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This article is about the oldest and largest campus of the University of Minnesota. For the entire system, see the University of Minnesota system. State University of Minnesota, U.S. University of MinnesotaMottoCommune vinculum omnibus artibus (Latin)Motto English Common Bond for All artsTypePublic Flagship Land Grant Research UniversityEstablished1851; 169 years ago (1851)[1][1]Minnesota system parent institutionAcademic acharilationsAAUBTAAURAAPLUSpace-grantEndowment \$3.95 billion (2019) (all systems) [2]Budget \$3.8 billion (2017)[3] President John Gabel (as of July 1, 2019) [4] ProvostRachel Croson (from March 30, 2020) Academic staffs 804[5]Students49 148 (spring 2020)[6]Bachelors29 617 (spring 2020)[6]Postgraduate students11 553 (2020 Spring)[6]Other students' 978 (spring 2020)[6]LocationMinneapolis and Saint Paul, Minnesota, United States44°58′29N 93°14′07W﻿ / ﻿44.974747°N 93.235353°W﻿ / 44.974747; -93.235353Coordinates: 44°58′29N 93°14′07W﻿ / ﻿44.974747°N 93.235353°W﻿ / 44.974747; -93.235353CampusUrban2,730 acres (1,100 ha)ColorsMaroon and Gold[7] NicknameGolden GophersSporting afeiliationsNCAA Chapter I — Big Ten, WCHA (Women's Hockey)MascotGoldy GopherWebsitewww.umn.edu University of Minnesota, Twin Cities (M, UMN, Minnesota U) is a public land grant research university at Twin Cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minnesota. The Twin Cities campus consists of locations in Minneapolis and St. Paul about 5 miles (4.8 km) apart, and the St. Paul location is neighboring Falcon Heights. [8] The Twin Cities is the oldest and largest in the University of Minnesota system and has the sixth largest major university student body in the United States, with 51,327 students between 2019 and 2020. [9] It is a flagship institution of the University of Minnesota system, divided into 19 colleges, schools and other major academic departments. The University of Minnesota is included in a 2001 book describing America's public Ivy universities. [10] In 1851, seven years before Minnesota became a state, the Territorial Legislature issued a charter for the territorial university. The university is classified as R1: doctoral universities – very high research activity. [11] Minnesota is a member of the American University Association and ranks 17th in research activities, and in fiscal year 2018, research and development costs were \$954 million. [12] Faculty, alumni and scholars at the University of Minnesota won 26 Nobel Prizes[13] and three Pulitzer Prizes. [14] Among graduates of the university employs 25 Rhodes Seven Marshall Scholars[16] 20 Truman Scholars[17] 77 Sloan Fellows[18] and 127. 127. Recipients. [19] The University also has numerous Guggenheim scholarships, Carnegie Scholarships and MacArthur Scholarship holders, as well as a former and current graduate and lecturer at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Medicine and the National Academy of Engineering. [20] Among the notable graduates of the University of Minnesota are hubert humphrey and Walter Mondale and Bob Dylan, who received the 2016 award. Nobel Prize for Literature. [21] The Minnesota Golden Gophers competed in 21 intercollegiate sports in the NCAA Division I Big Ten Conference and won 29 national championships. [22] 125 Minnesota students and alumni competed at the Olympic Games, winning 18 Olympic medals. History This section needs to be expanded. You can help by adding to it. (March 2020) The University of Minnesota was founded in Minneapolis in 1851 as a college preparatory school, seven years before the statehood of Minnesota. [8] In her first year, she fought and relied on donations to remain open to donors, including South Carolina Governor William Aiken Jr.[24][25] In 1867, the university received land granting status under the Morrill Act of 1862. [26] [27] In 1876, support from flour miller John S. Pillsbury is usually counted in saving school. [24] Pillsbury has since become known as the father of the University. [28] Pillsbury Hall is named after him. [29] [30] The academic organisation and administration of the University is divided into 19 colleges, schools and other major academic departments:[31] The Departmental College of Biological Sciences of the College of Biological Sciences of the College of Biological Sciences and Vocational Training School of Dentistry College Of Design College Food, Agricultural and natural resources sciences Graduate School Law School of Liberal Arts Carlson School of Management Medical School of Nursing College of Pharmacy Hubert H. Humphrey School of Public Health College of Public Health College of Veterinary Medicine Institutes and centers Six university-wide interdisciplinary centers and institutes work on collegial lines:[32] Centre for Health, Environmental Law and Values of the Cognitive Sciences Consortium and institute of life sciences. The University of Minnesota's Institute of Translational Neuroscience, the University of Minnesota, ranking the National ARWU[33] 24 Forbes[34] 98 THEWJS[35] 95 