

Third Grade Social Studies



Unit 4: The Growth of Michigan

Student Name:

Big Picture Graphic

Overarching Question:

How did people in Michigan work together to meet new challenges as Michigan grew?

Previous Unit:

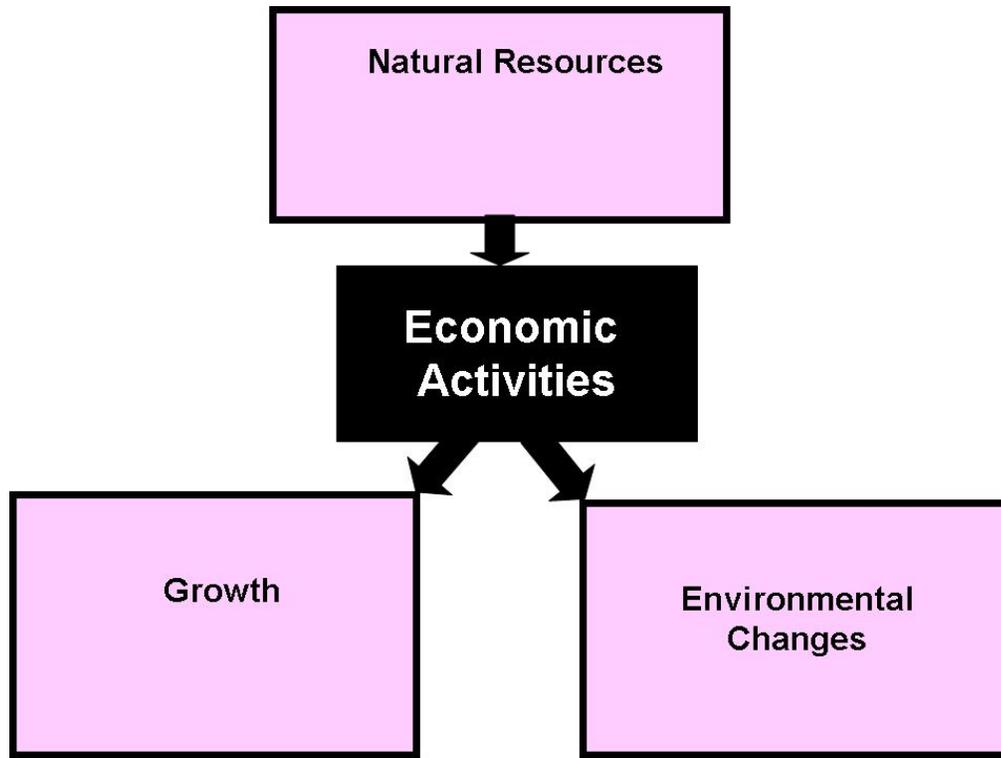
The History of Michigan

This Unit:

The Growth of Michigan

Next Unit:

The Government of Michigan



Questions To Focus Assessment and Instruction:

1. How has Michigan changed over time?
2. How have Michigan's resources impacted the economy and growth of the state?

Types of Thinking

Cause and Effect
Compare and Contrast
Generalizing

Questions for Students

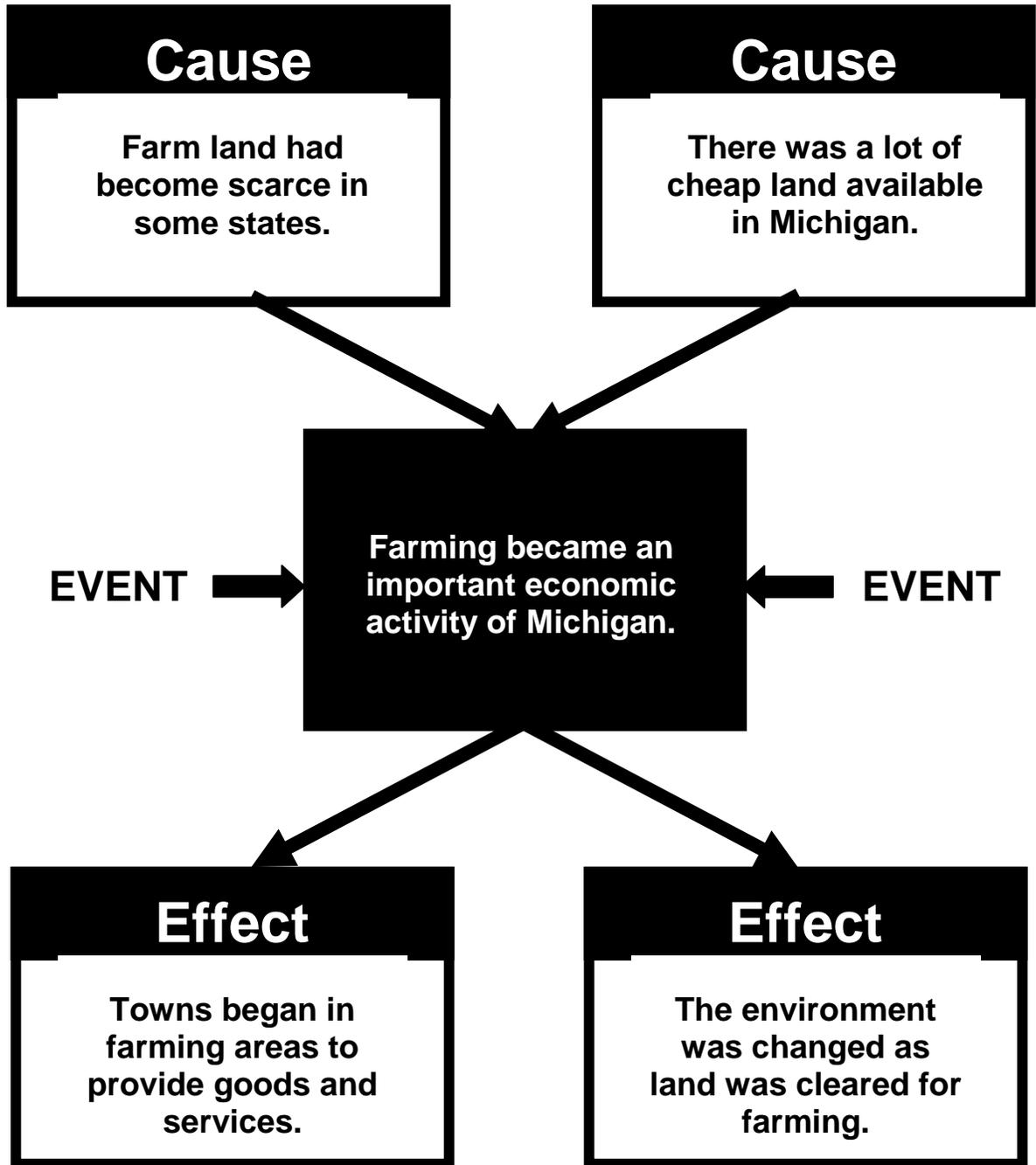
In this unit, we are going to be learning about the growth of Michigan. Think about the focus questions:

1. How has Michigan changed over time?
2. How have Michigan's resources impacted the economy and growth of the state?

Use the chart below to write or draw about these questions.

Things I Know	Questions I Have

Lesson 1 Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas of Lesson 1, Unit 4

- The natural resources in Michigan have been used for economic activities.
- These economic activities helped the new state of Michigan grow and develop.
- One very important economic activity was farming.
- Farming made use of Michigan's fertile soil.
- Towns grew up in farming areas to provide farmers with goods and services.

Word Cards

1 geography

the study of places



Example: In geography people study about places like communities, states, and countries.

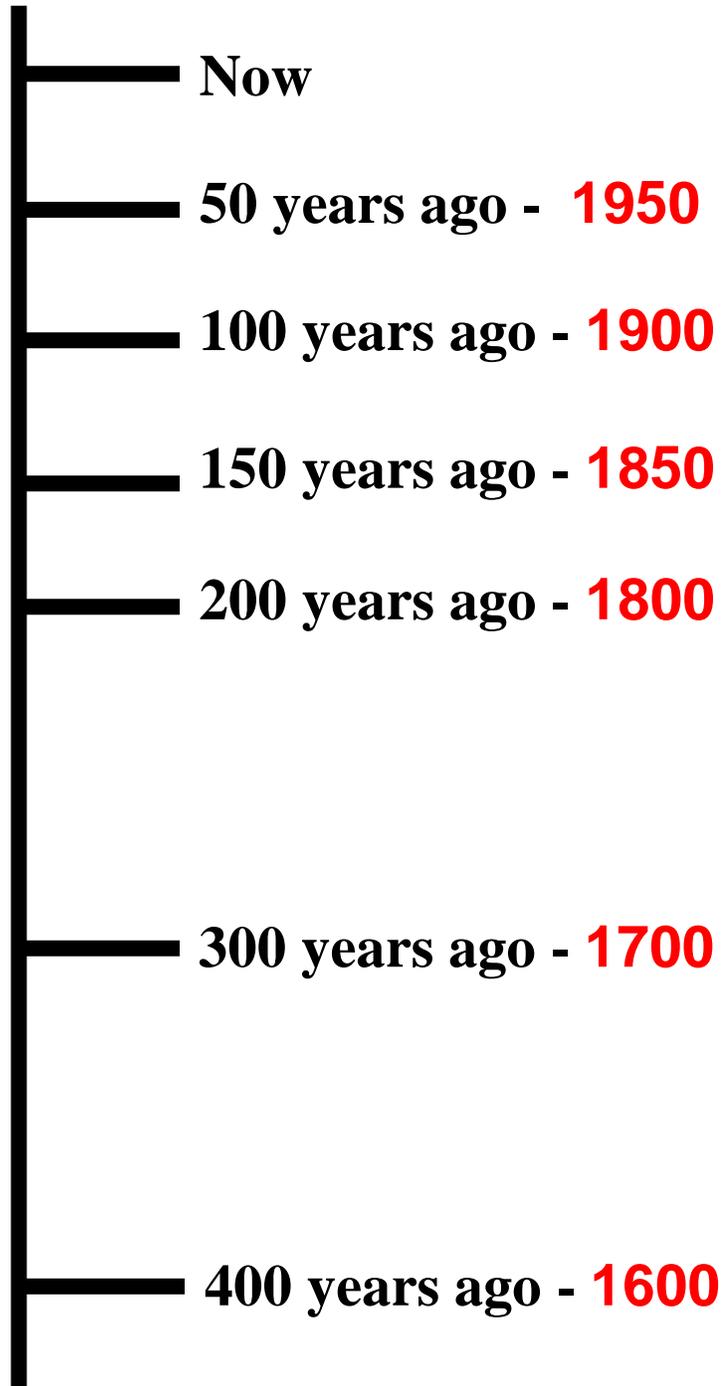
2 economics

the study of how people use resources to make or get goods and services

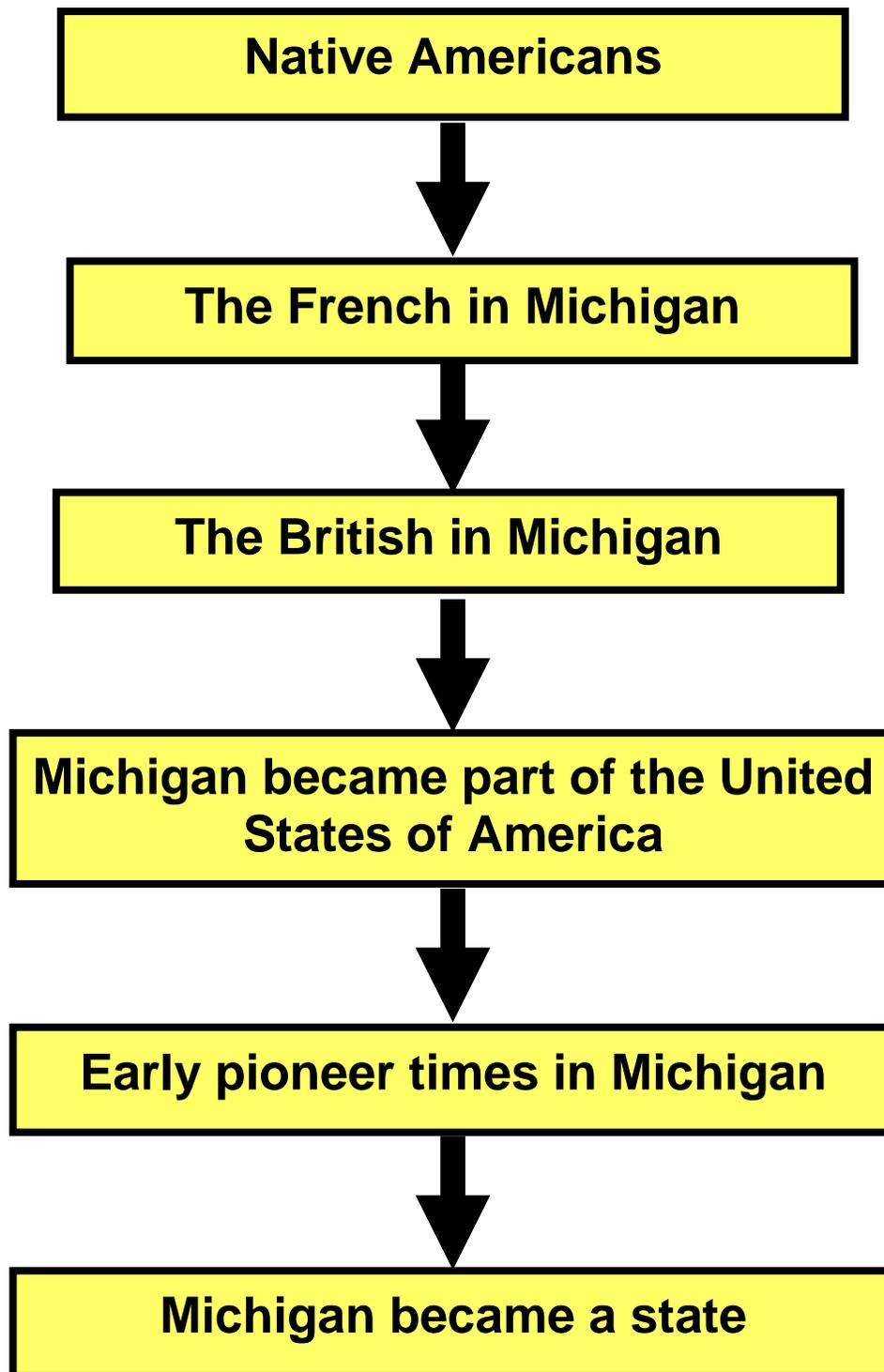
Example: In economics people study topics such as economic systems, trade, and production.

