

THE GREAT LAKES SERIES

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|---|-----------------------|
| H | • LAKE HURON (GLH) |
| O | • LAKE ONTARIO (GLO) |
| M | • LAKE MICHIGAN (GLM) |
| E | • LAKE ERIE (GLE) |
| S | • LAKE SUPERIOR (GLS) |

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Consider Visiting These Web Sites:

http://www.great-lakes.net/teach/history/native/native_1.html
<http://www.geocities.com/Yosemite/4278/lakemichigan.html>
<http://www.ci.chi.il.us/>



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LAKE MICHIGAN



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The GREAT Lakes A Hist-ography Series

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. "The Great Lakes" offers students a unique perspective about the vital role these five bodies of water have played in the lives of our ancestors and to this day continue to play that role in many important ways.

As a complementary device with each program, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

**Subject Profile • Q & A • Discussion Points & Activities
Vocabulary • Geography (Including Maps) • Timeline**

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TIMELINE of LAKE MICHIGAN

- **5,000 years ago:** The Great Lakes region begins to take on the form which is known today.
- **1627-34:** Jean Nicolett is sent by Champlain to find the "Northwest Passage" but he instead discovers Lake Michigan in July of 1634.
- **1679:** Frenchmen Marquette and Joliet explore the area known as Chicago today.
- **1763:** France loses its New World territories after being defeated by the British in a conflict known as the French and Indian War.
- **1779:** Jean Baptist Du Sable establishes the first permanent settlement on what is known today as Chicago.
- **1783:** The land along the south shores of the Great Lakes, all of Lake Michigan, and territory east of the Mississippi River becomes a new country known as the United States of America.
- **1803:** The U.S. Army builds Ft. Dearborn on Lake Michigan.
- **1830's:** Native Indians, pressured by European demand, depleted the animal populations which were used for the fur industry.
- **1835:** Chicago is founded.
- **1840's:** Mining replaces the fur trade as the primary industry on the Great Lakes.
- **1850's:** The expansion and building of railroads began.
- **1871:** The famous Chicago fire.
- **1894:** One of Lake Michigan's most fierce storms occurs.
- **1915:** The sinking of the Eastland.

Map #2 of **GREAT LAKES**

Study the map and site descriptions on pg. 15. Then write the name of the location on the solid black line. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description about each location.



① _____

② _____

③ _____

④ _____

⑤ _____

LAKE MICHIGAN

Formed from a melting ice glacier 5,000 years ago with a continuous coastline of 5,000 miles long, the Great Lakes region has played a key role in the exploration and settlement of the North American continent. Over the centuries, the Great Lakes have supported native cultures, fur trappers, lumberjacks, miners, fishermen and sailors.

At 307 miles long, 118 miles wide, and 22,300 square miles Lake Michigan is the third largest of the Great Lakes. It is also the only Great Lake found entirely within the boundaries of the United States. Along its shores lies 5 major industrial cities: Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, and Green Bay Wisconsin; Muskegon, Michigan; and Gary, Indiana. During the industrial age all of these regions experienced tremendous success. But over time as industries changed and expansion moved westward these major metropolitan areas went from boom to bust. However, these cities have recovered from their historic pasts and continue to grow and prosper today.

With industries like fur, lumber, mining and steel, the Lake Michigan region became fertile ground for both business and individual prosperity. Henry Ford's innovation to mass produce the automobile became a symbol for American ingenuity and the entrepreneurial spirit. But the advent of new industries also brought about the arrival of pollution. Lake Michigan became a dumping ground for industrial waste. Recent efforts have rectified past mistakes but permanent damage seems imminent.

While the Lake Michigan region was a native home for American Indian cultures, it also became a hopeful route to Chinese riches for early European explorers. Although Lake Michigan wasn't the route European explorers had hoped, it did become a region worth exploring. From early exploration to industrial ingenuity, Lake Michigan has provided its surrounding inhabitants with a natural resource that has become a part of their everyday lives.

Introduction: *Lake Michigan*

For MORE geography SEE maps on pgs. 12-16

Q & A :

- 1) Q - Name the five Great Lakes?
A - Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario
- 2) Q - What occupations were supported by the Lake Michigan region?
A - Fur Trappers, Lumberjacks, Miners, Fishermen, Sailors.
- 3) Q - How were the Great Lakes formed?
A - From a melting glacier 5,000 years ago.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Review the geography of the Great Lakes with the use of a map or computer. Discuss the role the Great Lakes had during the exploration and settlement of North America.
- 2) Assign students to draw a map of Lake Michigan and its surrounding territories.
- 3) Assign the students to research the different tribes associated with Lake Michigan.