U.S. News &amp; World Report[36] 66 Washington Monthly[37] 77 Global ARWU[38] 40 QS[39] 156 THE[40] 85 U.S. News &amp; World Report[41] 47 National Program Rankings Audiology 10 Biological Sciences 39 Business 28 Chemistry 24 Clinical Psychology 5 Computer Science 29 Earth Sciences 24 Economics 16 Education 22 News &amp; World Report[41] 47 National Program Rankings Sciences 29 Business 28 Clinical Psychology 5 Computer Science 24 Economics 16 Education 22 News &amp;amp; World Report[41] Report[41] 31 English 42 Fine Arts 64 Health Care Management 2 History 32 Law 21 Mathematics 19 Medical Schools: Research 40 Nursing: Anesthesia 29 Nursing: Doctoral Degree 21 Nursing: Obstetrics 2 Occupational Therapy 58 Pharmacy 3 Physical Therapy 25 Physics25 Political Sciences 24 Psychology 8 Public Affairs 10 Public Health 9 Social work 36 Sociology 17 Language-language pathology 20 Statistics 24 Veterinary medicine 10 Global program ranking[43] Agricultural Science ranking program 34 Arts and humanities 81 Biology &amp;amp; Biochemistry 67 Heart and Heart Systems 66 Chemistry 44 Clinical Medicine 59 Computer Science 112 Economy &amp; Business 29 Electrical and Electronic Engineering 125 Engineering 101 Environment /Ecology 10 Geosciences 42 Immunology 38 Materials Science 138 Mathematics 16 Microbiology 46 Molecular Biology &amp;amp; Genetics 81 Neurology and Conduct 57 Oncology 115 Pharmacology and Toxicology 51 Physics 57 Plant and Animal Science 9 Psychiatry /Psychology 27 Social Sciences and Public Health 38 Space Science 86 Surgery 27 Global 2019 Minnesota ranked 41th in the world according to the World University Academic Ranking (ARWU). 2018 The World University Ranking Center (CWUR) ranked 35th in the world and 25th in the United States[44], and in 2016 the nature index ranked Minnesota 34th in the world, according to 2015 research publications. [45] 2015 The world's university academic ranking ranked Minnesota 11th in the world of mathematics. [46] The National University ranked 14th among the country's top research universities by the Center for The Performance of the University of Measurement. [47] University research and development expenditure 2010-2015 The National Science Foundation accounts for 13-15 among U.S. academic institutions. [48] Minnesota is listed as Public Ivy in 2001 for Greenes's Guides to The Public Ivies: America's Flagship Public Universities. [49] U.S. News and World Report ranked the University of Minnesota's nursing computer science program as the 2nd best in the country. [50] The US News and World Report ranked 5th in the field of chemical engineering at the University of Minnesota in 2020. [51] The U.S. News and World Report ranked the clinical psychology program at the University of Minnesota as the 5th best in the country. [52] Discoveries and innovations of students and lecturers at the University of Minnesota ranged from food science to health technologies. Most of the public research funding in Minnesota is being poured into the University of Minnesota for long-term advocacy of the university itself. The university created Gopher.[53], a predecessor of the World Wide Web, which used hyperlinks to connect documents through computers on the Internet. However, the version developed by CERN was public, as it was freely distributed and made it easier to manage multimedia The university also houses the Charles Babbage Institute, a research and archives center specialising in computer history. The department has strong roots in the early days of the supercomputer with Seymour Cray of Cray supercomputers. [55] In 2007, the University also became a member of the Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO), leading gravitational wave analysis projects, the existence of which was confirmed by scientists in February 2016. [56] Discoveries and innovations of faculty or (former) students include: Puffed Rice - Alexander P. Anderson did the job, so discovered popcorn rice, the starting point for new breakfast cereals later advertised as Food Shot From Guns. [57] Earl Bakken, a transistorized pacemaker, founded Medtronic, where in 1957 he developed the first external, battery-operated, transistorized, portable artificial pacemaker. Green Revolution - Norman Borlaug was an American agronomist who led initiatives around the world that contributed to the wide increase in agricultural production, which was the Green Revolution. Borlaug, often referred to as the father of the Green Revolution, is credited with saving more than a billion people around the world from hunger. Borlaug was awarded many praise for his work, including the Nobel Peace Prize, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and the Congressional Gold Medal. ATP synthesis - Paul D. Boyer cleared the enzymatic mechanism for the synthesis of cell energy currency, adenosine triphosphate (ATP), leading to the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1997. The contact