<p>3 history</p>  <p>what happened in the past</p> <p>Example: When people study history, they study about people and events of the past.</p>	<p>4 natural resources</p>  <p>things in nature that people find useful</p> <p>Example: Water, soil, and trees are natural resources.</p>
<p>5 economic activities</p>  <p>different ways people use resources to make goods and services</p> <p>Example: Farming and mining are economic activities.</p>	<p>6 fertile soil</p>  <p>soil that is good for growing things</p> <p>Example: Michigan has a lot of fertile soil in the Lower Peninsula.</p>
<p>7 agriculture</p>  <p>another word for farming</p> <p>Example: Agriculture is an important economic activity in Michigan.</p>	<p>8 modifying the environment</p>  <p>when people change the environment to fit them</p> <p>Example: People in Michigan modified the environment by cutting down trees to clear land for farming.</p>

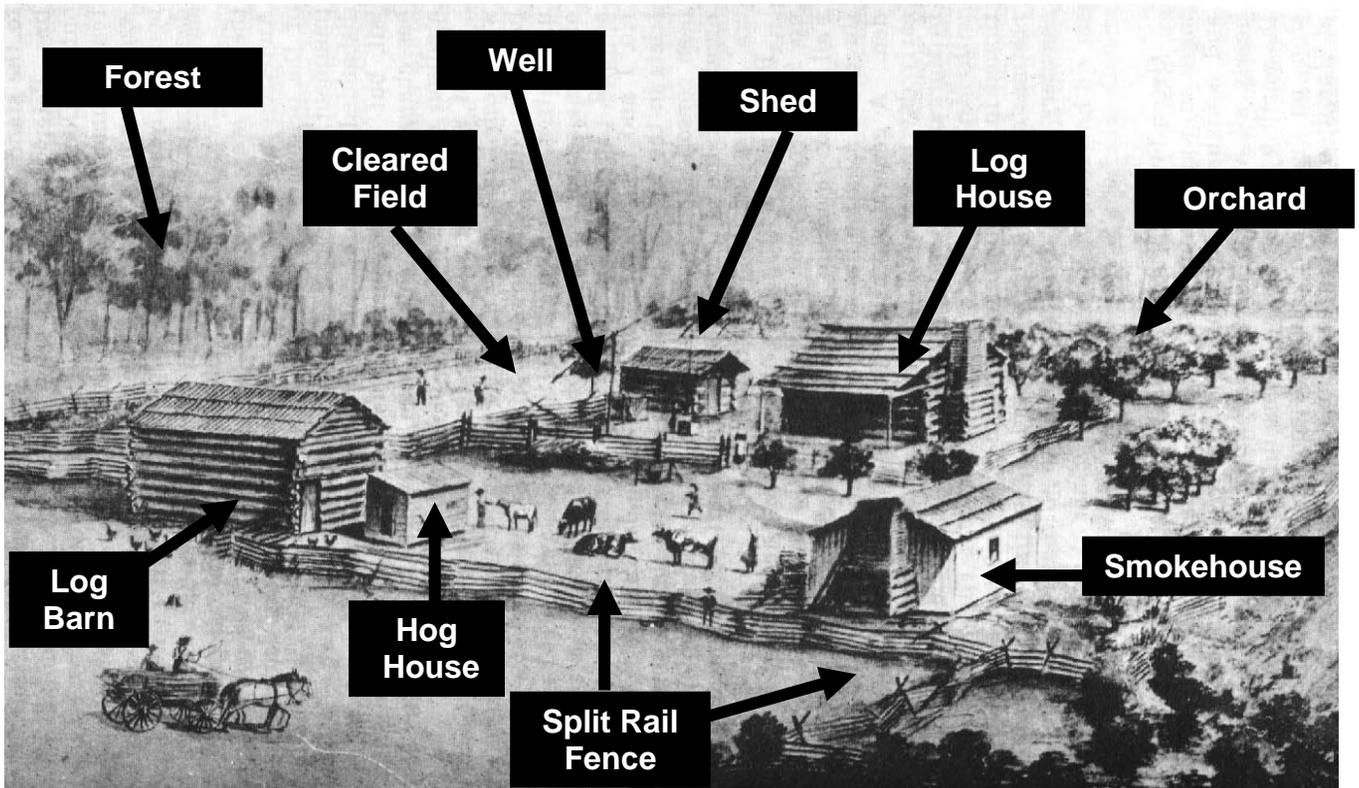
Sample of a classroom timeline



Early Michigan History

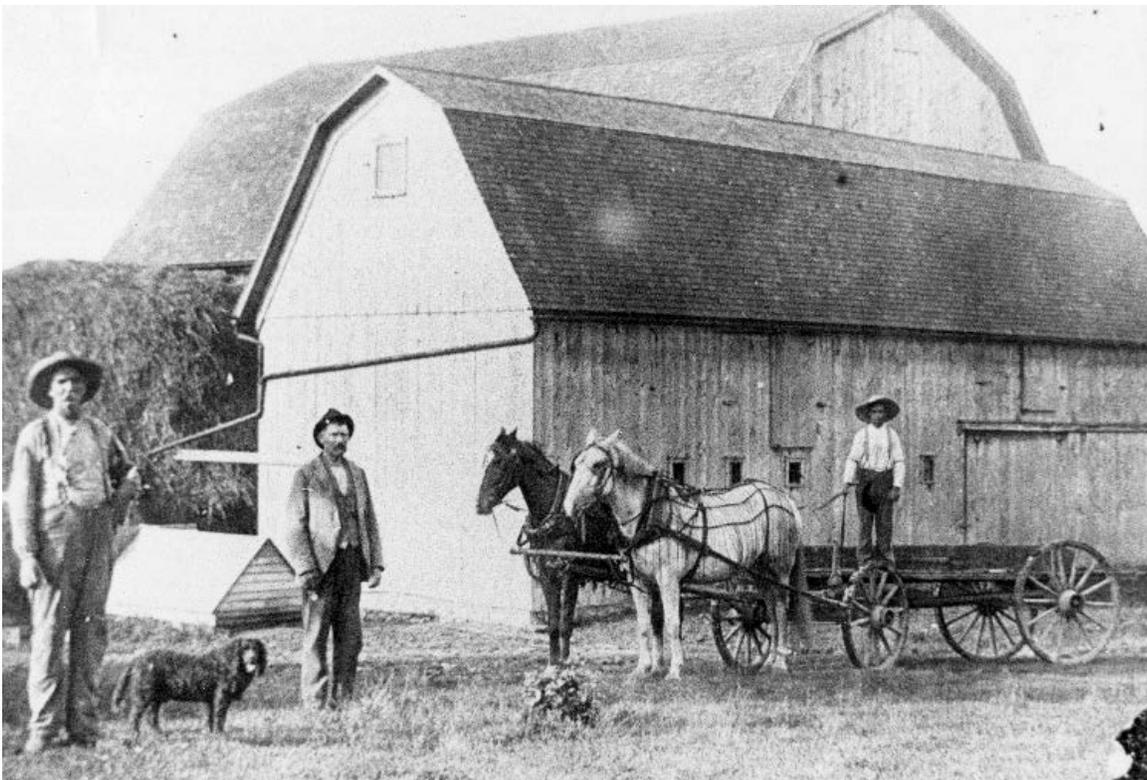


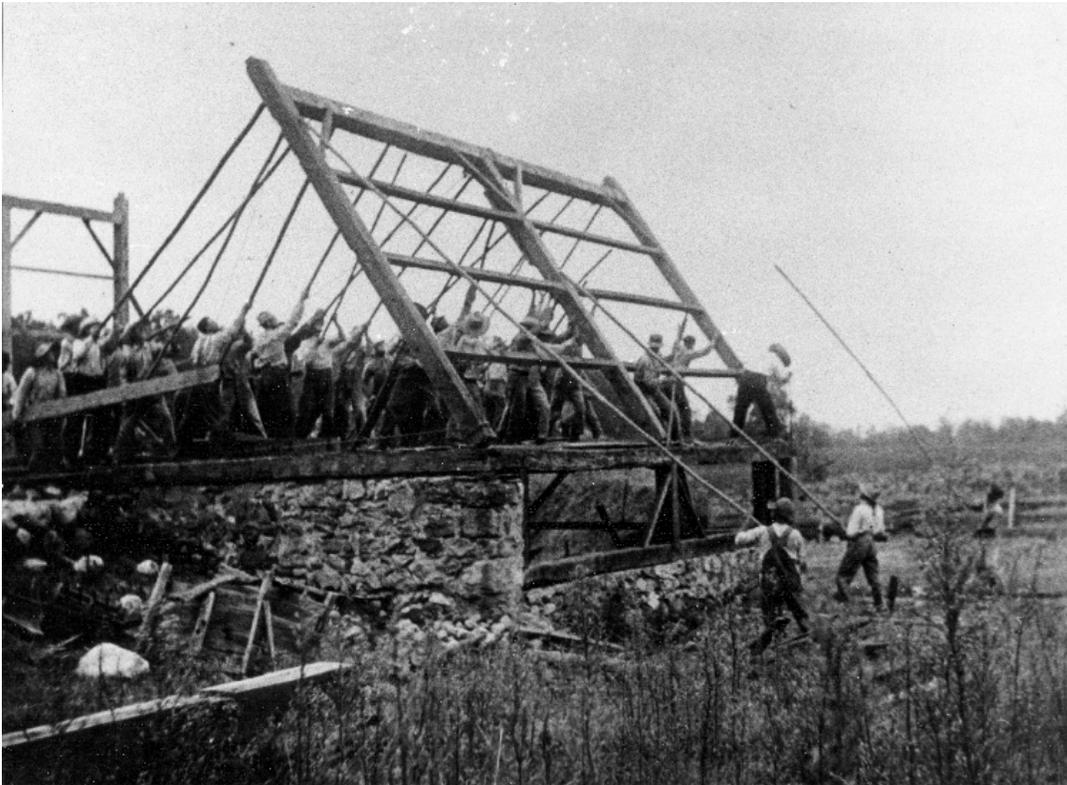
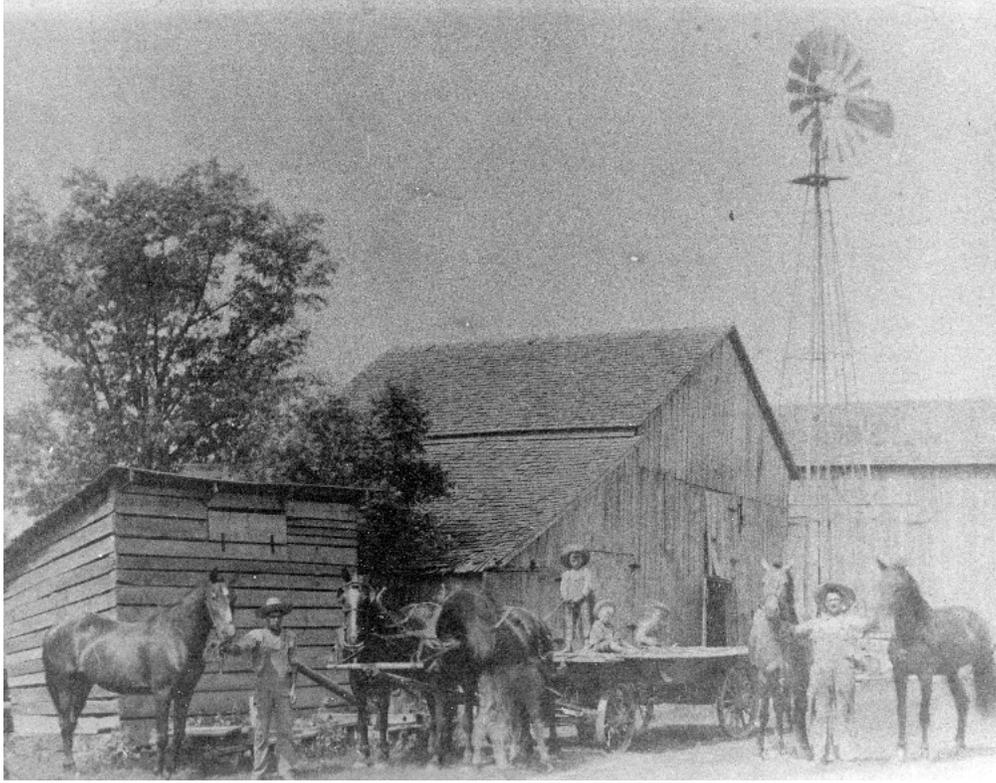
Pioneer Farm



Source of Illustration: <http://www.cemeteries-madison-co-in.com/pioneerfarm.jpg>

Farms near Stockbridge, Michigan in Ingham County



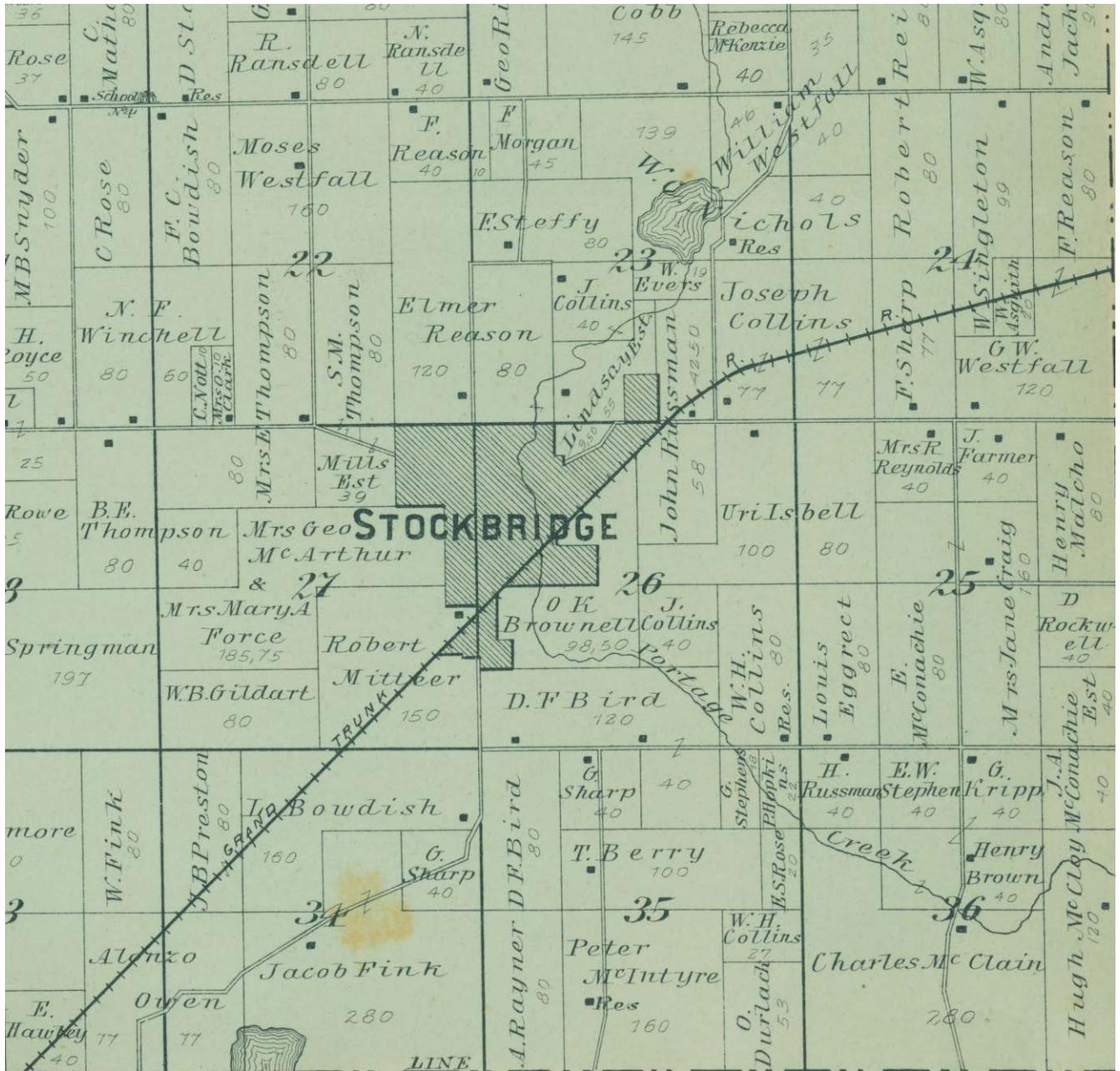


Analyzing Photographs

What can we learn about farming in Michigan from the photographs?

