Railroad](/wiki/Iowa_Interstate_Railroad).

### Roads and highways[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further)

[**Interstate Highways**](/wiki/Interstate_Highway) **through the State of Nebraska**   
[44px|link=Interstate 76 (west)](/wiki/File:I-76.svg) [44px|link=Interstate 80](/wiki/File:I-80.svg) [55px|link=Interstate 129](/wiki/File:I-129.svg) [55px|link=Interstate 180 (Nebraska)](/wiki/File:I-180.svg) [55px|link=Interstate 480 (Iowa-Nebraska)](/wiki/File:I-480.svg) [55px|link=Interstate 680 (Iowa-Nebraska)](/wiki/File:I-680.svg)   
**The** [**U.S. Routes**](/wiki/U.S._Route_system) **in Nebraska**   
[44px|link=U.S. Route 6](/wiki/File:US_6.svg) [44px|link=U.S. Route 20](/wiki/File:US_20.svg) [44px|link=U.S. Route 26](/wiki/File:US_26.svg) [44px|link=U.S. Route 30](/wiki/File:US_30.svg) [44px|link=U.S. Route 34](/wiki/File:US_34.svg) [44px|link=U.S. Route 73](/wiki/File:US_73.svg) [44px|link=U.S. Route 75](/wiki/File:US_75.svg) [44px|link=U.S. Route 77](/wiki/File:US_77.svg) [44px|link=U.S. Route 81](/wiki/File:US_81.svg) [44px|link=U.S. Route 83](/wiki/File:US_83.svg) [55px|link=U.S. Route 136](/wiki/File:US_136.svg) [55px|link=U.S. Route 138](/wiki/File:US_138.svg) [55px|link=U.S. Route 159](/wiki/File:US_159.svg) [55px|link=U.S. Route 183](/wiki/File:US_183.svg) [55px|link=U.S. Route 275](/wiki/File:US_275.svg) [55px|link=U.S. Route 281](/wiki/File:US_281.svg) [55px|link=U.S. Route 283](/wiki/File:US_283.svg) [55px|link=U.S. Route 385](/wiki/File:US_385.svg)

## Law and government[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[Template:Wikisource](/wiki/Template:Wikisource) Nebraska's government operates under the framework of the Nebraska Constitution, adopted in 1875,[[30]](#cite_note-30) and is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial.

### Executive branch[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) The head of the executive branch is [Governor](/wiki/Governor_of_Nebraska) [Pete Ricketts](/wiki/Pete_Ricketts). Other elected officials in the executive branch are [Lieutenant Governor](/wiki/Lieutenant_Governor_of_Nebraska) [Mike Foley](/wiki/Mike_Foley_(Nebraska_politician)), [Attorney General](/wiki/Nebraska_Attorney_General) [Doug Peterson](/wiki/Doug_Peterson_(politician)), [Secretary of State](/wiki/Secretary_of_State_of_Nebraska) [John A. Gale](/wiki/John_A._Gale), [State Treasurer](/wiki/State_Treasurer) [Don Stenberg](/wiki/Don_Stenberg), and [State Auditor](/wiki/State_Auditor) [Charlie Janssen](/wiki/Charlie_Janssen). All elected officials in the executive branch serve four-year terms.

### Legislative branch[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) Nebraska is the only state in the United States with a [unicameral](/wiki/Unicameralism) legislature. Although this house is officially known simply as the "[Legislature](/wiki/Nebraska_Legislature)", and more commonly called the "Unicameral", its members call themselves "senators". Nebraska's Legislature is also the only [state legislature](/wiki/State_legislature_(United_States)) in the United States that is officially [nonpartisan](/wiki/Nonpartisan_system). The senators are elected with no party affiliation next to their names on the ballot, and the speaker and committee chairs are chosen at large, so that members of any party can be chosen for these positions. The Nebraska Legislature can also override a governor's veto with a three-fifths majority, in contrast to the two-thirds majority required in some other states.