transistor - Walter Houser Brattain and John Bardeen, later joined by William Shockley, invented the contact points transistor in December 1947. In 1956, the trio were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for their invention. Infusion pump - Henry Buchwald invented the world's first infusion port, peritoneal dogs and specialized vascular catheters. He also invented the first implantable infusion pump, a precursor to implantable infusion pumps used worldwide today. Photosynthesis - Melvin Calvin discovered the Calvin cycle along with Andrew Benson and James Bassham; for which he won in 1961. Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Ecology - Raymond Lindeman revolutionized ecology, most notably through his 1942 paper Trophic Dynamic Aspect ecology, which described how energy and nutrients are cycling through ecosystems. Supercomputer - Seymour Cray has developed a series of computers that have been the fastest in the world for decades, and founded Cray Research, which built many of these machines. Tacolite - Edward Vernon Davis has created an engineering process to economically extract iron ore from solid taconite rocks, making taconite valuable as an iron ore for the iron and steel industry. Cosmic rays - Phyllis S. Freier discovered the presence of heavy nuclei in space prove the similarity between our solar system and the rest of the galaxy. U.S. Aviation - Robert Rouse Gilruth has led the development of airplane flying features, the use of missiles to achieve data at supersonic speeds and the development of many of the country's leading flight research and human space flight facilities. Bone marrow transplantation - Robert A. Good performed the first successful human bone marrow transplant in 1968 among individuals who were not identical twins and are considered the founder of modern immunology. In 2018, Minnesota Gov. Mark Dayton announced The University of Minnesota's Blood and Marrow Transplant Day. Gore-Tex - Robert Gore invented gore-tex materials in 1969. Disc drive - Reynold B. Johnson invented method and mechanisms to perform the tests electronically. K-rations - Ancel Keys has developed a U.S. military diet and has also conducted dietary research: the Minnesota Hunger Study and a study of seven countries. Synthetic rubber - Isaac Kolthoff developed a cold process to produce synthetic rubber, which he undertook under the U.S. synthetic rubber program during World War II. Cyclotron - Ernest Lawrence won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1939 for the invention and development of cyclotron. Drosophila melanogaster - Edward Lewis won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1995 for his work on drosophila bithorax complex homeotic genes. Heart surgery - C. Walton Lillehei pioneered open heart surgery, as well as numerous techniques, equipment, and prosthetics for cardiologic surgery. POPmail - Mark P. McCallih led the creation of the Gopher Protocol, an effective predecessor to the World Wide Web; involved in the development and codification of the Standard for Equal Resource Addresses (URLS); and led the development of POPmail, one of the first e-mail clients, which had a fundamental impact on subsequent e-mail customers and the promotion of graphical user interfaces in internet technologies more widely. MMPI - Starke R. Hathaway and J.C. McKinley created the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), which was first published in 1943. Zatocoding - Calvin Mooers developed a mechanical system using the upper codes for descriptor information search engines called Zatocoding. 1948. Atomic Bombs - Edward P. Ney discovered the events of cosmic rays of heavy nuclei and solar protons. After an early work on isotope separation from uranium, he worked on a project in Manhattan. Atomic bomb - Alfred O.C. Nier invented a method of containment of uranium isotopes, which is a crucial discovery in the atomic age. Nier worked with Kellex Corporation in New York on the design and development of efficient and efficient mass spectrographs used in the Manhattan project to build an atomic bomb in World War II. It has developed most spectrographs used to monitor segregation during the war. Atomic Bomb - Frank Oppenheimer worked on the separation of uranium isotopes in 1945 and joined the Manhattan project. Biotechnology - Ronald L. Phillips first generated all corn plants from crops grown in culture, which laid the foundations and created a new industry, using cell culture techniques to genetically modify corn plants and other grains. The corn cell line, which is most widely used for the genetic modification of maize, has greatly accelerated the development of maize as food, feed and fuel. Renewable energy - Lanny D. Schmitz designed reactors to extract hydrogen from ethanol, offering the first real hope that hydrogen could be a source of inexpensive and renewable energy. Biomimetics - Otto Schmitt invented schmitt cause, cathode followers, differential booster, and shredder stabilized booster. NASA - Deke Slayton was one of NASA's original Mercury Seven astronauts and became NASA's first astronaut bureau chief. From November 1963 to March 1972, he served as director of NASA