What questions do you have about the people and things in the photographs?

Map of Stockbridge, Michigan



The Town of Stockbridge – Important Businesses for Farmers



General Store

Mill



Blacksmith Shop



Growing Up on a Michigan Farm in the 1890s

By Edith Butler

My earliest memory is of the old wood house at the southeast corner of the farm in Section 26 of Overisel Township in Allegan County. A small structure nearby was where Mother leached a collection of waste fats with wood ashes to make soft soap. East of all this was the apple orchard.

As soon as we were old enough, we had many duties. The boys had the job of keeping the woodbox full. Two small girls could make beds—one each side of a double bed with a straw mattress, reaching inside through the opening provided to stir the straw and make it even, or level, then buttoning it up. Ten beds made quite a chore.

Weekly chores included washing the clothes. The grown-ups did the hardest work—rubbing the heavy work clothes on a board in the tub. We hung them on a line in the yard, brought them in, sprinkled, and ironed them with irons heated on the wood-burning stove.

A large wagon from a country store six miles away made a weekly visit with groceries—sugar, salt, Karo corn syrup, kerosene, and dry goods. We youngsters went out with Mother to do the trading—butter and eggs for other goods—and get a present. The grocer always threw a handful of hard candy into the empty crock that he gave Mother in return for the one of butter that he bought.

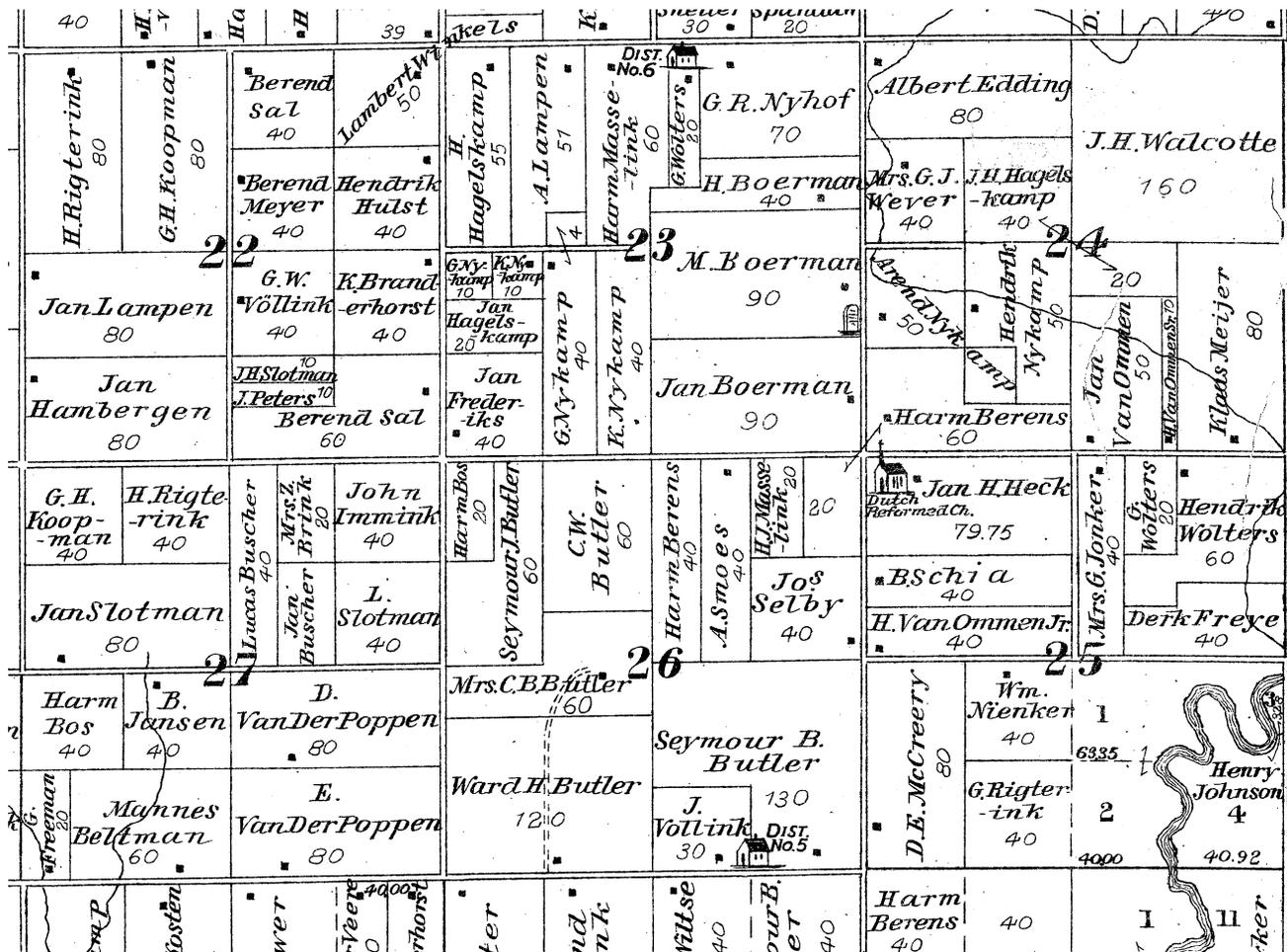
Spring in the house meant that the heating stove was taken to the woodshed for storage. Windows were washed. The carpet was taken up and thrown over the clothesline for a thorough beating to get all the dust out. The layer of straw under it, for warmth, was removed.

Bed ticks (mattresses) were emptied of their old straw, washed, and refilled with fresh new straw. Several of us went to the barn with a fresh tick and had fun stuffing it until it puffed up. Then, one or two under one end and one or two under the other end, we carried it back to the house.

Outdoor activities picked up speed in springtime. Wheat had been sown during the fall and was showing green in the fields. But the corn ground must be readied for planting, and then the hay must be cut and hauled to the barn.

Source: http://www.michigan.gov/dnr/0,1607,7-153-54463_18670_18793-53225--,00.html

Map of Overisel Township, Allegan County, Michigan, 1895



Source:

<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/t/text/textidx?c=micounty;cc=micounty;q1=allegan%20county;rgn=full%20text;view=toc;idno=2897681.0001.001>

Lesson 1 Review

Directions: Choose the best answer:

1. Which of the following was not usually grown by Michigan farmers?
 - A. wheat
 - B. corn
 - C. rice
 - D. oats

2. Why did many farmers from the state of New York come to Michigan?
 - A. New York was not a good state to live in.
 - B. There was a scarcity of farmland in New York.
 - C. There were more towns in Michigan than New York.
 - D. It was easier to farm in Michigan than it was in New York.

3. Which of the following would be the **least helpful** in learning about the history of farming in Michigan?
 - A. a diary of a farmer
 - B. old photographs of farms
 - C. farm artifacts like a butter churn
 - D. a book about the kinds of soils in Michigan

Put a **“P”** for a primary source and an **“S”** for secondary source:

_____ a map made in 1895 of Stockbridge, Michigan

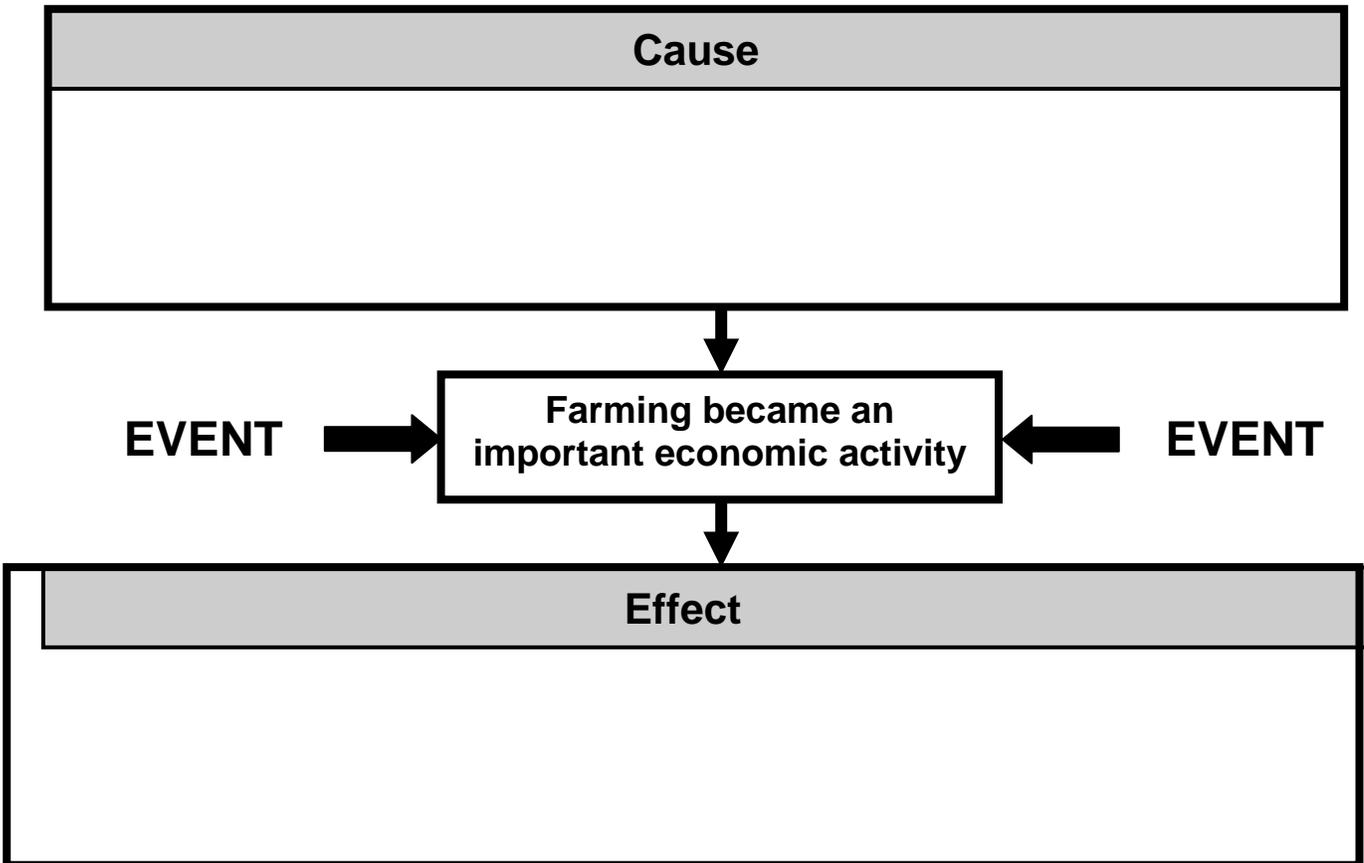
_____an picture drawn by a textbook writer of a pioneer farm

_____a photograph of a farm in Stockbridge, Michigan

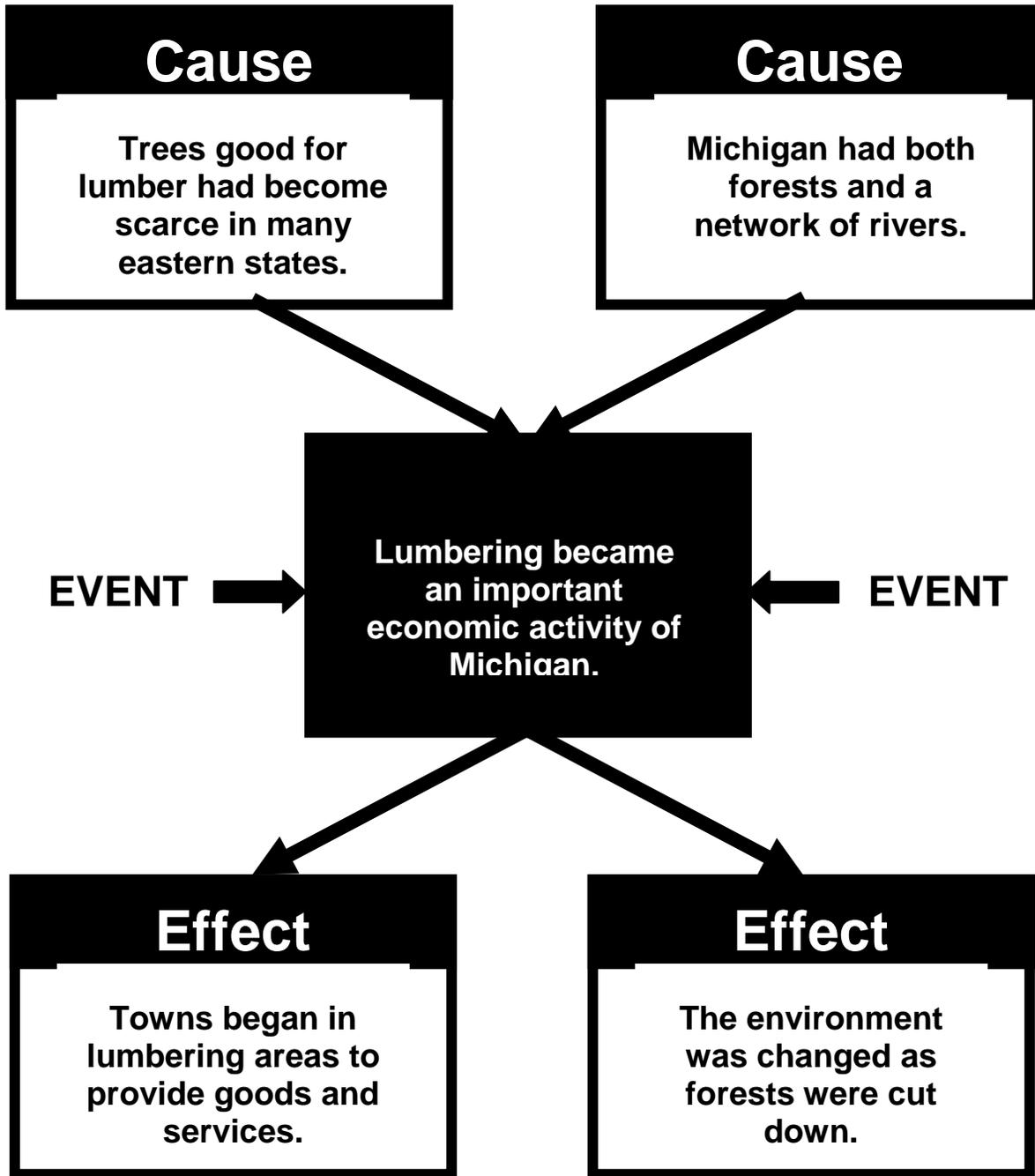
Complete the chart:

<p>What are 3 things you would find on a farm in the past?</p>	
<p>Why did towns grow up in farming areas?</p>	
<p>What was an important building in a farming town?</p>	

Complete the chart by writing a cause and an effect.