The Legislature meets in the third [Nebraska State Capitol](/wiki/Nebraska_State_Capitol) building, built between 1922 and 1932. It was designed by Bertram G. Goodhue. Built from Indiana limestone, the Capitol's base is a cross within a square. A 400-foot domed tower rises from this base. The Sower, a 19-foot bronze statue representing agriculture, crowns the Capitol. The state Capitol is considered an architectural achievement and has been recognized by the American Institute of Architects.

[Template:Infobox U.S. state symbols](/wiki/Template:Infobox_U.S._state_symbols)

When Nebraska became a state in 1867, its legislature consisted of two houses: a House of Representatives and a Senate. For years, US Senator [George Norris](/wiki/George_Norris) and other Nebraskans encouraged the idea of a unicameral legislature, and demanded the issue be decided in a [referendum](/wiki/Referendum). Norris argued: [Template:Quote](/wiki/Template:Quote) Unicameral supporters also argued that a [bicameral](/wiki/Bicameralism) legislature had a significant undemocratic feature in the committees that reconciled House and Senate legislation. Votes in these committees were secretive, and would sometimes add provisions to bills that neither house had approved. Nebraska's unicameral legislature today has rules that bills can contain only one subject, and must be given at least five days of consideration. In 1934, due in part to the budgetary pressure of the [Great Depression](/wiki/Great_Depression), Nebraska citizens ran a state initiative to vote on a constitutional amendment creating a unicameral legislature, which was approved. In effect, the House of Representatives (the lower house) was abolished; today's Nebraska state legislators are commonly referred to as "Senators".

### Judicial branch[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) The judicial system in Nebraska is unified, with the [Nebraska Supreme Court](/wiki/Nebraska_Supreme_Court) having administrative authority over all Nebraska courts. Nebraska uses the [Missouri Plan](/wiki/Missouri_Plan) for the selection of judges at all levels. The lowest courts in Nebraska are the county courts, above that are twelve district courts (containing one or more counties). The [Court of Appeals](/wiki/Nebraska_State_Court_of_Appeals) hears appeals from the district courts, juvenile courts, and workers' compensation courts. The Nebraska Supreme Court is the final court of appeal.

### Federal government representation[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=23)]

[thumb|The](/wiki/File:Nebraska_State_Capitol_Highsmith.jpeg) [Nebraska State Capitol](/wiki/Nebraska_State_Capitol) in [Lincoln, Nebraska](/wiki/Lincoln,_Nebraska). [Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) Nebraska's [U.S. senators](/wiki/United_States_Senate) are [Deb Fischer](/wiki/Deb_Fischer) and [Ben Sasse](/wiki/Ben_Sasse), both Republicans; Fischer, elected in 2012, is the senior.

Nebraska has three representatives in the [House of Representatives](/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives): [Jeff Fortenberry](/wiki/Jeff_Fortenberry) (R) of the [1st district](/wiki/Nebraska's_1st_congressional_district); [Brad Ashford](/wiki/Brad_Ashford) (D) of the [2nd district](/wiki/Nebraska's_2nd_congressional_district); and [Adrian Smith](/wiki/Adrian_Smith_(politician)) (R) of the [3rd district](/wiki/Nebraska's_3rd_congressional_district).

Nebraska is one of two states (with [Maine](/wiki/Maine)) that allow for a split in the state's allocation of [electoral votes](/wiki/Electoral_College_(United_States)) in [presidential elections](/wiki/United_States_presidential_election). Under a 1991 law, two of Nebraska's five votes are awarded to the winner of the statewide popular vote, while the other three go to the highest vote-getter in each of the state's three [congressional districts](/wiki/List_of_United_States_congressional_districts).

### Politics[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=24)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) For most of its history, Nebraska has been a solidly [Republican](/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States)) state. Republicans have carried the state in all but one presidential election since [1940](/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1940): the [1964 landslide election](/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1964) of [Lyndon B. Johnson](/wiki/Lyndon_B._Johnson). In the [2004 presidential election](/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_2004), [George W. Bush](/wiki/George_W._Bush) won the state's five electoral votes by a margin of 33 percentage points (making Nebraska's the fourth-strongest Republican vote among states) with 65.9% of the overall vote; only [Thurston County](/wiki/Thurston_County,_Nebraska), which is majority-[Native American](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas), voted for his [Democratic](/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)) challenger [John Kerry](/wiki/John_Kerry). In [2008](/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_2008), the state split its electoral votes for the first time: Republican [John McCain](/wiki/John_McCain) won the popular vote in Nebraska as a whole and two of its three congressional districts; the second district, which includes the city of Omaha, went for Democrat [Barack Obama](/wiki/Barack_Obama).