flight crew operations and was therefore responsible for crew assignments at NASA. At that time, he was granted medical permission to fly and was appointed pilot of the dock module of the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project in 1975, at the age of 51, becoming the oldest person to fly into space at the time. Bathymetograph - Athelstan Splithaus fully developed a bathymetograph (BT) in 1938, a tool he perfected that was vital in World War II against a German U-boat. During the war, BT became standard equipment for all US Navy submarines and commercialized as a treatment for Ziegen AIDS. Campuses Demographics: Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul) Campus Note: The flagship University of Minnesota campus is the Twin Cities campus, which forms the grounds of St. Paul and Minneapolis, the latter divided into areas on both the eastern and western banks of the Mississippi River. Administratively, this is all one campus, but for the sake of simplicity, this article will apply to campus's constituents if necessary to avoid confusion with city names. As the largest of the five campuses across the University of Minnesota system, the Twin Cities campus has more than 50,000 students; this makes the sixth largest university student institution in the United States in general. It also has more than 300 research, education and information centres and institutes, everything from living public policies and technologies. [56] [56] The University offers 143 undergraduate programmes[58] and 200 graduate study programmes. [59] The University has all three branches of the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC). [60] The towns of the twin towns, as well as the towns of Crookston, Duluth, Morris and Rochester, are accredited by the Higher Education Commission (HLC). [61] The racial/ethnic breakdown of the student population is: 65.3% white, 12.7% of international students (who are an recorded racial/ethnic origin), 9.2% Asian, 4.3% black, 3.1% Hispanic/Latino, 1.2% American/Native American Indian and 4.2% Unknown. Among matriculants at university, 63% are considered minnesota residents, while 37% are considered non-state residents. [62] According to the University's Office of Institutional Research, as of the fall of 2019, there were 31,367 undergraduate degrees on the campus of the University of Minnesota Gemini Cities. Of this figure, 6,278 were first-time freshmen. There were 12,100 graduates. The Minneapolis campus's original Minneapolis campus overlooked Saint Anthony Falls on the Mississippi River, but was later moved about a mile (1.6 km) downstream to its current location. The original site is now marked with a small park known as Chute Square at the intersection of the University and Central Avenues. The school closed after the financial crisis during the American Civil War, but reopened in 1867, with extensive financial support from John S. Pillsbury. In 1869 it was upgraded from preparatory school to college. Today, the university's Minneapolis campus is divided by the Mississippi River to the East and West Bank. The campus now has buildings on both banks of the river. The East Bank, the main part of the town, occupies 307 hectares (124 hectares). The West Bank is home to the University of Minnesota Law School, Humphrey School of Public Affairs, Carlson School of Management, various social science buildings and performing arts center. The Minneapolis campus has several residential halls: 17th Avenue Hall, Centennial Hall, Frontier Hall, Territorial Hall, Pioneer Hall, Sanford Hall, Middlebrook Hall, and Comstock Hall. East Bank Northrop Mall university of Minnesota's East Bank campus in the winter Mall panorama, from left: For Hall, Coffman Memorial Library, Walter Library, Johnson Hall, Northrop, and Morrill Hall Aerial, pictured on the Minneapolis campus, collide with the East East Bank Walter Library, Northrop Mall East Bank campus in winter. For Hall on the left, Nils Hasselmo Hall on the right light rail picture. To facilitate navigation on a large campus, the university has divided the East Bank into several areas: the Knoll area, the mall area, the health field, the athletic field, and the Gateway area. The Knoll area, the oldest surviving part of the university, is on the northwest campus. [63] Many this area is well over 100 years old, such as some of the 13 Old Campus historic districts. [64] Today, most of the disciplines in this field are related to humanities. Burton Hall is home to the College of Education and Human Development. Folwell Hall and Jones Hall primarily use language sections. The area features a residence hall, Sanford Hall and a student apartment complex at Roy Wilkins Hall. The area is south of dinkytown district and business district. Northrop Mall, or Mall area, is undoubtedly the center of the Minneapolis campus. The supermarket plan was based on the