Lesson 2 Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas of Lesson 2, Unit 4

- The natural resources in Michigan have been used for economic activities.
- These economic activities helped Michigan grow and develop.
- One very important economic activity was lumbering.
- Lumbering made use of Michigan's forests and rivers.
- Towns grew up in lumbering areas to provide goods and services.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Natural Resources – Word Card #4 from Lesson 1
- Economic Activities – Word Card #5 from Lesson 1
- Modifying the Environment – Word Card #8 from Lesson 1

9 lumbering

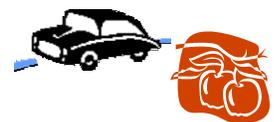
an economic activity
where people cut down
trees as a business



Example: Lumbering became important because Michigan had many white pine trees and rivers.

10 specialization

when individuals, regions, and
countries produce certain
kinds of goods or services



Example: Specialization results in people producing fewer goods and services than they consume.

Photograph #1

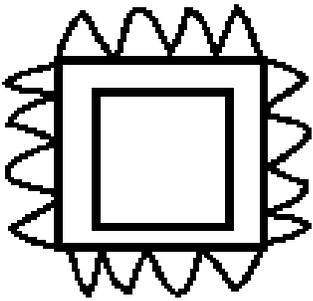
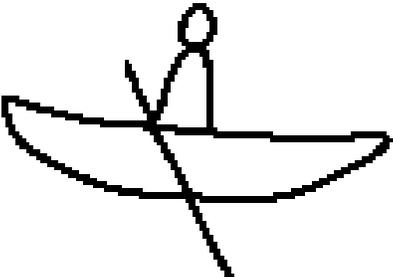
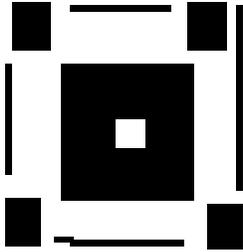


Photograph #2



Source: *Photo Archive of Over 175 Images of the Lumbering Industry*. Michigan Epic. 14 January 2010
<<http://michiganepic.org/lumbering/lumbering.htm>>.

EXAMPLES OF LOG MARKS

	
	
	
	<p>Design a Log Mark here:</p>

Photograph #3



Source: *Photo Archive of Over 175 Images of the Lumbering Industry*. Michigan Epic. 14 January 2010
<<http://michiganepic.org/lumbering/lumbering.html>>.

Lesson Review

Directions: Choose the best answer:

1. Why were rivers so important in lumbering?
 - E. Rivers were used to clean the logs.
 - F. Lumberjacks used the rivers for fishing.
 - G. Rivers were used to float the logs to a saw mill.
 - H. Frozen rivers were used to slide logs.

2. Why were marks put on the ends of logs?
 - E. To make the logs easier to cut into smaller pieces
 - F. So you could tell what company owned the logs
 - G. So the logs would float better
 - H. To add artwork to the logs

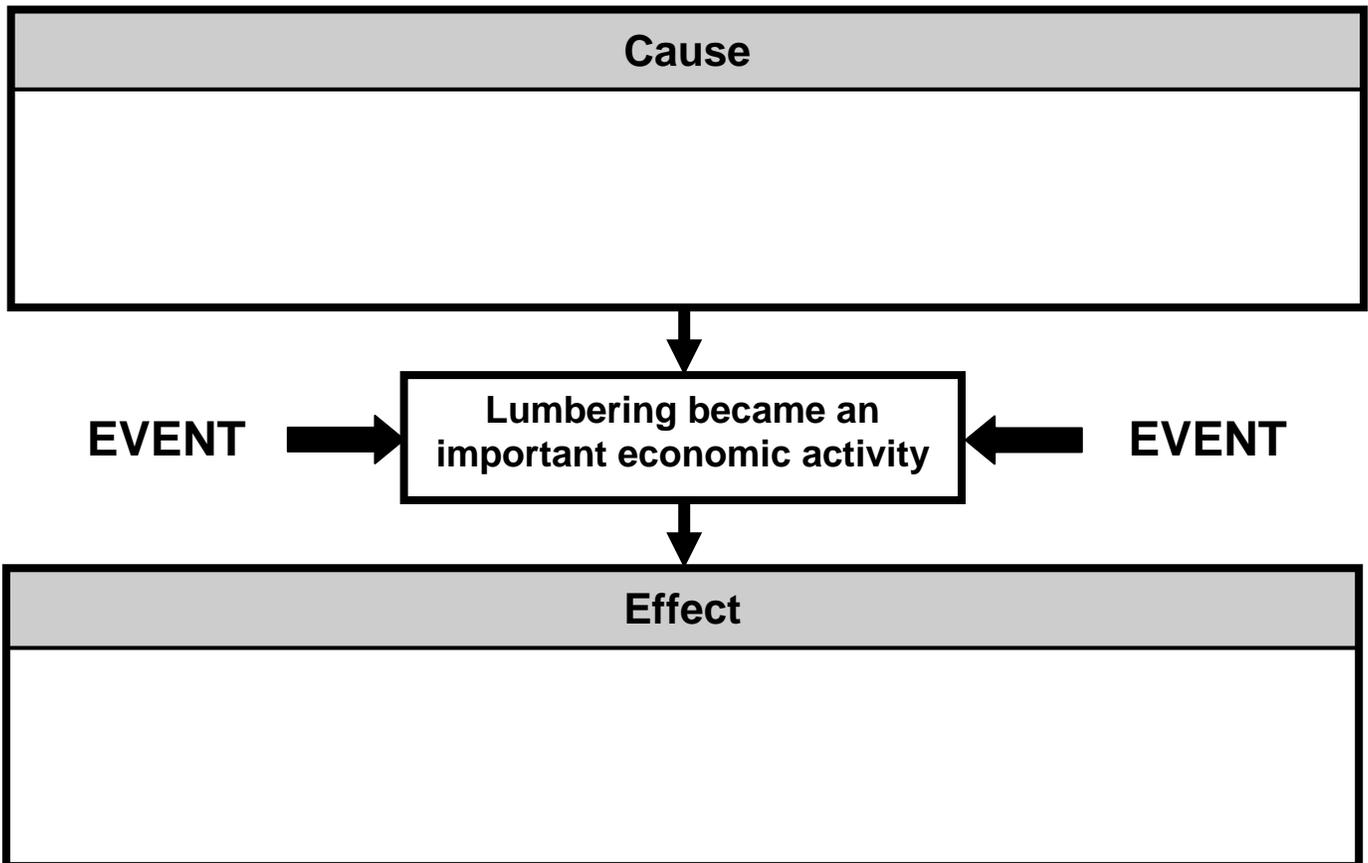
3. What were two improvements that made it easier to lumber?
 - E. steamships and the Erie Canal
 - F. giant saws and big axes
 - G. horses and oxen that could pull wagons of logs
 - H. Big Wheels and logging railroads

4. Farming and lumbering are
 - A. no longer important in Michigan.
 - B. examples of agriculture.
 - C. economic activities.
 - D. only found in the Lower Peninsula now.

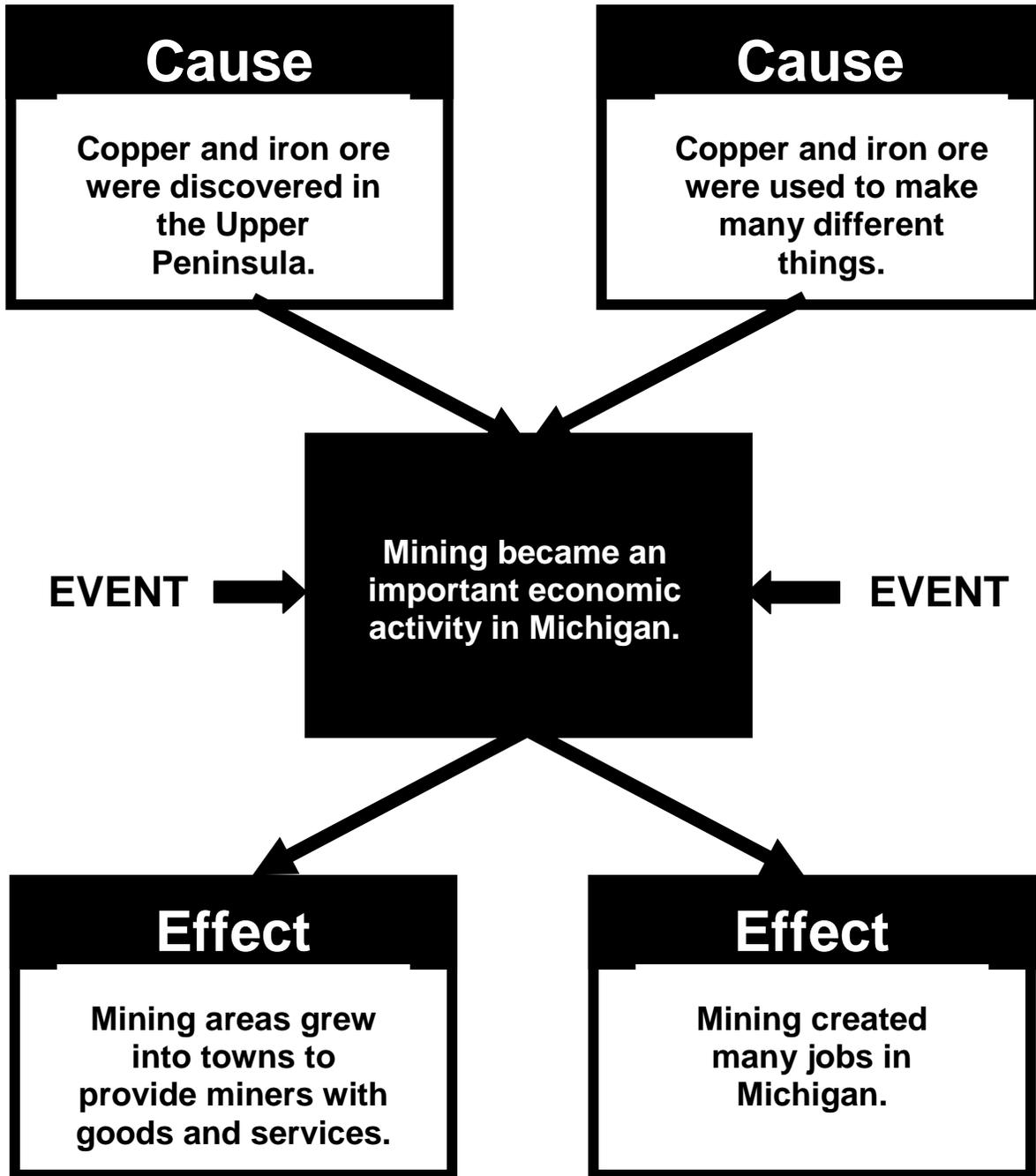
Complete the chart:

<p>What is one way farming and lumbering are alike?</p>	
<p>What was an important building in a lumbering town?</p>	
<p>How did lumbering change the environment of Michigan?</p>	

Complete the chart by writing a cause and an effect.



Lesson 3 Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas of Lesson 3, Unit 4

- The natural resources in Michigan have been used for economic activities.
- These economic activities helped Michigan grow and develop.
- One very important economic activity was mining.
- Mining made use of Michigan's minerals like copper and iron ore.
- Towns grew near mining areas to provide goods and services.
- Building the Soo Locks made it easier to move copper and iron ore.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Natural Resources – Word Card #4 from Lesson 1
- Economic Activities – Word Card #5 from Lesson 1

11 mining

digging minerals like iron and copper from the Earth



Example: Mining became an important economic activity in Michigan.

12 minerals

natural resources found in the ground such as iron ore



Example: Minerals are removed from the ground by mining.

**13
copper**

a mineral that is used to make things such as pipes for plumbing.

Example: For many years Michigan was a world leader in copper mining.

**14
iron ore**

a mineral that is used to make steel

Example: Iron ore is mined in the Upper Peninsula.

**15
canal**

a river made by humans

Example: A canal was built to connect Lake Superior and Lake Huron.

**16
lock**

a way to raise and lower ships

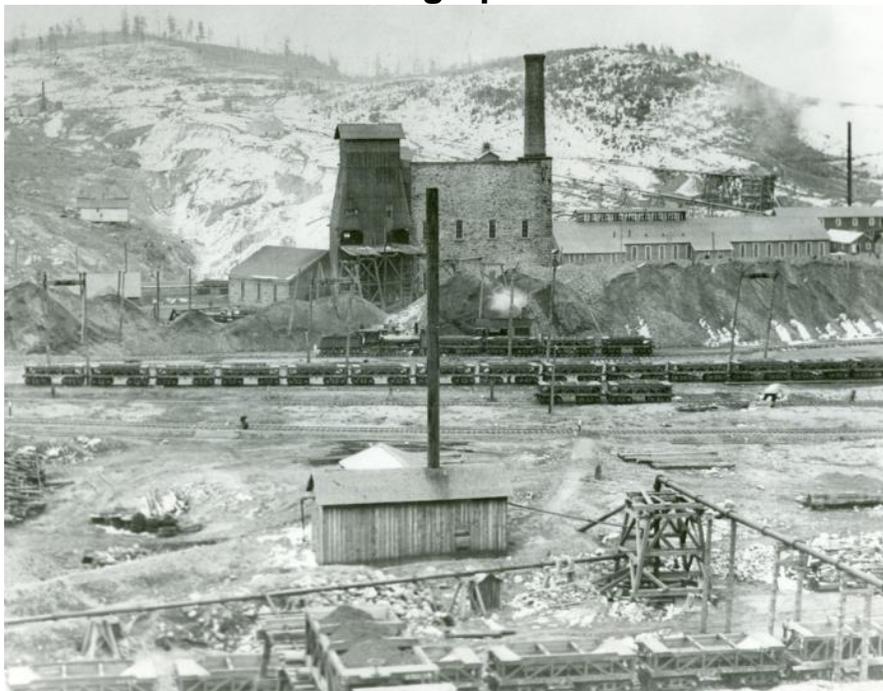
Example: The Soo Locks allow ships to move by canal between the higher Lake Superior and the lower Lake Huron.



