

UNIT TWO

MiCHiGAn
history



Name _____

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SOURCES

Cut and glue the sources in the correct column.

Primary Sources

A recording of an event by the people who saw or were there when it happened.

Secondary Sources

Something written by a person who was not at the event they are writing about.

Diary

Textbook

Photograph

Biography

Autobiography

Video Recording

Newspaper

Speech

Diary

Textbook

Photograph

Biography

Autobiography

Video Recording

Newspaper

Speech

Diary

Textbook

Photograph

Biography

Autobiography

Video Recording

Newspaper

Speech

Name: _____

FAYETTE HISTORICAL SITE



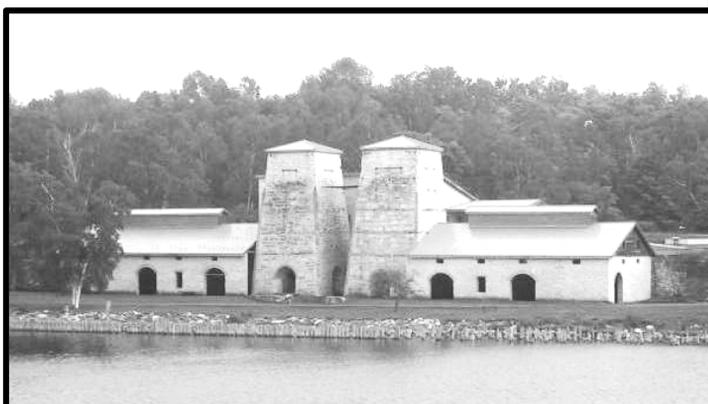
In the mid-1800's it became too expensive to ship iron ore from Michigan's Upper Peninsula to the Lower Peninsula. In order to make shipping possible, in 1867 the Jackson Iron Company, led by company employee Fayette Brown, established a blast furnace close to where the iron was mined. The furnace was able to melt down iron ore into blocks called pig iron. This process made the iron much lighter and therefore easier to ship. During its

24 year activity, workers were able to produce over 225,000 tons of pig iron!

About 500 people lived in Fayette – most were people who came from Canada and Northern Europe. At the height of its population, about half of the people living in Fayette were children. Children in Fayette attended the Furnace Hill School. In 1883, a student would attend school from 9:00am to 4:00pm. The town was also home to a general store, artists, insurance agent, a doctor, fisherman, farmers, and even a blacksmith. A blacksmith in 1874 would make \$2.62 a day!

Fayette ended its iron ore operations in 1891. People attempted to keep the village going – a general store sold goods to citizens and farmers, a hotel opened, but nothing could keep Fayette booming like it once had. In

1916 it was sold to Fred Van Remortel for \$10,000. He acted as a mayor of the village until he retired in 1946. The village was eventually purchased by the State of Michigan in 1959 and it was turned into a historic state park.

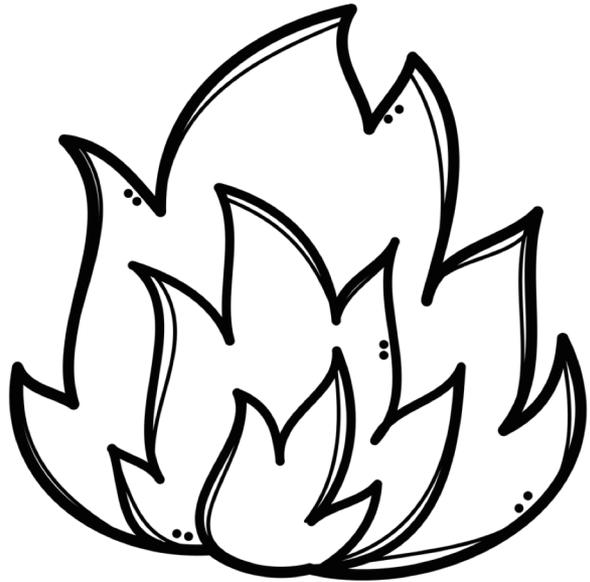


1. What are the primary and secondary sources on this page?

2. Consider cause and effect. How did iron ore play a role in the development of Fayette?

3. Using the dates provided, create a timeline for Fayette in the space below. Make sure to label each point in the timeline.