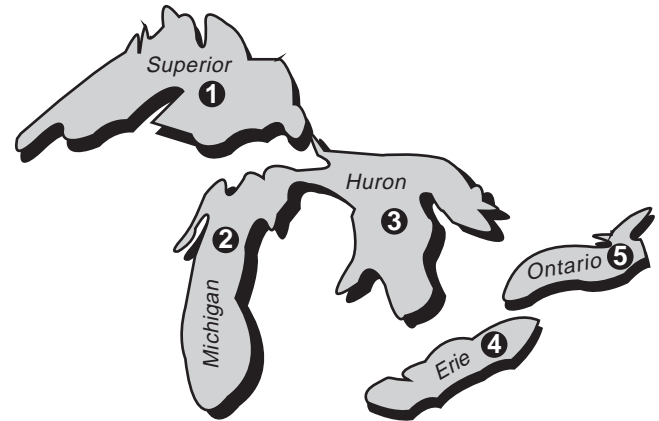
VOCABULARY:

LAKE MICHIGAN: At 307 miles long, 118 miles wide, and 22,300 square miles Lake Michigan is the third largest of the Great Lakes. It is also the only Great Lake found entirely within the boundaries of the United States.

The GREAT LAKES: Five bodies of water located in the upper central part of North America. 1/5 of all the fresh water found on earth is held by these five bodies of water.

Map #2 of *GREAT LAKES*

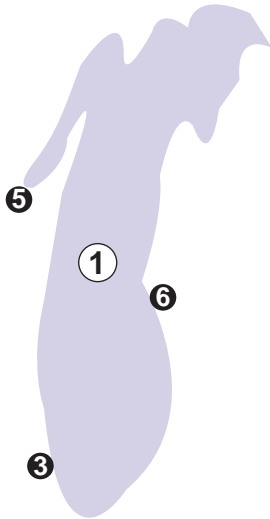
Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



- ❶ SUPERIOR
- ❷ MICHIGAN
- ❸ HURON
- ❹ ERIE
- ❺ ONTARIO

Map #1 of LAKE MICHIGAN

Study the map & its locations on pgs. 12 & 13. Then on the solid black line write the name of the location. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description of each location



- ① _____
- ③ _____
- ⑤ _____
- ⑥ _____

Industry on the Great Lakes

Q & A :

- 1) Q - How was cargo transported through the Great Lakes region at the beginning of the industrial age? At the end of the Industrial age?
A - By Canoe / By Super Freighters
- 2) Q - Name some of the primary industries during the industrial age?
A - Fur, Mining and Steel
- 3) Q - Who discovered a way to mass produce automobiles?
A - Henry Ford

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the pros and cons of the Industrial revolution.
- 2) Discuss how current industries compare to those during the industrial age.
- 3) Visit a local museum which teaches the history about the Lake Michigan region.

VOCABULARY:

MINING: A primary industry of the Great Lakes which was to excavate mineral deposits from the earth. Copper became the first mineral mined in the Great Lakes region.

HENRY FORD: The person who discovered a method to mass produce affordable automobiles.

POLLUTANTS: Industrial waste material dumped into the Great Lakes. These materials include: asbestos, mercury, cyanide, PCB's arsenic, lead, ammonia, dioxins, and heavy metal.

Lake Michigan

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What does the word Michigan mean?
A - Michi = Large; Gama = Lake
 - 2) Q - What Great Lake is entirely within the boundaries of the United States?
A - Lake Michigan
 - 3) Q - What is the most unique geological feature found along the shores of Lake Michigan?
A - The Indiana Dunes
 - 4) Q - What area forms Green Bay, is known for its lighthouses and has waters which have caused many ship wrecks?
A - "Death's Door"
-

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss why the Indiana Dunes are a unique geological feature.
 - 2) Use a map to discuss the geography of Lake Michigan.
 - 3) Visit: A) a Great Lakes maritime museum; B) Indiana Dunes; C) Lake Michigan
-

VOCABULARY:

INDIANA DUNES: A 45 mile long stretch of blown sand located on the southern tip of Lake Michigan along the Indiana border.

DEATH'S DOOR: An area which forms Green Bay and is known for its many ship wrecks and historic lighthouses.

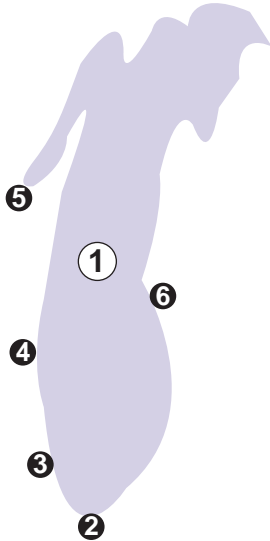
STRAIT OF MACKINAC: The area connecting Lake Michigan with Lake Huron.

Map #1 of **LAKE MICHIGAN**

Study the modern-day map on pg. 12 and its significant locations numbered 1-8. Then test your geography skills on pg. 14.

- 3) CHICAGO, Illinois: With nearly 3 million people this is the largest city located along Lake Michigan and is near the location of The Great Lakes Naval Training Center.
- 4) MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin: One of the most popular cities along Lake Michigan and is known as "The Machine Shop of America". This city is a leading producer of equipment for electricity.
- 5) GREEN BAY, Wisconsin: A major city located along Lake Michigan and is a leading producer of cheese, meat and paper products. Also known for its famous professional football team – the Packers.
- 6) MUSKEGON, Michigan: A city along Lake Michigan which was once known as the Lumber Queen of the World.

Map #1 of **LAKE MICHIGAN**



- ① **LAKE MICHIGAN:** At 307 miles long, 118 miles wide, and 22,300 square miles Lake Michigan is the third largest of the Great Lakes. It is also the only Great Lake found entirely within the boundaries of the United States.
- ② **GARY, Indiana:** A major city located along Lake Michigan and was once a leading producer of steel which was used to develop products manufactured in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Lake Michigan and Native Americans

Q & A :

- 1) Q -What language did the Native Americans use while living along the eastern shores of Lake Michigan? Along the western shores?
A - Algonquin & Iroquois / Sioux & Lakota
- 2) Q - What main crops did the Native cultures harvest while inhabiting the western shore of Lake Michigan?
A - Corn, Squash, and Beans
- 3) Q - What was the primary animal native tribes hunted for food?
A - Buffalo

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign students to research information and organize a presentation about native tribes who inhabited the Lake Michigan region.
- 2) Visit a museum which offers valuable information about the history of Native American cultures.

VOCABULARY:

WINNEBAGOS: A popular hunting and gathering Indian tribe who lived along the western shore of Lake Michigan .

ALGONQUIN & IROQUOIS: The language tribes used living along the eastern shores of Lake Michigan.

SIOUX & LAKOTA: The language tribes used living along the western shores of Lake Michigan.

The European Discovery and Lake Michigan

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What were the Europeans seeking while exploring the Lake Michigan region?
A - A shortcut to riches in China known as the “Northwest Passage”
- 2) Q - Who did De Champlain send to find the great inland sea to the west known as the “Northwest Passage”?
A - Jean Nicolett
- 3) Q - What famous Frenchmen explored the Lake Michigan region 45 years after Jean Nicolett?
A - Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet
- 4) Q - How did the French lose their land settlements in North America?
A - During a conflict against the British known as the French and Indian War.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to write and perform a play which would demonstrate the different Indian cultures and their relationship with early European explorers.
- 2) Assign the students to imagine they are an early European explorer or Indian warrior. How might their lifestyle differ from the comforts of today’s contemporary culture.

VOCABULARY:

NORTHWEST PASSAGE: A mythical route in North America which was to provide a shortcut to the spice filled riches found in China.

FRENCH & INDIAN WAR: A conflict between the French and their Algonquin allies against the British and their Iroquois allies.

Modern Cities on Lake Michigan (continued)

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What is the purpose of the Great Lakes Training Facility?
A - To prepare and train women and men for naval careers.
- 2) Q - What Lake Michigan city is the leading producer of electrical equipment?
A - Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- 3) Q - Name the city along Lake Michigan which was once known as the lumber queen of the world?
A - Muskegon, Michigan
- 4) Q - What Lake Michigan city was once a leading producer of steel?
A - Gary, Indiana

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) The Lake Michigan region was once, and in some cases continues to be, a leading center for the production, manufacturing, and distribution of many products and materials. If possible visit a manufacturing plant and experience how everyday products move from the assembly line to your local retail store.
- 2) What benefits does Lake Michigan offer the cities surrounding its beautiful shores.