Photograph #1



Photograph #2



Source: <http://mmm.lib.msu.edu/search/imagedisplay.cfm?i=AF01a127>

Copper Mining

In 1841, Michigan's state geologist, Douglass Houghton, reported finding copper on the Keewenaw Peninsula of the Upper Peninsula. This was in the same area where Native Americans had mined copper for thousands of years.

People knew copper was valuable and many of them went to the area to try and get rich. Most of these early miners knew very little about mining. They used hammers and chisels to try and break the copper from the rock around it. They hauled the copper to the surface in pails. Many of these early mines were failures and made little money.

Mining continued, however, despite these failures. Successful mines like the Cliff Mine near Eagle River began to make a good profit. Michigan became an important mining state. Between 1847 and 1887 Michigan produced more copper than any other state. Copper from Michigan mines was used for utensils, the bottom of wooden ships, coins, plumbing, and roofs all over the country.

Cities like Calumet grew around the copper mines. They were busy places. Many people, attracted by mining jobs, came to live in the cities and work in the mines.

Improvements in technology had an effect on the mining industry. Dynamite began to be used instead of gunpowder for blasting. It was safer and easier to control the dynamite. Steam engines began to be used to move miners and copper. Better drills were invented.

As more and more copper was mined, miners had to go deeper and deeper to find it. By 1900, many mines were over one mile deep under the surface. Having to go so deep into the ground made it expensive to mine the copper in Michigan. Places like Montana and Arizona began to mine copper in open pit mines which was a cheaper method. This caused copper mining in Michigan to decrease. Over time, the copper industry in Michigan became less and less important. In 1997, Michigan's last copper mine was closed and copper mining became an economic activity of the past in Michigan.

Iron Mining

Iron was found by William Burt and his survey team in 1844. It was found near what is now the city of Negaunee in the Upper Peninsula. Over time, it was discovered that Michigan had three iron ranges. These are areas where there is a large amount of iron. The largest is the Marquette Range. The two smaller ranges are the Menominee and the Gogebic.

Not long after Burt's discovery, iron mines could be found all over the center of the Upper Peninsula. These included the successful mines of the Jackson Company. This company began mining copper but ended up mining iron instead.

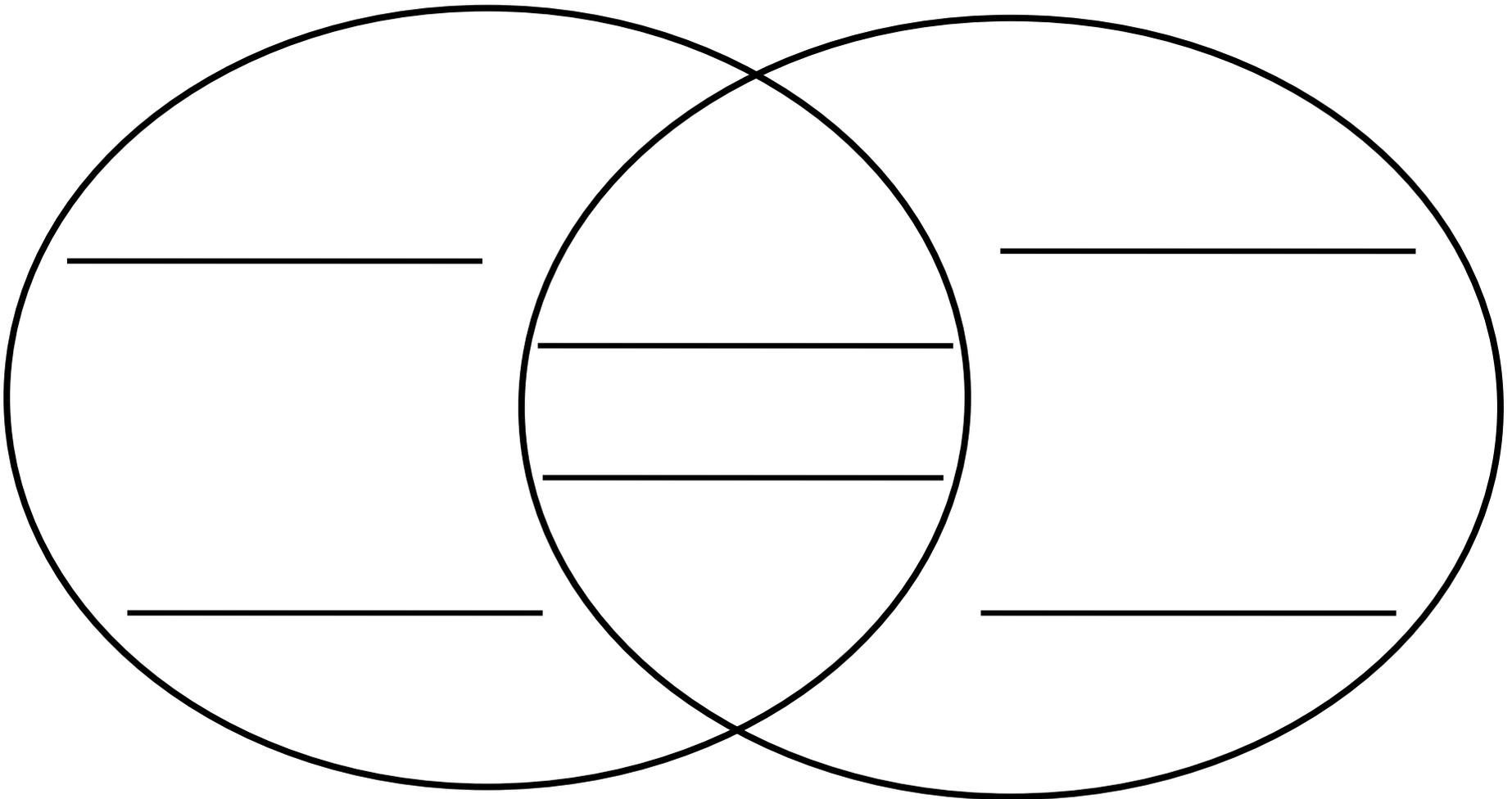
Like copper mining, iron mining got off to a slow start. Many problems were faced by early iron miners. Transportation was difficult. It was expensive to get materials and supplies to mining areas.

New technology, like dynamite and power drills, made iron mining easier. Soon, iron mining was a major Michigan industry. Until 1890, Michigan produced more iron ore than any other state. Michigan iron was used to build the railroads, bridges, ships, farm equipment, and skyscrapers that helped America grow.

Iron mining, like copper mining, attracted immigrants from Europe. They came from countries like Sweden, Finland, Ireland, and an area of England called Cornwall. These immigrants brought their traditions and customs with them. Iron mining cities like Iron Wood were a blend of many cultures.

Iron mining in Michigan began to decline around 1900. By that year, Minnesota was producing more iron than Michigan in its open pit mines. These types of mines made mining easier and cheaper. Iron mining remained important, however. It is still important today. Two mines in the Marquette Range, the Empire Mine and the Tilden Mine, produce about twenty-five percent of our country's iron ore.

Comparing Copper and Iron Mining



Lesson Review

Directions: Choose the best answer:

1. What two important minerals were found in Michigan right after Michigan became a state?
 - A. copper and limestone
 - B. copper and iron ore
 - C. silver and copper
 - D. iron ore and limestone

2. Why were the Great Lakes important in mining?
 - A. Water from the Great Lakes was used to clean minerals from the mines.
 - B. Many mines were located under the Great Lakes.
 - C. Great lakes ships carried minerals from the mines to different cities.
 - D. The Great lakes provided fish to feed the miners.

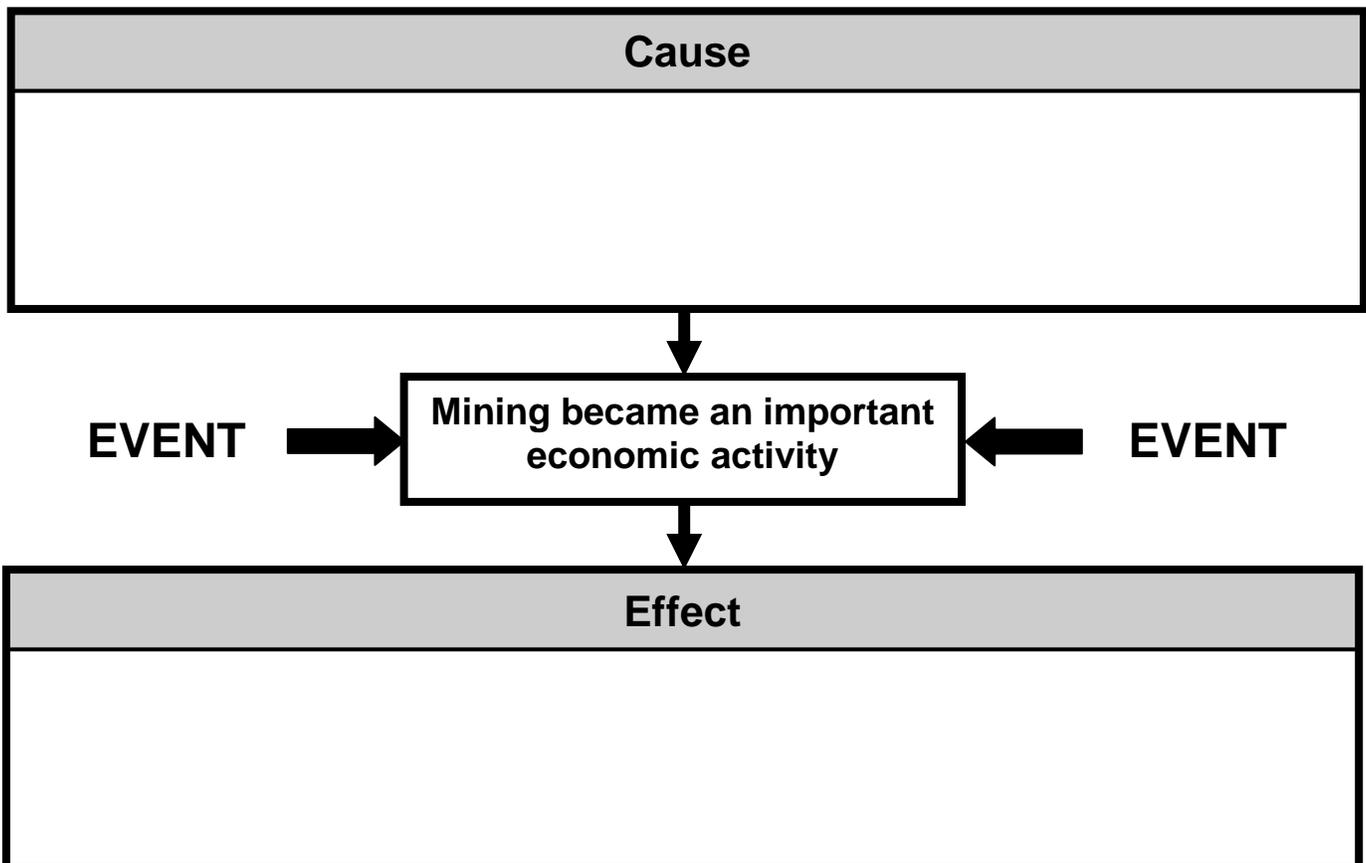
3. What often began near mines?
 - A. sawmills
 - B. restaurants
 - C. blacksmith shops
 - D. towns

4. Why isn't copper mined in Michigan anymore?
 - A. The copper is very deep in mines so it is expensive to mine it.
 - B. There is no copper left in the mines.
 - C. Michigan doesn't need to mine copper because it makes so many cars.
 - D. Copper is not used to make things any more.

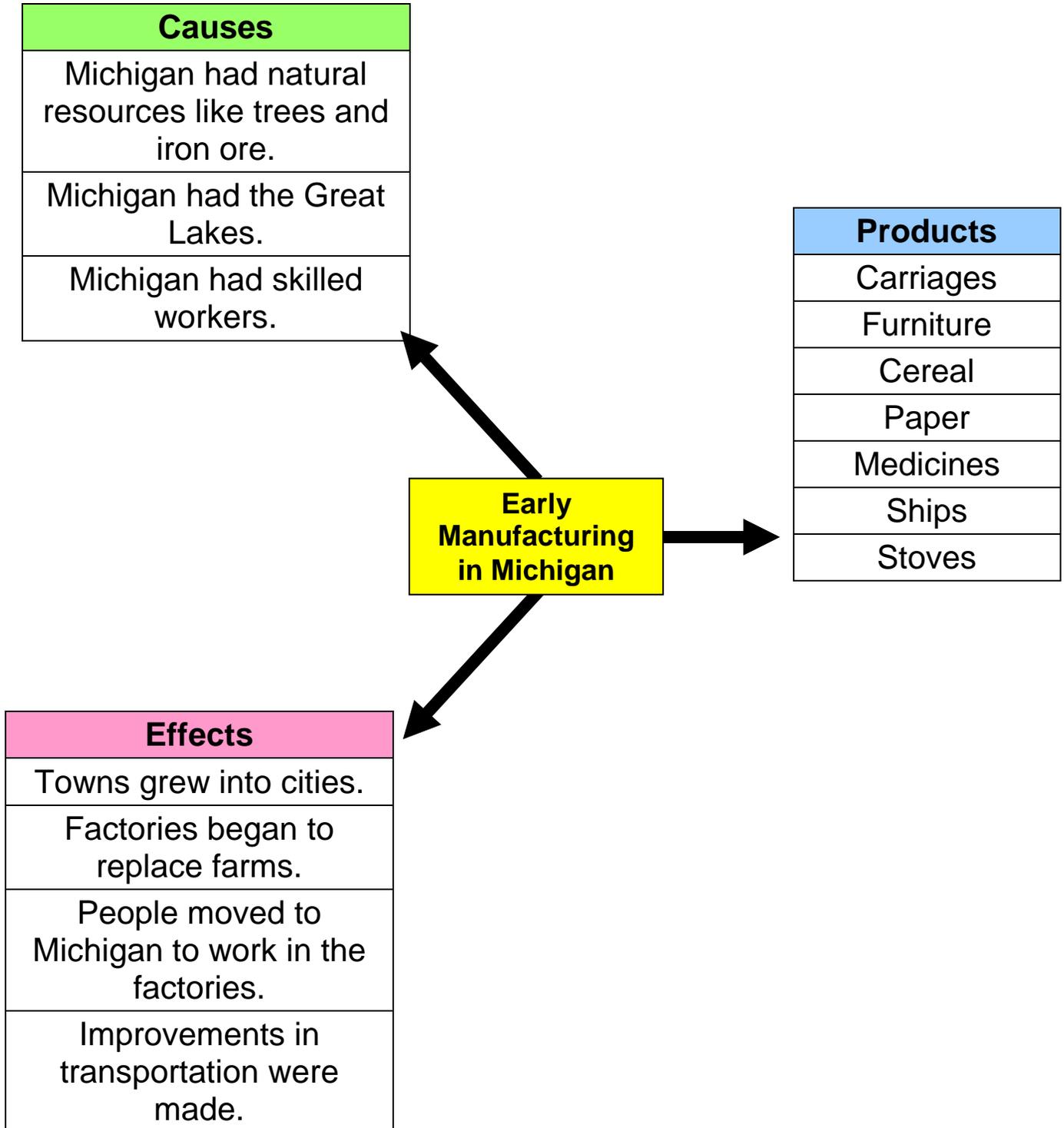
Complete the chart:

<p>What is one way lumbering and mining were alike?</p>	
<p>How did the building of the Soo Locks help mining?</p>	

Complete the chart by writing a cause and an effect.



Lesson 4 Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas of Lesson 4, Unit 4

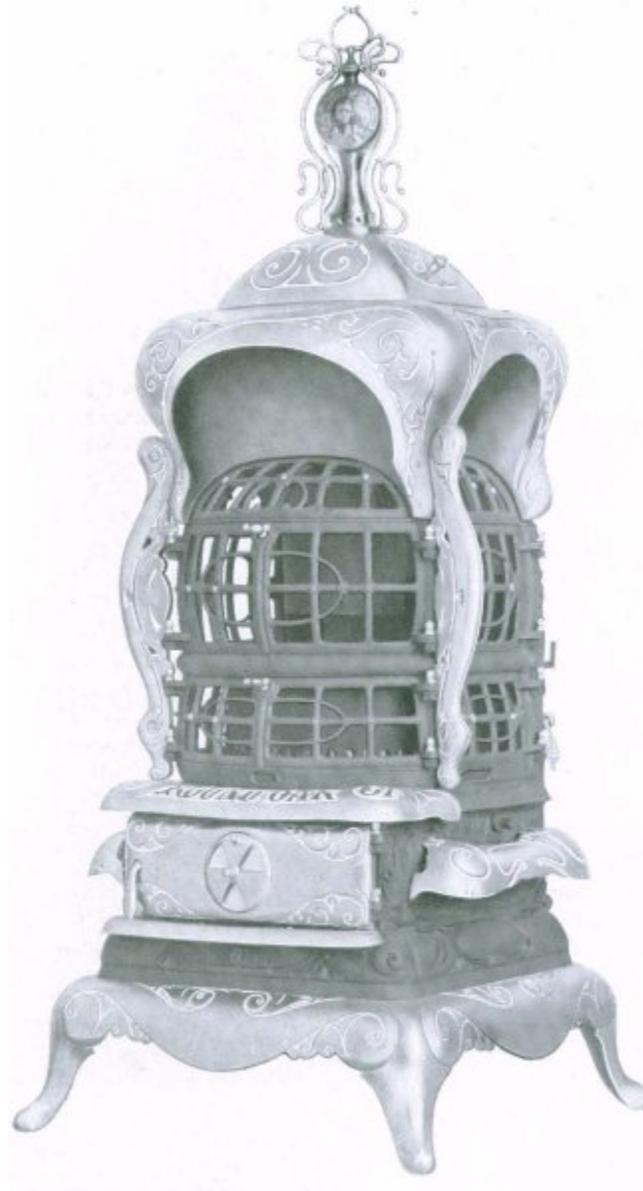
- About 100 years ago manufacturing became an important activity in Michigan.
- Michigan had things that were needed for manufacturing such as wood, iron, and the Great Lakes for moving goods and raw materials.
- Early factories began to make furniture, ships, ship, cereal, stoves, and carriages.
- Many people moved to cities to work in factories.

Word Cards**Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:**

- Natural Resources – Word Card #4 from Lesson 1
- Economic Activities – Word Card #5 from Lesson 1
- Specialization – Word Card #10 from Lesson 2
- Minerals – Word Card #12 from Lesson 3
- Copper – Word Card #13 from Lesson 3
- Iron Ore – Word Card #14 from Lesson 3

<p>17 raw materials</p> <p>natural resources that are used to make manufactured goods</p> <p>Example: Wood, iron, and copper are raw materials.</p>	<p>18 manufacturing</p>  <p>the making of goods in a factory</p> <p>Example: Manufacturing is an important economic activity of Michigan.</p>
<p>19 capital resources</p>  <p>goods that are used to produce more goods and services</p> <p>Example: Factories and tools are capital resources.</p>	<p>20 human resources</p>  <p>workers and their skills</p> <p>Example: Truck drivers, doctors, and teachers are human resources.</p>
<p>21 carriage</p>  <p>a vehicle pulled by a horse</p> <p>Example: Carriage making became an important part of manufacturing in Michigan.</p>	

Analyzing an Artifact



Source: <http://www.swmich.edu/museum/guide.php>

Raw Materials into Finished Goods

Raw Material	Possible Finished Goods
Iron and steel	
Trees	

Manufactured Goods from Iron Ore

- **Iron ore** was used in Michigan factories to make products from iron and steel such as cast iron stoves, wheels for railroad cars, ships, and ship engines.
- Michigan became a world leader in **stove manufacturing**. Stoves from factories like Garland Stove of Detroit and Round Oak Stove of Dowagiac were used across the United States.
- In Detroit, Bay City, and Marine City **steamboats** were manufactured which carried people and goods on the Great Lakes.



A kitchen with a Garland Stove

The Garland Stove Factory in Detroit



MANUFACTURED GOODS FROM TREES

Furniture

Michigan trees were used to manufacture furniture in cities like Grand Rapids. By 1890, there were 178 furniture factories in the state of Michigan.

Two different furniture industries began. One made furniture for homes. The other made furniture for businesses and places like schools. The school desks made by the Grand Rapids School Furniture Company were found in schools are over the country. These desks were made from Michigan lumber and Michigan iron.



School Desk

Paper Products

Michigan trees also provided the raw materials to make paper. The city of Kalamazoo became known throughout the country for paper products. The Kalamazoo Paper Company, which began in 1866, was one of the largest companies. It made many different kinds of paper including paper for printing newspapers.

Other paper-making factories began in towns near Kalamazoo like Plainwell and Otsego. These factories made office forms, labels, and other paper goods.



Identifying Main Ideas and Details

Main Idea	
Details	

Analyzing Photographs



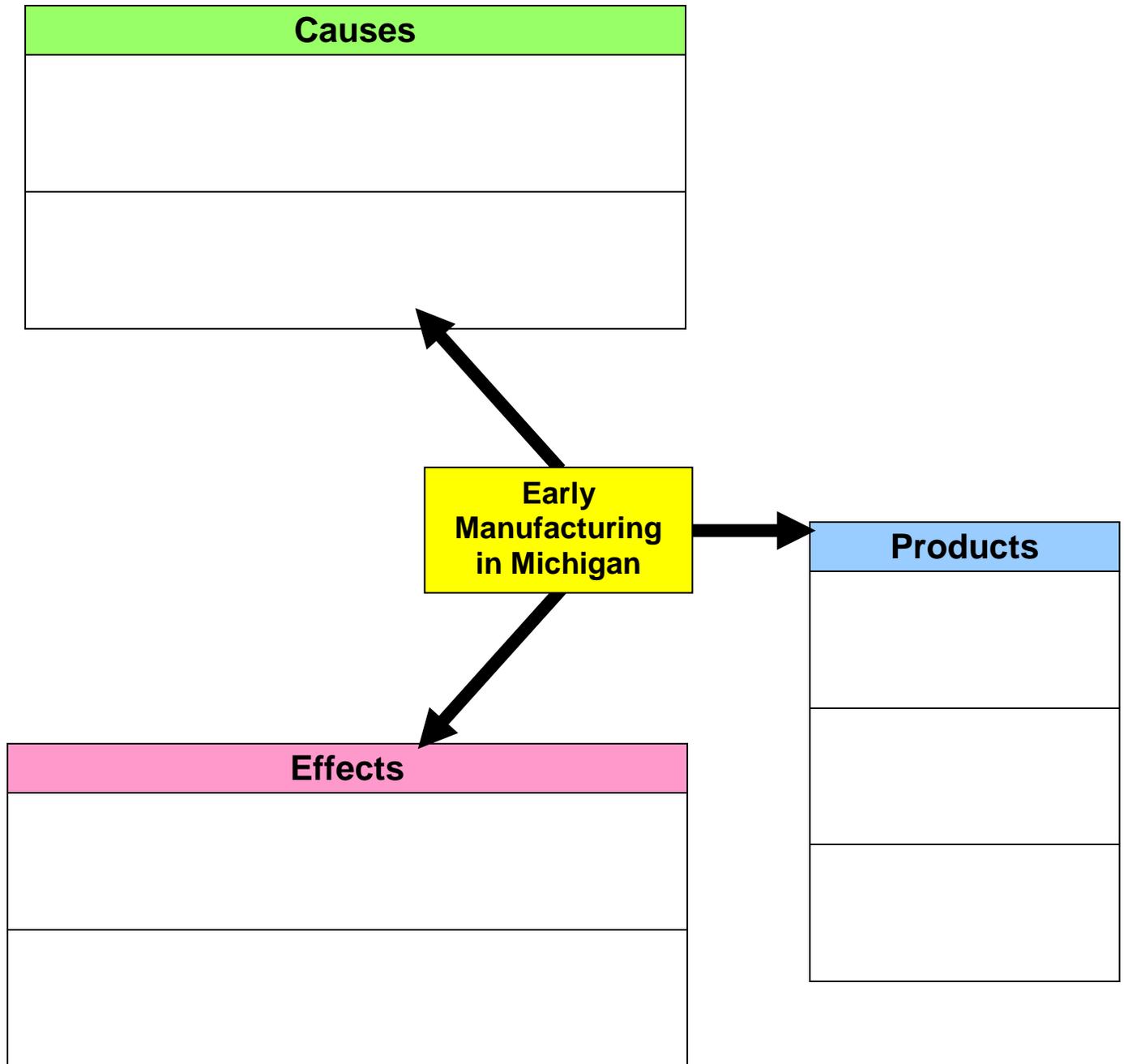
Source: *The Making of Modern Michigan*. <http://mmm.lib.msu.edu/search/imagedisplay.cfm?i=AF01a029>



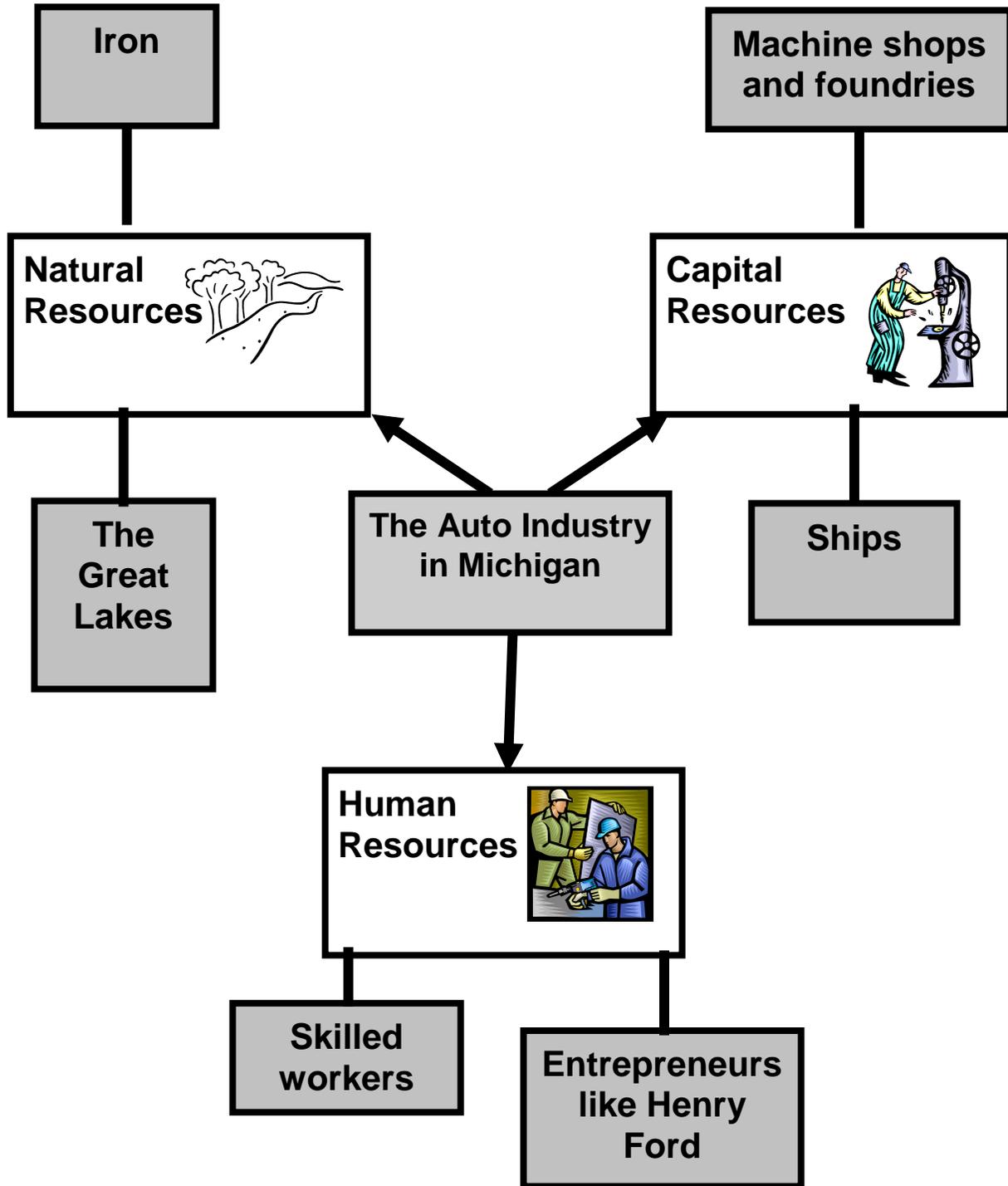
Source: *Early Photographs*. American Memory Collection. 27 December 2009. <<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/>>.