THE PEOPLE OF THE



THREE FIRES

Name _____

WHO ARE THE
PEOPLE OF
THE THREE FIRES?

OJIBWA

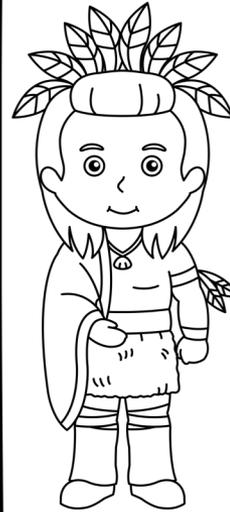


Where did they live?



What did they do and how did they live?

ODAWA



Where did they live?

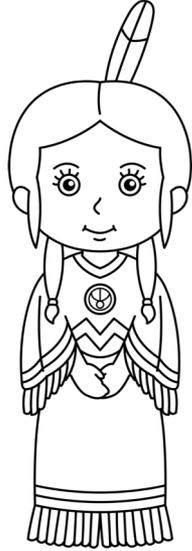


What did they do and how did they live?

POTAWATOMI



Where did they live?



What did they do and how did they live?

HOW DID THE PEOPLE OF
THE THREE FIRES IMPACT
THEIR ENVIRONMENT?

HOPEWELL

Western & Southern Lower Peninsula & Central United States

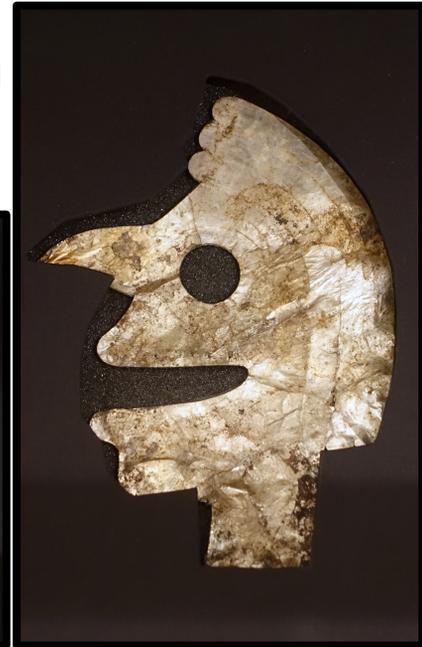
FOOD

Hunter-Gatherers
Farmed – very little

TRADED FURS TRADED FOOD

Burial mounds were important to the Hopewell. These mounds were used to bury their dead and items that were important to them. They built their mounds in Michigan from 10 BCE to 400 BCE. We do not know why they stopped building them at that time or where the Hopewell went after that. While many mounds were later dug up by people, some can still be found in the Grand Rapids area.

ARTIFACTS



HURON

South Eastern Michigan, Ohio & Canada

FARMERS | TRADED CORN

The Hurons were the largest Native American group and some of the first to meet the French when they explored North America. The Hurons called themselves Wendat (pronounced Wyandot) which may mean "islanders" or "peninsula dwellers." They lived in large villages with long rectangular houses that had a door at each end. The homes were typically 130 feet long and 30 feet wide with different compartments for families to live in. More than 50 percent of the Huron population died from diseases during the two decades after the French arrived.



OJIBWA

Upper Peninsula, North East Lower Peninsula, Minnesota, Wisconsin, & Canada

HUNTERS | FISHERMAN

The Ojibwa were excellent fisherman! During warmer months they would live near the shores for better fishing opportunities. When it was cold, they moved further inland and hunted food, ate dried fish, and stored berries. The men were responsible for hunting and fishing. The women were responsible for preparing food and sewing clothes. Children would prepare and babysit younger members of the tribe. They lived in dome shaped wigwams that were covered in birch bark. They were allies with both the French and British at different times.