Despite the current Republican domination of Nebraska politics, the state has a long tradition of electing centrist members of both parties to state and federal office; examples include George Norris (who served few years in the Senate as an independent), [J. James Exon](/wiki/J._James_Exon), and [Bob Kerrey](/wiki/Bob_Kerrey). Voters have tilted to the right in recent years with the election of conservative [Mike Johanns](/wiki/Mike_Johanns) to the U.S. Senate and the 2006 re-election of [Ben Nelson](/wiki/Ben_Nelson), who was considered the most conservative Democrat in the Senate until his retirement in 2013, when he was replaced by conservative Republican [Deb Fischer](/wiki/Deb_Fischer).

Former President [Gerald Ford](/wiki/Gerald_Ford) was born in Nebraska, but moved away shortly after birth. [Illinois](/wiki/Illinois) native [William Jennings Bryan](/wiki/William_Jennings_Bryan) represented Nebraska in Congress, served as [U.S. Secretary of State](/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) under President Woodrow Wilson, and unsuccessfully ran for President three times.

## Education[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=25)]

### Colleges and universities[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=26)]

[Template:Col-begin](/wiki/Template:Col-begin) [Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break) [**University of Nebraska system**](/wiki/University_of_Nebraska_system)

* [University of Nebraska–Lincoln](/wiki/University_of_Nebraska–Lincoln)
* [University of Nebraska at Kearney](/wiki/University_of_Nebraska_at_Kearney)
* [University of Nebraska at Omaha](/wiki/University_of_Nebraska_at_Omaha)
* [University of Nebraska Medical Center](/wiki/University_of_Nebraska_Medical_Center)
* [Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture](/wiki/Nebraska_College_of_Technical_Agriculture)

[**Nebraska State College System**](/wiki/Nebraska_State_College_System)

* [Chadron State College](/wiki/Chadron_State_College)
* [Peru State College](/wiki/Peru_State_College)
* [Wayne State College](/wiki/Wayne_State_College)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break) **Community Colleges**

* [Central Community College](/wiki/Central_Community_College_(Nebraska))
* [Little Priest Tribal College](/wiki/Little_Priest_Tribal_College)
* [Metropolitan Community College](/wiki/Metropolitan_Community_College_(Omaha))
* Mid-Plains Community College
* [Nebraska Indian Community College](/wiki/Nebraska_Indian_Community_College)
* [Northeast Community College](/wiki/Northeast_Community_College)
* [Southeast Community College](/wiki/Southeast_Community_College)
* [Western Nebraska Community College](/wiki/Western_Nebraska_Community_College)

[Template:Col-break](/wiki/Template:Col-break) **Private colleges/universities**

* [Bellevue University](/wiki/Bellevue_University)
* [Clarkson College](/wiki/Clarkson_College)
* [College of Saint Mary](/wiki/College_of_Saint_Mary)
* [Concordia University](/wiki/Concordia_University,_Seward)
* [Creighton University](/wiki/Creighton_University)
* [Doane College](/wiki/Doane_College)
* [Grace University](/wiki/Grace_University)
* [Hastings College](/wiki/Hastings_College)
* [Midland University](/wiki/Midland_University)
* [Nebraska Christian College](/wiki/Nebraska_Christian_College)
* [Nebraska Methodist College](/wiki/Nebraska_Methodist_College)
* [Nebraska Wesleyan University](/wiki/Nebraska_Wesleyan_University)
* [Summit Christian College](/wiki/Summit_Christian_College)
* [Union College](/wiki/Union_College_of_Lincoln)
* [York College](/wiki/York_College_(Nebraska))

[Template:Col-end](/wiki/Template:Col-end) [Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further)

## Sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=27)]

[Template:Further](/wiki/Template:Further) [thumb|Football game at the University of Nebraska on September 6, 2008.](/wiki/File:NebraskaCornhuskers-Flags-9-6-08.jpg)