Lesson Review

Directions: Complete the graphic organizer



Lesson 5 Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas of Lesson 5, Unit 4

- Making cars is one of Michigan's most important economic activities.
- Car factories began about 100 years ago.
- Because Michigan had many important resources like iron ore, skilled workers and water transportation, Michigan became the leading car manufacturer in the world.
- Entrepreneurs like Henry Ford were very important to the growth of the car industry.
- The car industry has changed many times over the years.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Natural Resources – Word Card #4 from Lesson 1
- Economic Activities – Word Card #5 from Lesson 1
- Iron Ore – Word Card #14 from Lesson 3
- Manufacturing – Word Card #18 from Lesson 4
- Capital Resources – Word Card #19 from Lesson 4
- Human Resources – Word Card #20 from Lesson 4
- Carriage – Word Card #21 from Lesson 4

22 entrepreneur



someone who combines natural, human, and capital resources to produce goods or services

Example: Henry Ford is an example of a Michigan entrepreneur.

23 assembly line



a way to manufacture goods where each worker does just one small part

Example: Henry Ford used an assembly line in his factory.

Analyzing a Photograph



Source: *The Making of Modern Michigan.*

<http://mmm.lib.msu.edu/search/imagedisplay.cfm?i=AF01a183>

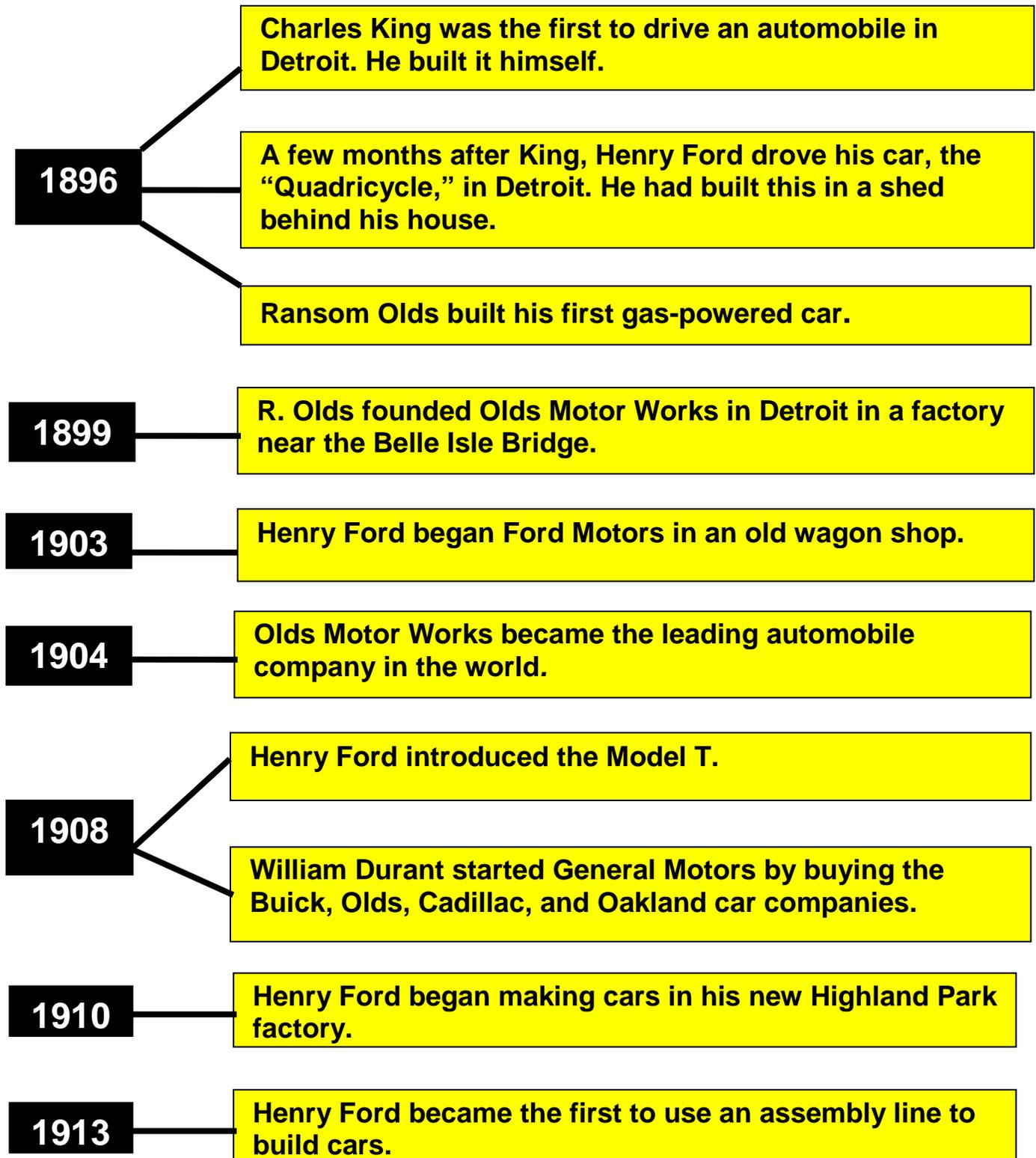
Resources and the Automobile Industry in Michigan

- By 1890 Michigan had become the country's leading iron ore producer.
- Iron ore was transported on the Great Lakes to Michigan cities, especially Detroit. There it was used in foundries and machine shops where stoves, tools, and other items were produced.
- These foundries and machine shops had skilled workers whose talents could be used in the early automobile industry. These foundry buildings could also be used to make cars and car parts.
- People who had become wealthy in the lumber and mining industries in Michigan had money to invest in the growing automobile industry.
- Bankers in Michigan were willing to invest in the early industry.
- Michigan had engineers, designers, and inventors whose ideas were needed for the auto industry.
- Michigan had unskilled workers who needed jobs.

RESOURCE CHART

NATURAL	HUMAN	CAPITAL

Timeline of the Early Automobile Industry



Henry Ford

Henry Ford was born in 1863, in what is now Dearborn, Michigan. He grew up on his family's farm and went to a one-room school. From an early age, he was interested in tools and how things worked. He was especially interested in steam engines.

In 1879, he left home and went to nearby Detroit to work as a machinist. He made extra money by repairing and selling watches. He worked for many different companies and became good at operating steam engines.

In 1891, Henry Ford became an engineer with the Edison Illuminating Company. He became Chief engineer for the company in 1893. This job gave him enough time and money to do experiments with engines.

In 1896, his experiments led to his invention of a self-propelled vehicle, or 'horseless carriage.' This was an early type of car, or automobile. It had four wire wheels that looked like bicycle wheels. It had only two forward speeds and could not go backwards. After this, he decided to start his own business making automobiles. The company he started became Ford Motor Company.



In 1908, this company began making the Model T. This automobile, or car, was easy to drive and take care of. It became a huge success. In order to make enough of these cars, Henry Ford opened a large factory in Highland Park, Michigan in 1910



By 1918, half of all the cars in the United States were Model Ts. Ford Motor Company continued to grow and grow. It is still a very important company today.

Graphic Features of Social Studies Textbooks

Graphic Feature	Purpose
Photographs	To help a reader understand exactly what something looks like
Diagrams	To help a reader understand how something works, how something is organized, or the parts of something
Maps	To help a reader understand where a place is located
Timeline	To help a reader understand the order in which things happened

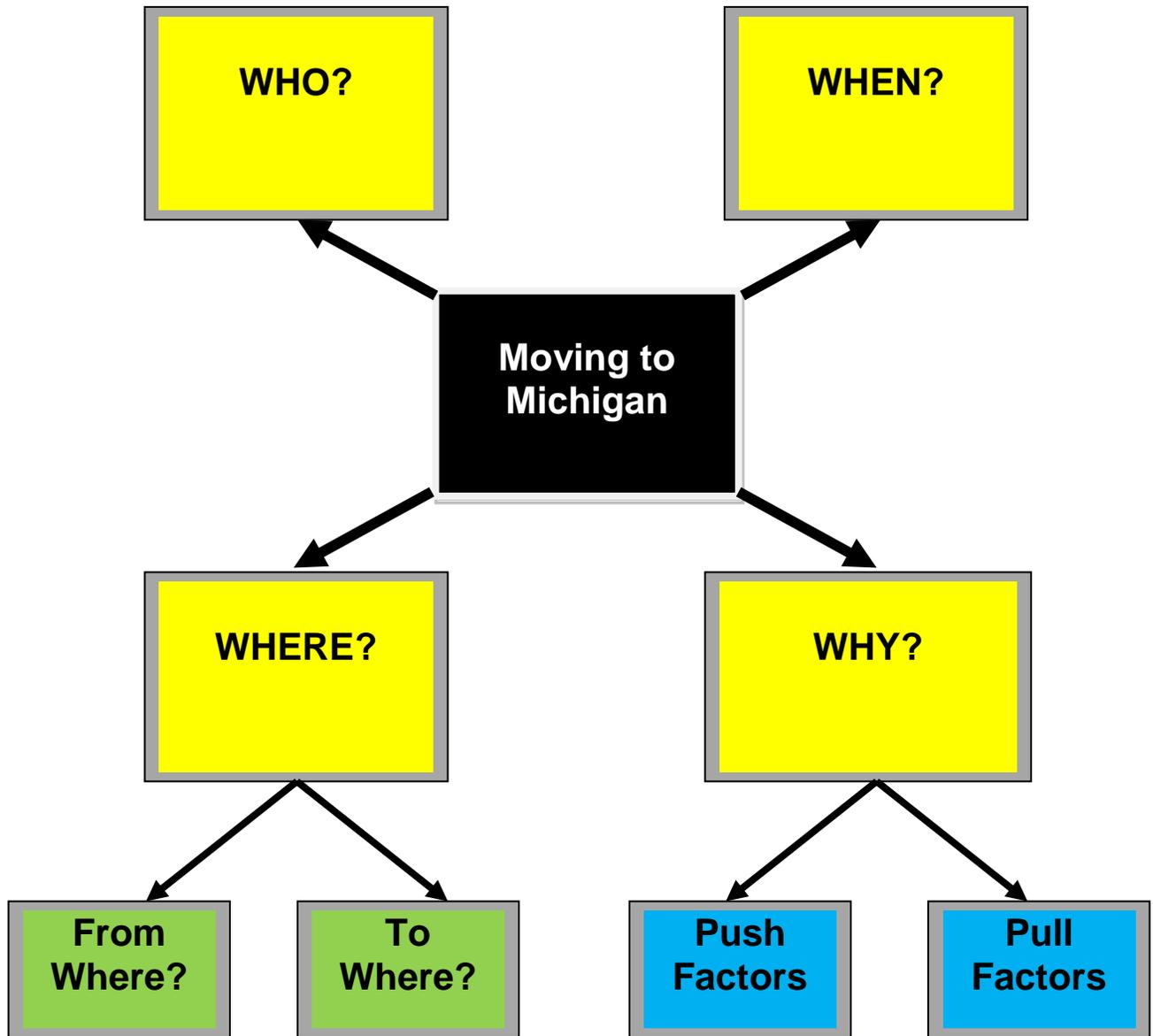
Text Features of Social Studies Textbooks

Text Feature	Purpose
Bold print	To draw a reader's attention to an important term or idea
Colored print	To draw a reader's attention to an important term or idea
Highlighted text	To draw a reader's attention to an important term or idea
<i>Italics</i>	To draw a reader's attention to an important term or idea
Headings	To help a reader understand the main ideas in a piece of text
Captions	To help a reader better understand a picture or photograph

Writing Plan for a Historical Narrative

Main Characters	
Setting	
What is the story going to be about?	
How will your story start?	
How will your story end?	

Lesson 6 Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas of Lesson 6, Unit 4

- Natural resources like fertile soil, trees, and minerals helped Michigan grow and develop.
- Natural resources would have been useless to Michigan without human resources.
- People moved to Michigan from many different places and helped it grow.
- Sometimes people moved to Michigan because things such as hard times pushed them out of the place where they were living.
- Sometimes people moved to Michigan because things pulled them here, like good farmland and jobs.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Human Resources – Word Card #20 from Lesson 4

24 movement



the theme of geography that explains how and why people, goods, and ideas move

Example: The theme of movement helps us understand how places are connected to other places.

25 culture



the way of life of a group of people

Example: The People of the Three Fires had cultures that were much alike.

26 pull factors

things that pull people to a new area

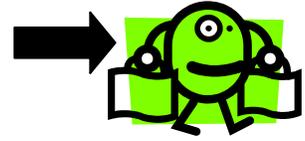
Example: Jobs in factories were a pull factor for many people who moved to Michigan.



27 push factors

things that push people out of a place

Example: When people have a hard life in a place, this can be a push factor that encourages them to move to a new place.



28 diversity

a core democratic value that means we value differences in people

Example: Diversity in Michigan has helped make it a very special place.



29 core democratic values

beliefs and ideas that we share as Americans

Example: Freedom and diversity are core democratic values.