ODAWA

Western and Central Lower Peninsula. Eastern Wisconsin, & Canada

HUNTED
FISHED
FARMED

SKILLED TRADERS

The Odawa would travel hundreds of miles just to trade with other tribes for goods that they needed. They were allies with both the French and British at different times. Two Odawa members that stand out are Pontiac and Blackbird. Pontiac led a rebellion against the British because he did not agree with a change in trade policies. This was known as Pontiac's Rebellion. He was defeated and would later be killed by another American Indian near St. Louis, Missouri. Blackbird was the son of an Odawa chief and became an Odawa chief himself. He would go on to be a translator for the U.S. government, would attend university, and write a book called the *History of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan*.



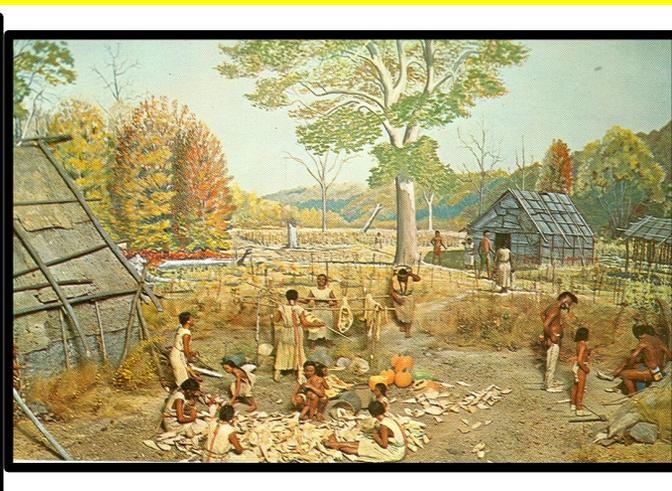
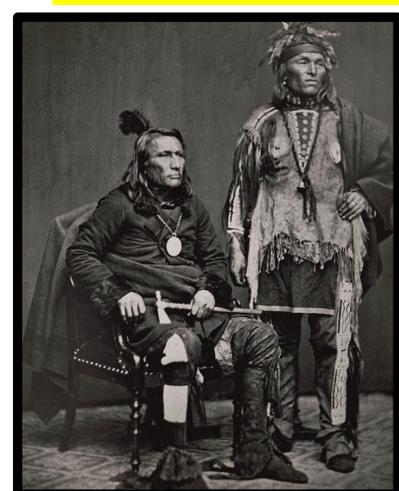
POTAWATOMI

Southern Lower Peninsula & Parts of the Midwest

HUNTERS
FARMERS

GUARDIANS
PEACEKEEPERS

The Potawatomi were hunters in the fall/winter and farmers in the spring/summer. During the spring, some would travel west to hunt buffalo. When it came to farming, they planted corn, squash, beans, tobacco, melons, and sunflowers. They were a kind people who liked to keep the peace when conflict came around. They were some of the most welcoming people when the French arrived. Like others, they were also allies to the French and British at different times of war. The 1833 Treaty of Chicago forced many Potawatomi to move west of the Mississippi River, but some ended up in Oklahoma and Canada. Those in Oklahoma escaped the horrors of the Trail of Tears by converting to tax paying Christians.





**Hopewell
Culture Pot**



Hopewell Mounds

A place where the dead & objects were buried.



Hopewell Figurines

Dated from 200 BCE to 500 CE – Terra Cota

Name: _____

WHAT IS A LEGEND?

Do you like to tell stories? Native American tribes have been telling stories, called legends, for thousands of years. A legend is a story from long ago that has been passed down over time. They tell these legends to people of their tribe and their children to teach them a lesson about something that has happened in the past. These legends are often about their history or about why things happen in nature. Tribes did not have paper to write down stories, so these legends were often told while the tribe sat around their camp fires. Winter was the season in which they most often told their stories. Some of the legends they they told explained rules that were important to live by. One of these legends was called *The Seven Grandfathers and the Little Boy*. The legend talks about seven spirits called the seven grandfathers who watch over the the earth's people. One day a boy is brought to the seven grandfathers. Each grandfather gives the boy a different gift of that he will share with his tribe. The gifts were respect, love, truth, bravery, wisdom, generosity, and humility. The boy was guided back home by an otter and the journey was long. By the time the boy came home, he was an old man. He told the tribe of his gifts and they were able to live better lives. This legend teaches the importance of being a kind and happy human that shares the earth with others. Legends are like fables, they are stories that may or may not be true that include fantasy elements, but teach the listener or reader an important life lesson.