### Professional sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

* [Nebraska Stampede](/wiki/Nebraska_Stampede) - [Women's Football Alliance](/wiki/Women's_Football_Alliance)
* [Lincoln Saltdogs](/wiki/Lincoln_Saltdogs) – [American Association](/wiki/American_Association_of_Independent_Professional_Baseball) (independent [minor league baseball](/wiki/Minor_league_baseball))
* [Nebraska Danger](/wiki/Nebraska_Danger) – [Indoor Football League](/wiki/Indoor_Football_League)
* [Omaha Beef](/wiki/Omaha_Beef) – [Indoor Football League](/wiki/Indoor_Football_League)
* [Omaha Storm Chasers](/wiki/Omaha_Storm_Chasers) – [Pacific Coast League](/wiki/Pacific_Coast_League) (AAA [minor league baseball](/wiki/Minor_league_baseball); affiliate of the [Kansas City Royals](/wiki/Kansas_City_Royals))
* [Omaha Vipers](/wiki/Omaha_Vipers) – [Major Indoor Soccer League](/wiki/Major_Indoor_Soccer_League_(2008–2014)) (folded)

### Junior-level sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

* [United States Hockey League](/wiki/United_States_Hockey_League)
* [Lincoln Stars](/wiki/Lincoln_Stars)
* [Omaha Lancers](/wiki/Omaha_Lancers)
* [Tri-City Storm](/wiki/Tri-City_Storm)

### College sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

#### NCAA Division I sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

The [College World Series](/wiki/College_World_Series) has been held in [Omaha](/wiki/Omaha,_Nebraska) since 1950. It was held at [Rosenblatt Stadium](/wiki/Johnny_Rosenblatt_Stadium) from 1950 through 2010, and at [TD Ameritrade Park Omaha](/wiki/TD_Ameritrade_Park_Omaha) since 2011.

The following are [National Collegiate Athletic Association](/wiki/National_Collegiate_Athletic_Association) [Division I](/wiki/NCAA_Division_I) college sports programs in Nebraska.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **School** | **Nickname** | **Conference** | **National titles** | **Founded** |
| [University of Nebraska-Lincoln](/wiki/University_of_Nebraska-Lincoln) | [Cornhuskers](/wiki/Nebraska_Cornhuskers) | [Big Ten Conference](/wiki/Big_Ten_Conference) | 19 | 1869 |
| [University of Nebraska-Omaha](/wiki/University_of_Nebraska-Omaha) | [Mavericks](/wiki/UNO_Mavericks) | [The Summit League](/wiki/The_Summit_League) | 11 | 1908 |
| [Creighton University](/wiki/Creighton_University) | [Bluejays](/wiki/Creighton_Bluejays) | [Big East Conference](/wiki/Big_East_Conference_(2013–present)) | 0 | 1878 |

#### NCAA Division II sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=32)]

Nebraska has several colleges playing at the [NCAA Division II](/wiki/NCAA_Division_II) level.[[31]](#cite_note-31)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **School** | **Mascot** | **Conference** | **National titles** | **Founded** |
| [University of Nebraska-Kearney](/wiki/University_of_Nebraska_at_Kearney) | [UN-Kearney Lopers](/wiki/Pronghorn) | [MIAA](/wiki/Mid–America_Intercollegiate_Athletics_Association) | 1 | 1905 |
| [Wayne State College](/wiki/Wayne_State_College) | [Wayne State Wildcats](/wiki/Wayne_State_Wildcats) | [NSIC](/wiki/Northern_Sun_Intercollegiate_Conference) | 2 | 1910 |
| [Chadron State College](/wiki/Chadron_State_College) | [Chadron State Eagles](/wiki/Chadron_State_Eagles) | [RMAC](/wiki/Rocky_Mountain_Athletic_Conference) | 0 | 1911 |

#### NAIA sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=33)]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **School** | **Mascot** | **Conference** | **National titles** | **Founded** |
| [Bellevue University](/wiki/Bellevue_University) | [Bellevue Bruins](/wiki/Midlands_Collegiate_Athletic_Conference) | [Midlands](/wiki/Midlands_Collegiate_Athletic_Conference) | 14 | 1966 |
| [College of Saint Mary](/wiki/College_of_Saint_Mary) | [Saint Mary Flames](/wiki/Midlands_Collegiate_Athletic_Conference) | [Midlands](/wiki/Midlands_Collegiate_Athletic_Conference) | 0 | 1923 |
| [Concordia University](/wiki/Concordia_University,_Seward) | [Concordia Bulldogs](/wiki/Concordia_University,_Seward#Athletics) | [Great Plains](/wiki/Great_Plains_Athletic_Conference) | 1 | 1894 |
| [Doane College](/wiki/Doane_College) | [Doane Tigers](/wiki/Great_Plains_Athletic_Conference) | [Great Plains](/wiki/Great_Plains_Athletic_Conference) | 10 | 1872 |
| [Hastings College](/wiki/Hastings_College) | [Hastings Broncos](/wiki/Great_Plains_Athletic_Conference) | [Great Plains](/wiki/Great_Plains_Athletic_Conference) | 3 | 1882 |
| [Midland University](/wiki/Midland_University) | [Midland Warriors](/wiki/Midland_University#Athletics) | [Great Plains](/wiki/Great_Plains_Athletic_Conference) | 2 | 1883 |
| [Nebraska Wesleyan University](/wiki/Nebraska_Wesleyan_University) | [NW Prairie Wolves](/wiki/Great_Plains_Athletic_Conference) | [Great Plains](/wiki/Great_Plains_Athletic_Conference) | 19 | 1887 |
| [Peru State College](/wiki/Peru_State_College) | [Peru State Bobcats](/wiki/Peru_State_Bobcats) | [Midlands](/wiki/Midlands_Collegiate_Athletic_Conference) | 2 | 1865 |
| [Southeast Community College](/wiki/Southeast_Community_College) | SCC Storm | [National Junior College Athletic Association](/wiki/National_Junior_College_Athletic_Association) | 6 | 1978 |
| [York College](/wiki/York_College_(Nebraska)) | [York Panthers](/wiki/York_College_(Nebraska)#Sports_and_extracurricular) | [Midlands](/wiki/Midlands_Collegiate_Athletic_Conference) | 28 | 1890 |

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=34)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal)

* [Outline of Nebraska](/wiki/Outline_of_Nebraska) – organized list of topics about Nebraska
* [Index of Nebraska-related articles](/wiki/Index_of_Nebraska-related_articles)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=35)]

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## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=39)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

* [Nebraska state government](http://www.nebraska.gov/)
* [Nebraska Division of Travel and Tourism](http://www.visitnebraska.gov/)
* [Energy Profile for Nebraska](http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/state/state_energy_profiles.cfm?sid=NE)
* [USGS real-time, geographic, and other scientific resources of Nebraska](http://www.usgs.gov/state/state.asp?State=NE)
* [Nebraska State Facts from USDA](http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/state-fact-sheets/state-data.aspx?StateFIPS=31&StateName=Nebraska#.U8BCjfldUeo)
* [Nebraska Frequently Asked Questions](http://nebraskaccess.ne.gov/NEfaq.asp)
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* [nebraskastudies.org](http://www.nebraskastudies.org) – History of Nebraska from Nebraska Department of Education, Nebraska State Historical Society, and NET
* [Nebraska State Databases](http://wikis.ala.org/godort/index.php/Nebraska) – Annotated list of searchable databases produced by Nebraska state agencies and compiled by the Government Documents Roundtable of the American Library Association.
* [Template:Osmrelation-inline](/wiki/Template:Osmrelation-inline)

[Template:S-start](/wiki/Template:S-start) [Template:S-bef](/wiki/Template:S-bef) [Template:S-ttl](/wiki/Template:S-ttl) [Template:S-aft](/wiki/Template:S-aft) [Template:S-end](/wiki/Template:S-end) [Template:Geographic location](/wiki/Template:Geographic_location) [Template:Nebraska](/wiki/Template:Nebraska) [Template:United States political divisions](/wiki/Template:United_States_political_divisions) [Template:United States topics](/wiki/Template:United_States_topics)

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