WOODEN SHOES IN WILDERNESS



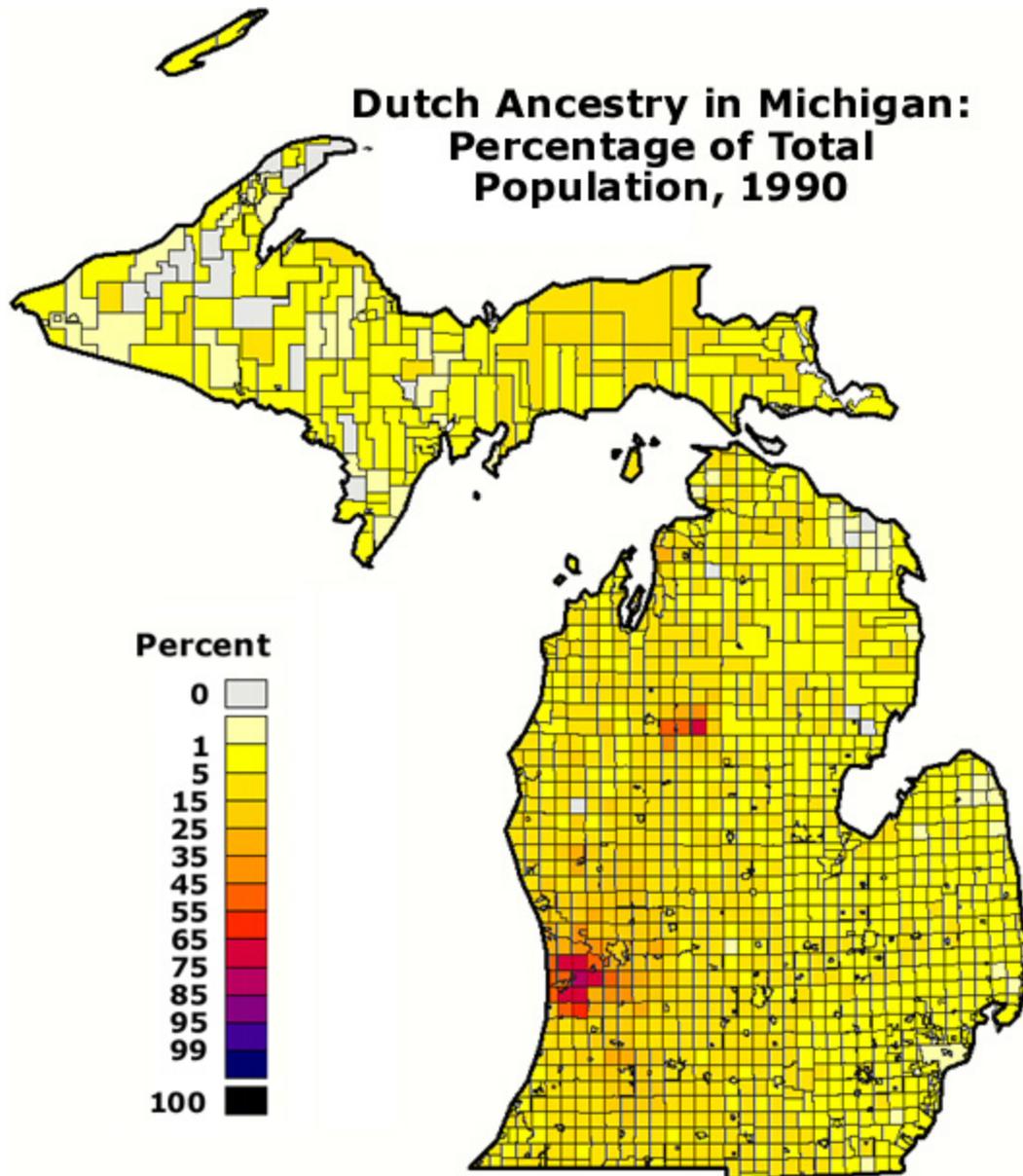
It was late December in 1846. The Reverend Albertus Van Raalte had come a long way from Holland. He struggled now through waist-high snow. He was traveling with missionary George Smith and an Ottawa guide. Van Raalte, weakened by days of exploration in western Michigan, could hardly lift his snowshoes. At times he could make no more than fifty steps before stopping to rest. But even as he rested, he scooped through the snow to examine the quality of the underlying soil.

The Dutch pastor liked what he found. The fertile soil would be good for farming. The hardwood trees in the area would be ideal for fine furniture manufacturing. The influence of nearby Lake Michigan would permit fruit growing. The unsettled land here around the mouth of the Black River could be purchased cheaply.

On New Year's Day in 1847, Van Raalte selected the site for the city that would be known as Holland.

Adapted from: *Wooden Shoes in Wilderness*. http://ncha.ncats.net/data/Wooden_Shoes/

Map



Source: *Ethnicity Maps*. . <http://www.geo.msu.edu/geogmich/part-four-E.html>

Holland Today



Dutch windmill called DeZwaan in Holland, Michigan



HOLLAND Tulip Festival



Making Wooden Shoes in Holland Michigan



Nelis Dutch Village in Holland Michigan

Moving to Michigan

The population of Michigan is made up of people from many different places. They migrated, or moved, to Michigan for a variety of reasons. They helped Michigan grow and develop.

The French came first in the late 1600s to work in the fur trade. There were not a lot of French people, but they did begin many early Michigan towns. Later in the middle of the 1800s, French people came from Canada to work in the lumbering business. Many settled in lumbering towns like Saginaw and Bay City.

British people came to Michigan after the French. In the 1830s, many people of British descent moved from the New England area to Michigan. They settled in many areas of the Lower Peninsula. Most became farmers. In the 1850s, people from the Cornwall area of Britain came to work in Michigan mines.

People of African descent have lived in Michigan from the time of the fur trade. Between 1840 and 1860, many escaped slaves came through Michigan on their way to Canada. They were looking for freedom. Some stayed in Michigan. During the early 1900s, many African Americans left southern states hoping to find jobs and a better life in northern states like Michigan. Many settled in cities like Detroit where they hoped to get jobs in factories.

Germans began to come to Michigan around 1830. Many left Germany because crops had failed and there was a shortage of food. There were also political, or governmental, problems in Germany. They settled first around Ann Arbor and the Saginaw River Valley. They started towns such as Frankenmuth.

In Ireland in the 1840s, there was a famine, which meant there was a serious shortage of food. This was caused when the potato crop failed. Many Irish people left Ireland at this time and came to states like Michigan. Here they settled in Detroit and in an area of southeastern Michigan which became known as the Irish Hills.

Food shortages were also a problem in Poland in the 1860s. As a result, Poles began to come to Michigan looking for better jobs and farmland. They started towns like Posen in the northeastern part of the Lower Peninsula. Later many Poles moved to the Detroit area to work in car factories.

In the 1840s, the Dutch government took control of the churches in Holland. This caused many Dutch people to leave their country in search of religious freedom. Many came to Michigan and settled in the western part of our state in cities like Grand Rapids. They also started a town called Holland.

In the 1860s, Swedish people settled in the Upper Peninsula to work in mines and lumber camps. They felt the Upper Peninsula was a lot like their native Sweden. They lived in towns like Iron Mountain and Iron River.

Finnish people and Italians also came to Michigan beginning in the 1860s. They came mainly to work in mines. Later people from both these groups settled in the Detroit area to work in factories.

Push Factors	Pull Factors
<p><i>Food shortages</i></p> <p><i>Government problems</i></p> <p><i>Lack of freedom</i></p> <p><i>Lack of religious freedom</i></p> <p><i>Crop failures</i></p> <p><i>Lack of jobs</i></p> <p><i>Lack of farm land</i></p>	<p><i>Jobs in the fur trade</i></p> <p><i>Jobs in lumber mills</i></p> <p><i>Farm land</i></p> <p><i>Jobs in mines</i></p> <p><i>A better life</i></p> <p><i>Freedom</i></p> <p><i>Religious freedom</i></p> <p><i>Jobs in factories</i></p>

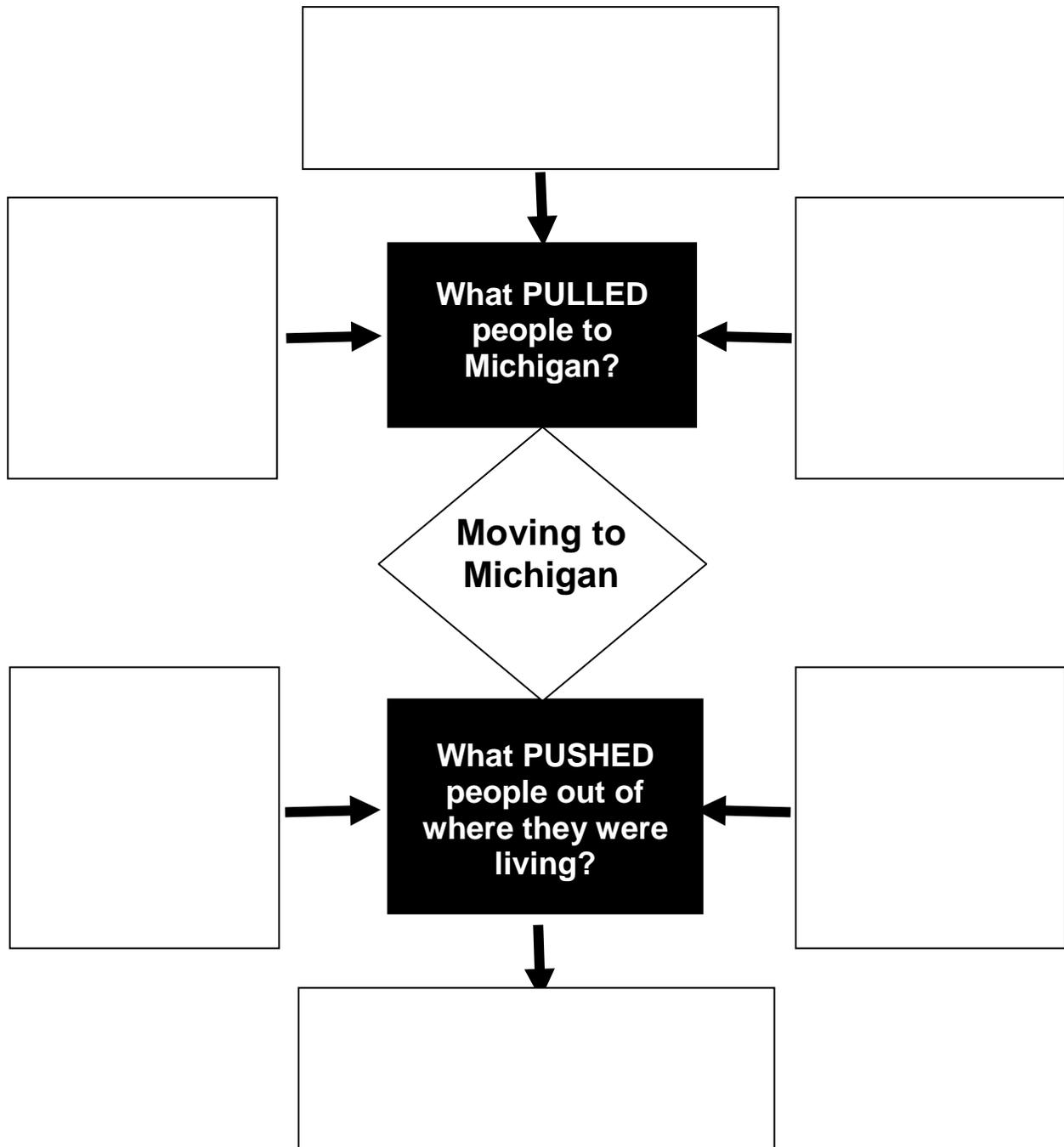
Moving to Michigan

Who?	
When	
Why?	
Where did they settle?	

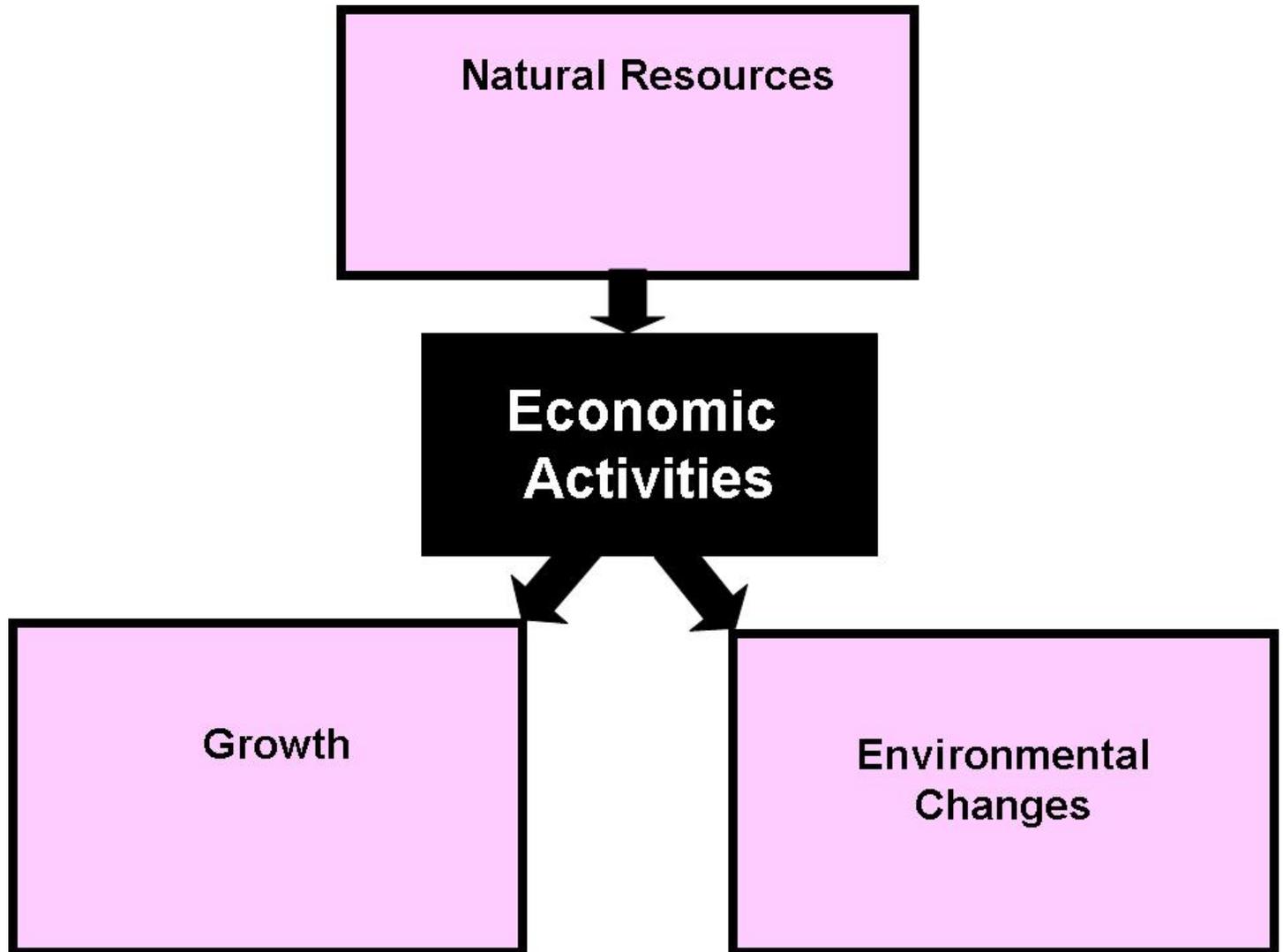
A Cultural Group Who Came to Our Region

Who?	
When	
Why?	
Where did they settle?	
How has the group kept its culture alive?	

Lesson Review



Unit 4 Graphic Organizer



Unit 4 Vocabulary Words

agriculture	5
assembly line	45
canal	27
capital resources.....	36
carriage.....	36
copper.....	27
core democratic values.....	55
culture	54
diversity.....	55
economic activities.....	5
economics.....	4
entrepreneur	45
fertile soil.....	5
geography.....	4
history	5
human resources.....	36
iron ore.....	27
lock	27
lumbering.....	19
manufacturing	35
minerals	26

mining	26
modifying the environment.....	5
movement.....	54
natural resources	5
pull factors	55
push factors	55
raw materials	35
specialization	19

Key Concepts

agriculture
 auto industry
 automobile industry
 economic trends
 entrepreneur
 human/environment interaction
 human migration
 manufacturing
 Michigan
 natural resources
 population
 push/pull factors