1. What is a legend?

2. Why do Native American's tell legends?

3. Who are the seven grandfathers? How does the boy get home?

4. Using what you know about Native American life, why do you think they tell their legends during the winter?

5. What do you think each of the seven gifts mean? Why are they important to share with the tribe?

ODAWA LEGEND Arch Rock

The Odawa tell a story of how the Arch Rock was formed on Mackinac Island in northern Michigan. The rock is about 150 feet above the lake. The story of this legend from the Odawa was written in 1850. The Odawa believe that many winters ago the sun set into a large hole every evening. Once the Odawa chief did something very bad that it angered the Master of Life. The Master of Life sent a powerful wind to the earth as punishment. The hills shook from the wind and the waters waves crashed and roared.



The powerful storm lasted an entire day. The sun only shined from the clouds in an unsteady motion. The sun stood still when it reached the center of the sky and it was shocked by the evil of the Odawa chief. The people of the Odawa were greatly surprised and stood amazed at the sun as it changed to the color of blood. With a loud noise, the sun struck the eastern shore of Mackinac Island. When the Odawa dared to look again, they saw that some of the rocks were hallowed out and made an arch. The arch hung high above the waters and the sun had gone through the opening and down below the surface of the earth. Many winters have passed since that day. Even now, not even the bravest Odawa will walk over the arch rock and only few will approach the place.

Arch Rock **ODAWA LEGEND**

Name: _____

THE FRENCH COME TO MICHIGAN

Over 500 years ago, many different countries traded different goods with each other to get the things people wanted and needed. When the Native Americans came into contact with the people from Europe, these Native Americans referred to them as the "White Man" or the "Pale Skinned." When the European explorers, from France, came to America, they changed the way the Native American's lived. They traded different items that would change their lives, but also brought illnesses that would result in the death of many people.

The French explorers left Europe in search of silk and spices from China. China was known for having the best silk and spices. When they left Europe, they sailed west in search of China. When they reached land, they sailed the St. Lawrence River and into the Great Lakes region of North America. This discovery would become very valuable to the French.

Many European's loved to wear beaver fur hats, but because the beaver had been hunted to near extinction in Europe, they experienced scarcity in their ability to produce these goods for consumers who wanted them. When the French explorers came into contact with the Native Americans, they began a fur trading system between the French and the Native Americans throughout the Great Lakes region. The Native Americans would kill the beavers and other animals to trade their furs with the French for things such as knives, guns, blankets, and cooking pots. In the beginning of this trade system, the French would go to the Native

American's to trade goods, but eventually trading posts were created where these deals could take place.

The French explorers who made these trades possible were known as voyageurs. They were mostly men who traveled throughout the Great Lakes area to Montreal, Canada with the furs that were to be taken to France. During their travels they ate a mixture called pemmican – a mixture of meat, grease, and berries. The voyageurs traveled by canoe, a skill of travel they learned from the Native American's and would spend nearly twenty hours a day paddling to where they were going. Each night, they would stop at nearby shores and set up camp where they would tell stories by the fire. When the waters were rough or there were waterfalls, the voyageurs would have to carry the canoes, furs, and supplies over land.

Other people followed the voyageurs on their journeys, they were called missionaries. A missionary is a person who travels to a place to teach them their religion. The missionaries wished to spread the word of their Christian faith to the Native Americans. One of the most famous missionaries, Father Jacques Marquette, established the first mission in Sault Ste. Marie in 1668. This would also become the first European settlement within Michigan. In 1671, Father Marquette moved his mission to St. Ignace, establishing a second European settlement.

1. Why did the French explorers sail west?

2. Why did the French need to trade with the Native American people?

3. What is the difference between a voyageur and a missionary? Why do you think they traveled together?

4. How did the voyageurs survive while traveling throughout the Great Lakes to Montreal, Canada? What kinds of challenges did they face?



FORT MICHLIMACKINAC

In 1715, French soldiers built Fort Michilimackinac as a trading post for their fur trading purposes with the Native Americans. The fort is located in what we call today as Mackinac City in the northern tip of the lower peninsula. It was at this post where the French trading with many different Native Americans, exchanging things like cloth, cooking tools, and weapons for the various skins, or pelts, of animals such as beavers, otter, rabbits, fox, and many more. Tensions increased between the French and British in 1744 which lead to King Georges War. Fort Machilimackinac would be repaired and even expanded between 1747 and 1748. This fort was largely used for trade until is relocation to Mackinac Island in 1781.



FUR TRADE IN MICHIGAN

Fur trading became a large business in the 18th century. The people of Europe wanted to wear furs for hats, clothing, and sleigh blankets. Because furs were in such high demand, the people of Europe had driven some animals, especially the beaver, to extinction in their area. As explorers headed west in search of China, they found their way in North America and ultimately in trade deals with the Native Americans that had been living in the area for thousands of years. The "White Man," as natives called them, would trade various items such as weapons, clothing, cooking tools, and other necessities with the Native Americans for the pelts of animals. The varieties of furs were taken back to Europe where they were made into goods that could be sold to citizens seeking to purchase them.

Name: _____

THE BRITISH COME TO MICHIGAN

During the 1700's the French built six additional forts in Michigan, adding to forts that they already had in fear that an enemy may be lurking in the distance. The Native Americans and the French worked well together. They learned each others languages and in some instances the French and Native Americans were married. All of this changed when the British found out that the French had been successfully trading with Native Americans. They wanted to take over the fur trade in Michigan for themselves.

While the French had control over a large portion of Canada and Michigan, the British controlled the area that would become the north eastern United States. The British and French had been enemies long before the British wanted control of the fur trade. In 1754 the British decided that it was time to push the French out of Michigan – this began the French and Indian War. The French and Indians would work together to fight the British soldiers. While there were many battles during this war, none of them were in Michigan. The British took control of the St. Lawrence River – the river that allowed the French to get furs back to the Atlantic Ocean where furs could be taken back to Europe.

The British had won the war and it cost them a lot of money. They wanted the people living in America, and in the 13 British colonies to pay for the war they fought. These people did not want to pay the money and would be angry at the British for many years to come. The French still left an impact on Michigan, places already had a French name, like Detroit, Traverse City, Charlevoix

and Marquette. Had the French won the war, we might be speaking French today instead of English (the language the British spoke). Many places in Canada, where the French remained after the war, speak French.

In 1760, the British soldiers took control and raised their flag in Michigan to mark their control over the land. This scared the Native Americans because the British were not kind to them. They did not care about the language they spoke or the land that they cherished. The British were disrespectful to the Native Americans and their land. The Native Americans relied on the British for trade and still needed the goods that the French had traded with them. The British would raise the prices on the items that they needed. It took more furs to get the things they needed from the British. The cruelty of the British made the Native Americans unhappy and a tribe chief, named Pontiac, would convince the tribe to attack the British fort in Detroit. The British had somehow found out and were prepared. Once the fight had begun, the war lasted for 153 days. The longest Native American battle in our countries history. Despite the fact that there were more in the tribe than there were soldiers, the British were too hard to beat. Pontiac had also received word that they French and British had made peace with each other. The war came to an end with the British still in control of Detroit. Of all the forts that would be attacked, only Detroit and two others remained under British control. The tribes controlled Michilimackinac.

1. Why did the French not want the British in Michigan?

2. How would our area be different today if the French won the war?

3. Why didn't the Native Americans like the British? What made the British different from the French?

4. If the British and French didn't fight in Michigan, how were the British able to keep the French from trading?

Name: _____

PIONEERS SETTLE IN MICHIGAN

Can you imagine traveling day and night for days in a covered wagon? Can you imagine doing this when it's cold or storming outside? Can you imagine fitting six people and all of their belongings into a space made for two? Being a pioneer in early Michigan was not easy and traveling could be very difficult. When coming to Michigan from the east, pioneers would have to travel over rocky and tree filled areas. There were not roads like we have today. They also had to travel around water and through muddy swamps because there were no bridges to take them across. Settlers began to come from Michigan from the east between 1800-1830 (that's over 200 years ago). Once the Erie Canal was completed in 1825, people came to Michigan by steamboats on the Great Lakes.