design of Cass Gilbert, although its scheme was too extravagant to be fully implemented. [65] Several of the town's main buildings surround the territory of the Shopping Center. Northrop, formerly known as the Northrop Auditorium, provides a northern anchor, with the Coffman Memorial Union (CMU) in the south. The four larger buildings on the sides of the Mall are primary math, physics and chemistry buildings (Vincent Hall, Tate Laboratory and Smith Hall, respectively) and Walter Library. The mall area is home to the Liberal College of Arts, which is Minnesota's largest public or private college, and a college of science and engineering. Behind the CMU is another residence hall, Comstock Hall. Northrop Mall's historic district was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places in January 2018. 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The athletic area is located just north of Superblock and includes four recreation/sports facilities: the University Recreation Center, Cooke Hall, university fieldhouse, and the university's water center. All these facilities are connected by tunnels and highways, so students can use a single changing room. Northrop, formerly known as the Northrop Auditorium, provides a northern anchor, with the Coffman Memorial Union (CMU) in the south. The four larger buildings on the sides of the Mall are primary math, physics and chemistry buildings (Vincent Hall, Tate Laboratory and Smith Hall, respectively) and Walter Library. The mall area is home to the Liberal College of Arts, which is Minnesota's largest public or private college, and a college of science and engineering. Behind the CMU is another residence hall, Comstock Hall. Northrop Mall's historic district was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places in January 2018. 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Student Magazine, a weekly that includes UMN-related stories and provides a forum for student expression. It was founded in November 2001 in order to diversify the university's media and achieved student group status in February 2002. [101] Students from many disciplines report, write, edit, illustrate, photograph, plan and manage a business. The magazine was founded by James DeLong and Chris Ruen. [102] The Wake was named the best publication in the country town (2006), published by the Independent Press Association. [101] Wake also publishes Liminal, a literary journal launched in 2005. Liminal was created in the absence of a bachelor's literature journal and continues to bring poetry and prose to the university community. Wake faced many challenges during its existence, partly because there was funding from student fees. In April 2004, after the Student Services Tax Committee initially refused to fund it, the necessary funding of \$60,000 was restored to allow the magazine to continue publishing. [102] In 2005, it faced additional challenges when its request for additional funding for the publication of weekly information was rejected[103] and was subsequently partially restored. [104] In 2005, the university's conservatives began formulating a new monthly magazine called the Republic of Minnesota. The first issue was released in February 2006 and funding from student service fees started in September 2006. Radio Campus Radio Station, KUOM Radio K, broadcasts an eclectic variety of independent music per day at 770 kHz AM. Its 5,000 watt signal has a range of 80 miles (130 km), but shuts down after dark due to Federal Communications Commission regulations. In 2003, the station added a low-power (8 watt) signal of 106.5 MHz FM during the night and weekends. In 2005, the 10-watt translator always began broadcasting from Falcon Heights 100.7 FM. K also broadcasts its own www.radiok.org. With roots in experimental broadcasts that began before the First World War, the station received its first AM broadcast license in the state on January 13, 1922, and began broadcasting as WL.B, changing the sign of kuom invitation about two decades later. The station had an educational format until 1993, when it merged with a smaller campus-only music station to become what is now known as Radio K. A small group of full-time employees joined by more than 20 part-time student staff who oversee the station. Most of the talent in the air consists of volunteer students. TV Some television programmes produced on campus were broadcast on the local PBS station KTCI Channel 17. Several episodes of Great Conversations have been done since 2002, featuring one-on-one discussions between university faculty and experts brought in from around the world. Tech Talk was a show designed to help people who feel intimidated by modern technology, including cell phones and computers. The Minnesota Student Association of Minnesota Student Association (MSA) is a undergraduate student government at the University of Minnesota. It advocates the interests of students at the local, state and federal level, and focuses on efforts that directly benefit the student population. Gopher Chauffeur, originally named MSA Express, is a student-run late-night ride service. [105] Between 2007 and 2008, the administration of Emnos Olsson and Ross Skatnum started the process of transitioning services to the University of Boynton health services. [106] This was done to ensure its longevity. The student response has been very positive[107] and the program has been expanded in recent years due to university safety concerns. [108] MSA helped legislate in 2013. Minnesota's legislature has focused more on promoting legislation because of medical amnesty and has focused more in recent years on promoting legislation. [109] The Assembly of Graduates and Professional Students The Assembly of Graduates and Professional Students (GAPSA) is responsible for the management of graduates and professional students of the University of Minnesota. It is the largest and most comprehensive graduate/professional student management organization in the United States. GAPSA serves students from Carlson School of Management, Dental School, Graduate School, Law School, Medical School, Nursing School, Pharmaceutical College, School of Public Health, College of Veterinary Medicine and College of Education and Human Development. GAPSA is also a member of the National Association of Graduates and Professional Students. The University of Minnesota has the second largest number of graduates and professional students in the United States at more than 16,000. All registered graduates and professional students in UMN are members of GAPSA. It was in 1990, independent independent independent organisations (IRS 501 (c)(3) councils representing all graduates and professional students of the University of Minnesota, the Board of Regents, the President of the University, the University Senate, UMN in general and the wider community. GAPSA is a source for member councils as the main administrative unit contact person, as a center for graduate and professional student policy-making and policy-influencing authority, as well as intercollegiate and intracollegiate interactions between students. Student activism Student activism played an important role in the university, including campaigns aimed at the 1930s and 1940s, the university's housing[110], the 1969 takeover of Morrill Hall by black students by Morrill Hall, which led to the creation of the African American Studies Department[111], now known as the Department of African-American and African Studies[112], the 1970 student strike against the war[113], a campaign to have the General College open in 2000 , campaigns against racism 2014-2015, called whose diversity? [114] and many graduate students unionization efforts. Athletics Minnesota's Twin Cities campus athletics team is called the Minnesota Golden Gophers and are members of the Big Ten Conference and the Western Collegiate Hockey Association (WCHA) National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). Since 2019, they have won 19 NCAA championships[115] and are claiming nine national football championships. [116] [cyclical reference] Main article: Minnesota Golden Gophers Minnesota's only Minnesota team that doesn't compete in the Big Ten from the 2013-2014 school year is the women's hockey team that competes in WCHA. The Gophers men's hockey team was a longtime member of WCHA, but left when the Big Ten started running the men's hockey league with six inaugural members. Mark Coyle, the current sporting director, took the position of interim sports director, Beth Goetz, after being arrested in August 2015. Teague replaced Joel Maturi. The Golden Gophers' most notable competition is the annual college football game against the Wisconsin Badgers (University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin) for Paul Bunyan's Axe. Both universities are also competing in the border battle , a year-long athletics competition in which each sports season is worth 40 points, divided by the number of times teams play with each other (i.e. football is worth 40 points, because they play each other only once, and women's hockey is worth 10 points per game because they play four times a year). Conference and postseason playoffs don't count for point stands. Goldy Gopher is the mascot behind the Twin Cities campus and related sports teams. The gopher mascot is a tradition as old as the state that was tabbed by the Gopher State in 1857 after a political cartoon ridiculed a \$5 million rail loan that helped open up portayed by the changing railway barons as striped gophers, pulling a railway car carrying the territorial legislature. Later, the university picked up a nickname with the university's first yearbook, named The Gopher Annual, which appeared in 1887 in Minnesota Rouser's UMN fight song. He usually played and sung by 320 members of the Minnesota Marching Band at events such as start-up, convening and sports games. Other songs related to the university include the March of Minnesota, which was composed by John Philip Sousa University, and Hail! Minnesota, the university's alma mater and state song in Minnesota. [117] Main football article: Minnesota Golden Gophers Football TCF Bank Stadium replaced Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome as the Gophers' home stadium in 2009. The Minnesota Golden Gophers are