VOCABULARY:

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin: A major city located along Lake Michigan and a leading producer of cheese, meat and paper products. Also known for its famous professional football team– the Packers.

GARY, Indiana: A major city located along Lake Michigan and once a leading producer of steel which was used to develop products manufactured in Chicago and Milwaukee.

Modern Cities on Lake Michigan

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What is the largest city along the Great Lakes?
A - Chicago, Illinois
 - 2) Q - What is the name of the world's largest U.S. naval training facility.
A - Great Lakes Naval Training Center
 - 3) Q - What city located along the Great Lakes is known as the "Machine shop of America"?
A - Milwaukee
-

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Visit some of the major cities located along Lake Michigan's beautiful shoreline.
 - 2) Discuss the major industries and the products manufactured throughout the Great Lakes region today.
 - 3) Explain how the cities located along Lake Michigan have changed during the past century.
-

VOCABULARY:

CHICAGO, Illinois: The largest city located along Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin: One of the most popular cities along Lake Michigan and is known as "The Machine Shop of America".

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER: The world's largest U.S. Naval training facility.

Westward Expansion & Lake Michigan

Q & A :

- 1) Q - Where did Jean Baptist Du Sable establish the first permanent settlement?
A - The area known today as Chicago
 - 2) Q - What did the United States Army build to secure the future of western expansion?
A - Fort Dearborn on Lake Michigan
 - 3) Q - What city eventually became the manufacturing center for the Lake Michigan area? What city became the center for ship building?
A - Chicago / Milwaukee
 - 4) Q - What two industries initiated the tremendous growth experience throughout the Lake Michigan region during the mid-1800's?
A - Lumber and Railroads
-

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to research how western expansion affected the Lake Michigan region.
 - 2) Discuss or research how the Lake Michigan area has changed from the industrial age to today.
-

VOCABULARY:

FORT DEARBORN: A military structure built along the shores of Lake Michigan by the United States Army. It was used to secure the future of western expansion.

Shipwrecks on Lake Michigan

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What caused many of the past shipwrecks on Lake Michigan?
A - Wind and Weather
 - 2) Q - What happened during the storm of 1894?
A - A strong wind from the north pushed 35 ships into one another and forced them ashore.
 - 3) Q - What was done to prevent future shipwrecks on Lake Michigan after 1894?
A - A system of lighthouses were built.
-

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Visit a maritime museum to learn more about the famous shipwrecks on Lake Michigan. Tour a lighthouse along the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan.
 - 2) Weather is an influential factor on Lake Michigan. Research the weather patterns of the lake. Perhaps invite a meteorologist to explain the difficult weather patterns which develop along the areas of Lake Michigan.
-

VOCABULARY:

LIGHTHOUSE: A towerlike structure with a powerful light that helps ships to navigate the waters of Lake Michigan.

Storm of 1894: A storm which developed strong winds from the north causing 35 ships to pile into one another and force them ashore.

The Sinking of the Eastland

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What famous incident occurred in July of 1915?
A - A famous ship named the Eastland, while carrying 825 people, capsized and all those on board died. It became one of the worst shipping accidents on any of the Great Lakes.
 - 2) Q - Why were so many people on the Eastland?
A - They were workers for the Western Electric Company and their families leaving for a summer outing.
 - 3) Q - What is the ballast part of a ship?
A - It is the weight in the bottom of a ship that makes it sit upright.
 - 4) Q - How many people drowned after the sinking of the Eastland.
A - 825
-

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Research the Eastland disaster and write a 2-3 page report about this dreadful accident in July of 1915.
 - 2) Discuss other shipwrecks which happened upon the waters of the Great Lakes.
 - 3) Explain how the Eastland's crew and passengers reacted just before the ship capsized.
-

VOCABULARY:

EASTLAND: The ship involved in one of the worst shipping disasters ever to occur on the Great Lakes. This terrible accident occurred in July of 1915 and 825 people were killed.

BALLAST: The weight in the bottom of a ship which helps keep it balanced.