

Why Did It Take So Long For Michigan To Become A State?



Supporting Questions

1. What challenges did Michigan pioneers face.
2. Why did more pioneers begin to settle in Michigan
3. What did Michigan still need to do to become a state.

3rd Grade Inquiry

Why Did it Take So Long For Michigan To Become a State?

<p>Michigan Content Expectations:</p>	<p>3- H3.0.5: Use informational text and visual data to compare how American Indians and settlers in the early history of Michigan adapted to, used, and modified their environment. 3 - H3.0.7: Use a variety of primary and secondary sources to construct a historical narrative about daily life in the early settlements of Michigan (pre-statehood). 3 – H3.0.1: Identify questions historians ask in examining the past in Michigan (e.g., What happened? When did it happen? Who was involved? How and why did it happen?) 3 - H3.0.3: Describe the causal relationships between three events in Michigan’s past (e.g., Erie Canal, more people came, statehood). 3 - H3.0.9: Describe how Michigan attained statehood.</p>
<p>Staging the Compelling Question:</p>	<p>Show distorted map of Michigan and ask students what they think it is and why. After giving students a minute to study the map, allow them to guess what it is and why it looks that way.</p>

<p>Supporting Question 1</p>
<p>What challenges did Michigan pioneers face?</p>
<p>Formative Performance Task</p>
<p>Present findings about pioneer challenges from Seeking Michigan article.</p>
<p>Featured Sources</p>
<p>Pioneer Life Article Pioneer Home Video Distorted Map of Michigan Log Cabin Quilt Read Aloud</p>

<p>Supporting Question 2</p>
<p>Why did more pioneers begin to settle in Michigan?</p>
<p>Formative Performance Task</p>
<p>Make a time line of Michigan’s road to statehood.</p>
<p>Featured Sources</p>
<p>Map of Erie Canal Erie Canal Video Erie Canal Song Erie Canal Article Steamboat Video</p>

<p>Supporting Question 3</p>
<p>What did Michigan still need to become a state?</p>
<p>Formative Performance Task</p>
<p>Continue the time line of Michigan’s road to statehood.</p>
<p>Featured Sources</p>
<p>Stevens T. Mason Article Stevens T. Mason Video Toledo War Article Toledo Strip Map</p>

<p>Summative Performance Task</p>	<p>Argument: Why did it take so long for Michigan to become a state? In the Summative Performance Task, students address the issue supporting their answers with evidence. Students may write an essay, create a multi-media presentation, etc. to craft a claim that is supported by evidence.</p>
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Staging the Compelling Question

Show students the distorted map of Michigan, and ask them what they think it is a map of. Give them a minute to think and discuss. Share with them that it is a map of Michigan. Zoom in to see what is labeled and discuss the importance of knowing where the rivers and Native Americans are located.



<https://mapgeeks.org/michigan/#!enviragallery207391-207384>

Supporting Question 1 - Featured Source A



The Mitten

A Publication of Michigan History magazine

Pioneer LIFE

During the 1830s the population of Michigan grew quickly. In 1830, 27,000 people lived in Michigan. By 1840 more than 212,000 people lived here. Most pioneers arrived in Detroit from the East. What was life like for these early settlers as they headed into the wilderness?

Getting to the land they planned to settle was often a **challenge**. The roads were muddy, rocky trails. There were no bridges, which made crossing even the smallest creek a problem. Fallen trees, getting lost, and wild animals also caused problems.

Once the family got to their land they made a shanty to live in until their log cabin could be

built. The father and sons cut 50 to 60 trees and stacked them into a rectangular structure. The gaps in the logs were filled with small strips of wood and mud, called chinking. The roof was made of shingles that were sliced from logs. The shingles were held down by smaller logs

This log cabin built in the 1830s is part of the Troy Historical Museum.

because nails were unavailable. A doorway and a window were cut. A door was made from split logs, and since glass was unavailable, greased paper covered the window.

A fireplace was also added. Since there were no matches and neighbors might live miles away, the fire was always kept burning. There were

no walls dividing the cabin, so blankets set off a bedroom. Children usually slept in the loft.

When the cabin was finished the land had to be cleared. Oxen pulled a plow to break up the land for planting. Once the grain was harvested it was hauled to a **grist mill**, which was usually miles from the cabin.

Wild animals were **nuisances**, but the worst pest was the mosquito. Since Michigan was very wet, there were lots of mosquitoes. Many pioneers suffered from the ague. It was caused by mosquito bites. Ague was rarely fatal, but it left people with a high fever and chills.

Pioneers did not spend all their time working. They played games, such as wrestling, running, horseshoes and tug-of-war.