one of the oldest programs in college football history. They won seven national championships and 16 Big Ten Conference championships. The Golden Gophers played their first game on September 29, 1882, in a 4-0 victory at Hamline University, St. Paul. In 1887, the Golden Gophers played Wisconsin badgers with a 63-0 victory. Except in 1906, the Golden Gophers and Badgers played each other every year. The 128 games played against each other make it the most played competition in NCAA Division I FBS college football. In 1981, the Golden Gophers played their last game at Memorial Stadium. Between 1982 and 2008, the school played its home games at Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome in downtown Minneapolis. They moved back to the university on September 12, 2009, when their new home, TCF Bank Stadium, opened with a game against the Air Force Falcons at the U.S. Air Force Academy. Basketball major articles: Minnesota Golden Gophers men's basketball and Minnesota Golden Gophers women's basketball Golden Gophers men's basketball team won two national championships, two National Invitation Tournament (NIT) championships, and eight Big Ten regular-season championships. They also have six NCAA Tournament appearances, including a Final Four appearance in 1997 and three Sweet 16 appearances. However, due to NCAA penalties for academic fraud, all postseason appearances in the 1994-98 NCAA Tournament in 1994, 1995 and 1997 and NIT in 1996 and 1998 were released. More recently, in April 2014, the Golden Gophers defeated SMU to win the NIT Championship at Madison Square Garden in New York. The Golden Gophers women's basketball team has had success in recent years under Pam Borton, including a Final Four appearance in 2004. Overall, they have six NCAA Tournament appearances and three Sweet 16 appearances. Men's Hockey Home Article: Minnesota Golden Gophers men's hockey at Mariucci Arena UMN often calls hockey one of its most sponsored sports programs, Minnesota's Pride Ice. [118] Significant support is due to the great resemblance of the state to sport at all levels. [119] The Golden Gophers won 4 Division I national championships and 24 conference championships (including 13 WCHA and 4 Big Ten Hockey season championships). They have won 14 WCHA Tournament championships and have 20 NCAA games. The former Golden Gophers hockey tradition has been filling most of the team's roster with Minnesota locals. Home games are played at Mariucci arena. The big contenders for the Golden Gofers are the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of North Dakota. Women's Hockey Major Article: Minnesota Golden Gophers women's hockey Golden Gophers women's hockey team won six NCAA national championships, most recently in 2016, and nine WCHA regular-season championships. They have also won seven WCHA Tournament championships and have eleven NCAA-frozen four appearances. They play their home games at Ridder Arena. They were the first collegiate women's hockey team to play in an arena dedicated exclusively to women's hockey. They finished 41-0 in the 2012-13 season and are the first and only NCAA women's hockey team. After winning the NCAA Tournament their winning streak stood at 49 games, dating back to February 17, 2012, when they lost to North Dakota. The women's rugby Golden Gophers women's rugby club team won the Midwest Conference Championship in 2015, 2016 and 2017. Women's gymnastics Golden Gophers Women's Gymnastics Team is a staple program for UMN. [120] The team competes in the Maturi Pavilion on the university grounds. The team won a total of six Big Ten titles, most recently in 2016, when it won the regular-season championship with a 9-0 record. Cross Country and Track and Field The Cross Country and Track and Field programs have created several professional runners, including Ben Blankenship and Gabriele Grunwald. They are also preparing a Roy Grik meet, which is one of the largest collegiate cross country meets. Notable people See a more detailed list of people at the University of Minnesota. Norman Borlaug (B.S. Forestry, 1937; M.S. (1939) and Doctorate (1942), Plant Pathology, 1970 Nobel Peace Prize Herb Brooks (B.A., 1962), Olympic hockey coach Nick Clegg (collaborator, 1989-1990) British Deputy Prime Minister Bob Dyhan (Literature and Arts, 1959-60) 2016 Nobel Prize in Literature By Hubert Humphrey (B.A., 1939) 98th U.S. Vice President Garrison Kellor (B.S.), author Walter Mondale (B.A., Political Science, 1951), 42nd U.S. Vice President Deke Slayton (BS, Aeronautical Engineering, 1949), Mercury Seven astronaut William L. Armstrong, American entrepreneur and United States Senator from Colorado See also united states portal listing colleges and Minnesota Links ^ ^ regents policy (PDF). University of Minnesota. Received on 31 August 2015 ^ As of June 30, 2019, the U.S. and Canada NTSE participating institutions listed in terms of market value and market value change in percentage of FY18 to FY19 (revised) for the 2019 financial year awards. 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