Many people came to Michigan because the land was not expensive to buy. When the land was surveyed, it was done incorrectly and people believed that the land was muddy, sandy, and not made for farming. Very few people were interested in moving to Michigan in the early 1800's. By 1820, the population was only 8,765. The people that moved to Michigan in those days were called pioneers. These pioneers owned large areas of land where they could farm different crops to both sell and feed their families. When people first came to Michigan, they would have to clear the land they were going to live on. This meant that they often built temporary places to live in, called shanties, or lived in their wagons. Trees would have to be cut down and carved into logs for log cabins. The fathers and sons would cut down 50-60 trees to be stacked into rectangular structures. The gaps in these logs were

then filled with small pieces of wood and mud, called chinking. These settlers did not have glass for windows and would often use greased paper as a substitute so light could come in during the day. Their roof would be made of logs cut into strips to be used as shingles and their doors were made from large split logs. When fires were created in the fireplaces, they would often remain lit for a long time because they did not have matches and lighting a fire was not always an easy task.

Once the family had built their home, land would be cleared for farming different types of grain. The pioneers used oxen to clear the land before planting their crops. When it was time to harvest what they had grown, they would take all of their grains to a mill that was often miles away from their homes. However, the pioneers didn't spend all their time working, they also spent time playing games, running, wrestling and enjoying horseshoes or tug of war.

While wild animals were around these settlers, they often were not a threatening problem. However, because Michigan is a very wet area, bugs were often the greater problem for settlers – especially mosquitos. While these bugs today might give us itchy bumps when we are bitten, they caused the pioneers much more trouble. Their bites caused ague – a sickness that rarely caused death, but instead would bring chills and a high fever. Being a pioneer in early Michigan was a lot of work, but the work was well worth it for those who were seeking a new life and a new beginning.

1. Why do you think people wanted to move from the east to Michigan?

2. What steps did pioneers take to build their homes?

3. What challenges did the pioneers face when traveling to Michigan and once they arrived here?

4. Would you like to be a pioneer in early Michigan? Give at least two reasons to support your answer.

Name _____

How to Be a Pioneer

If you want to be a pioneer in early Michigan, you're going to have to know a few things about how these people lived.

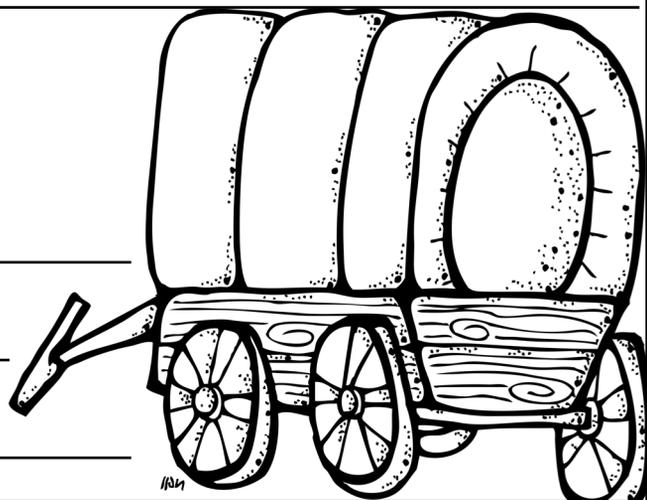
How did they travel? _____

How did they have shelter? _____

How did they eat? _____

What else was hard? _____

Would you want to be a pioneer? Why?



Name _____

How to Be a Pioneer

If you want to be a pioneer in early Michigan, you're going to have to know a few things about how these people lived.

How did they travel? Wagons and horses or on foot.

No maps, traveling over water, rocky ground, and without bridges.