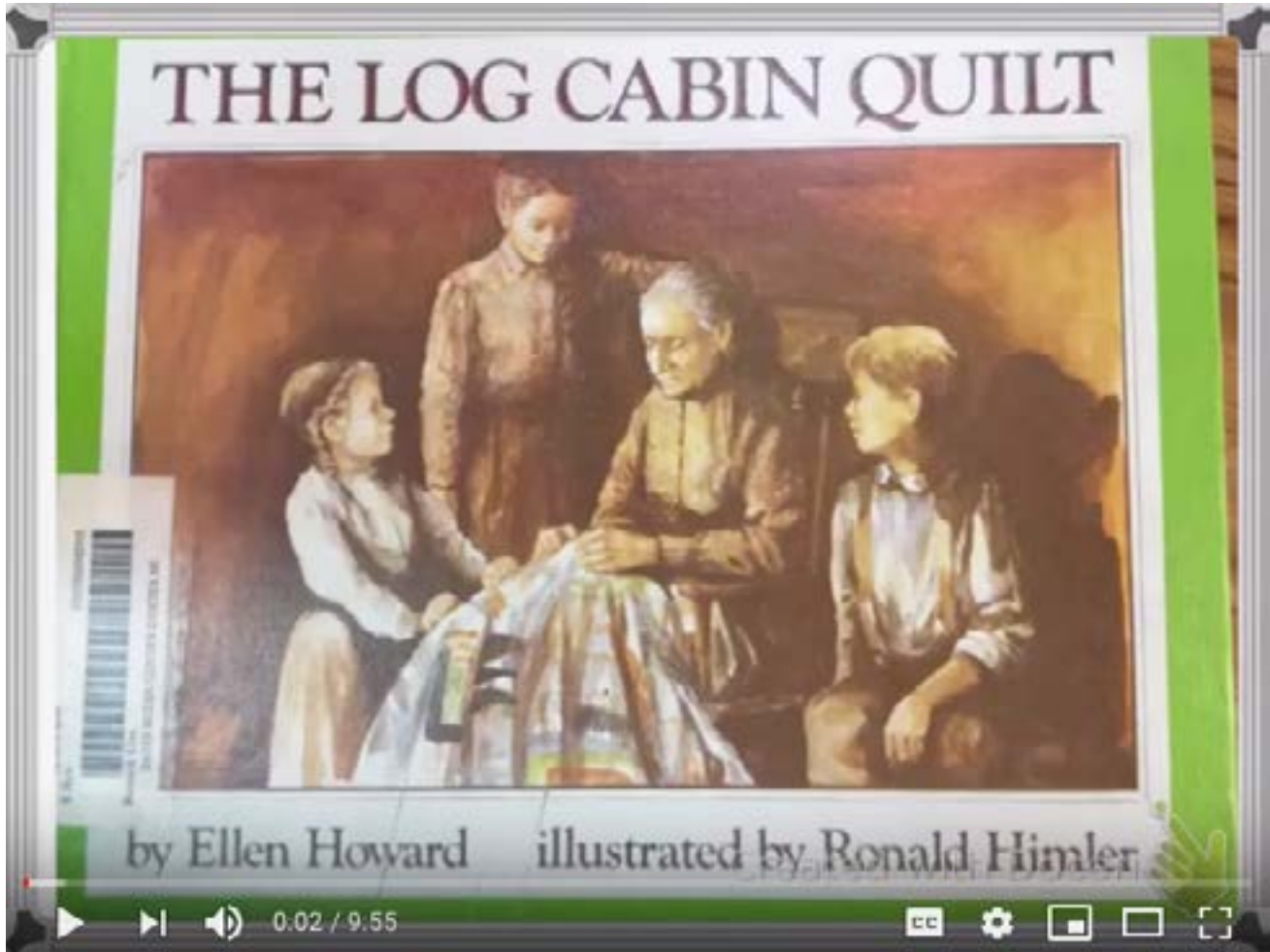
The pioneer period did not last long. By the 1850s roads and cities were **conquering** the wilderness, and houses were replacing log cabins.



Tom Sherry



Supporting Question 1 - Featured Source B



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GgCixNnXrvk>

Supporting Question 1 - Featured Source C



Supporting Question 2 - Featured Source A



https://www.google.com/search?q=erie+canal+for+kids&safe=strict&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjurOmdvovfAhWH7YMKHVevC_wQ_AUIDygC&biw=1440&bih=772#imgrc=X2FQ0ucNOr3TAM:

Supporting Question 2 - Featured Source B

Pioneers coming to Michigan traveled along dirt roads that followed the routes of Indian trails. These roads were full of holes and often muddy. After traveling on one of these early roads, one pioneer wrote that she had been “jolted to a jelly.”

Many other pioneers, especially those coming from New York, arrived in Michigan by boat.

They started their journey on the Erie Canal. The Erie Canal looked like a small river. It was 4 feet deep and 42 feet wide, but it stretched 363 miles across New York state.

Passengers traveled on flatboats—large wooden boats that looked like a box. These flatboats were pulled by horses that walked along the edge of the canal.

During the day, passengers remained on the boat’s deck. They sang or talked with the other passengers. At night, travelers slept in the cabin. It was not a pleasant place to sleep. The straw-padded bunks were often dirty and smelled. The cabin’s door and windows

were closed to keep out the mosquitoes and the bad smells of the canal. This left the

cabin hot and stuffy.