How did they have shelter? Lived in their wagons or

built temporary housing while they cut down trees, cleared areas

of trees, used greased papers for windows because they didn't have

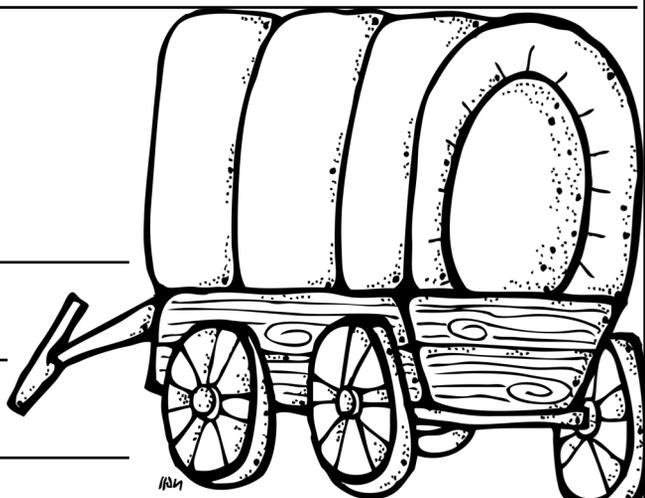
glass, made their roof with sliced logs, nails were scarce.

How did they eat? Hunted animals and grew crops like wheat.

What else was hard? Weather – thunderstorms, snowstorms,

wild animals, bugs, etc.

Would you want to be a pioneer? Why?



Name: _____

MICHIGAN BECOMES A STATE

Michigan did not begin as a very popular place to live. An initial survey of the state said the land was not suitable for farming. Many people didn't want to travel so far to live in a place that wasn't going to be good to grow food on or live on. The government of the United States said that in order to become a state, the population had to be at least 60,000. However, by 1805 there were not even 5,000 pioneers living in Michigan.

In 1813, Lewis Cass was appointed governor of the Michigan Territory. It was Cass that decided to survey the land himself to see if the earlier survey was right. Cass found that the land was beautiful and very good for farming. With the new survey, the movement of steamboats on the Great Lakes, and the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, many more people were able to access the Michigan Territory more quickly. Going by water was faster and safer than traveling in wagons from the eastern parts of the country. The more people that came to the territory, the closer it was to becoming a state.

In 1831, Stevens T. Mason became the governor of the Michigan Territory. He ordered that census be taken of the population. The census showed that there were about 85,000 people in the Michigan Territory at that time. While working to become a state, an argument over a section of land known as the Toledo Strip began between Michigan and Ohio. This area of land along the Maumee River was considered very valuable and both Michigan and Ohio wanted to claim the land for themselves. This area of land was so important because the Maumee River connected to the Ohio River which lead to the Mississippi River.

As the conflict for the Toledo Strip continued, Governor Mason decided to create a constitution for the territory that would establish laws and the people who would run the government. Since the Michigan Territory and Ohio could not reach an agreement on the Toledo strip, the United States government decided to solve the problem for them. The government said that if Michigan let Ohio have the Toledo Strip, Michigan could have the western portion of the Upper Peninsula. Michigan accepted the new terms that the government had offered them. On January 26, 1837 Michigan became the 26th state in the United States of America.

When Michigan was just a territory, Detroit was the capitol because of the large population of people there. However, once Michigan became a state, people felt that the capitol should be in a location that is closer to the middle of the state. When time came to vote on a capitol, many people voted for their own towns and no city was picked. Someone suggested Lansing because it was near the middle of the state – at the time there wasn't much more than a few homes there. The capitol building we see there today was built in 1879.

Michigan's Population Grows

1773 – 1,550

1834 – 87,278

1810 – 5,000

1837 - 174,543

1820 – 8,896

1840 – 212,267

1830 – 31, 639

1. Why would having a constitution be helpful to Michigan?

2. Why do you think Michigan's population grew so fast after 1820?

3. Why do you think the Toledo Strip was so important to Michigan? How would that land benefit Michigan?

4. Think back to previous lessons, how did the original survey of Michigan differ from the survey done by Lewis Cass?