Erie Canal flatboats traveled about 2 miles per hour and cost the passengers about half a penny a mile. When flatboats reached Buffalo, New York, passengers boarded steamboats for the three-day journey through Lake Erie to Detroit. Once in Detroit, the pioneer families headed inland to settle the Michigan wilderness.

THE ERIE CANAL How They Got Here

Supporting Question 2 - Featured Source C

**Low Bridge, also known as
The Erie Canal song, was
written by Thomas S. Allen
in 1905.**

The song was written after

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HcNJ2RMOd3U>

Supporting Question 2 - Featured Source C



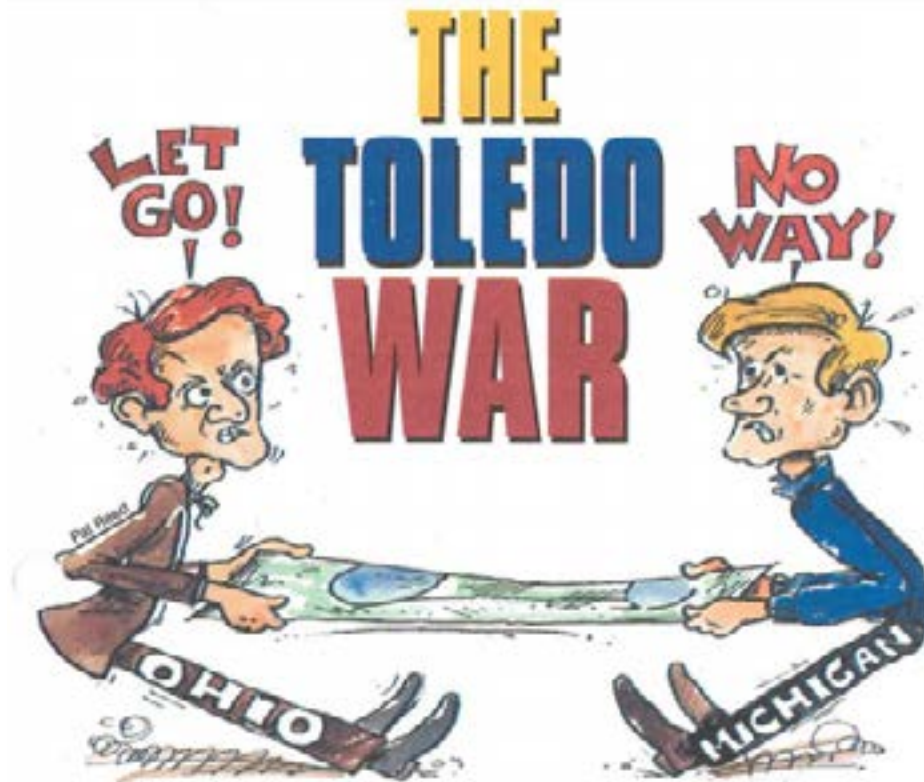
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DRfWuOwX5UI>

Supporting Question 3 - Featured Source A

Supporting Question 3 - Featured Source A

Full Article available by clicking below.

Source: http://seekingmichigan.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/mitten_toledo-war.pdf



Most wars leave people hurt and dead, and cause much damage. The Toledo War was an exception. It was not an official war. No one died in the war and there was little damage. The war was waged between Michigan and Ohio in 1835 over a small piece of land called the Toledo Strip. Both wanted to develop the city of Toledo into a great commercial port.

The war began in the spring of 1835 when Ohioans

started to survey the border between Michigan and Ohio. At the time, Ohio was a state and Michigan was a territory trying to become a state. Because existing laws were unclear about the boundaries between future states, both Michigan and Ohio claimed the Toledo Strip.

In April 1835 a Michigan sheriff's posse of thirty men surprised a smaller group of Ohio surveyors working in Michigan's Lenawee County. Nine Ohioans were captured and imprisoned at Tecumseh, Michigan. They were charged

with violating Michigan's Pains and Penalties Act. This law said no one but Michiganians could operate as public officials in the Toledo Strip.

Several Ohio surveyors escaped capture. They returned to Ohio and told Governor Robert Lucas that "an armed force of several hundred men" stretched across the border between Michigan and Ohio.

The Toledo War had begun.

In midsummer, tensions grew. On July 15, 1835, Monroe County deputy sheriff Joseph Wood arrived in Toledo to arrest an Ohioan who had violated the Pains and Penalties Act. The Ohioan resisted arrest and stabbed Wood. The wound was not serious and Wood recovered. He was the only casualty of the Toledo War.

In retaliation for wounding Wood, Michigan governor Stevens T. Mason ordered a posse of 200 men to Toledo. When they arrived in Toledo the Michiganians discovered the Ohioans had fled to the safety of Ohio.

(Continued on page 2)

Supporting Question 3 - Featured Source B



<https://josephkaminski.org/2015/12/26/michigan-vs-ohio-the-toledo-war/>

Supporting Question 3 - Featured Source C



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZhDVEBppqfo>