



The Growth of Michigan

Unit 4

Lesson 1- Economic Growth Farming

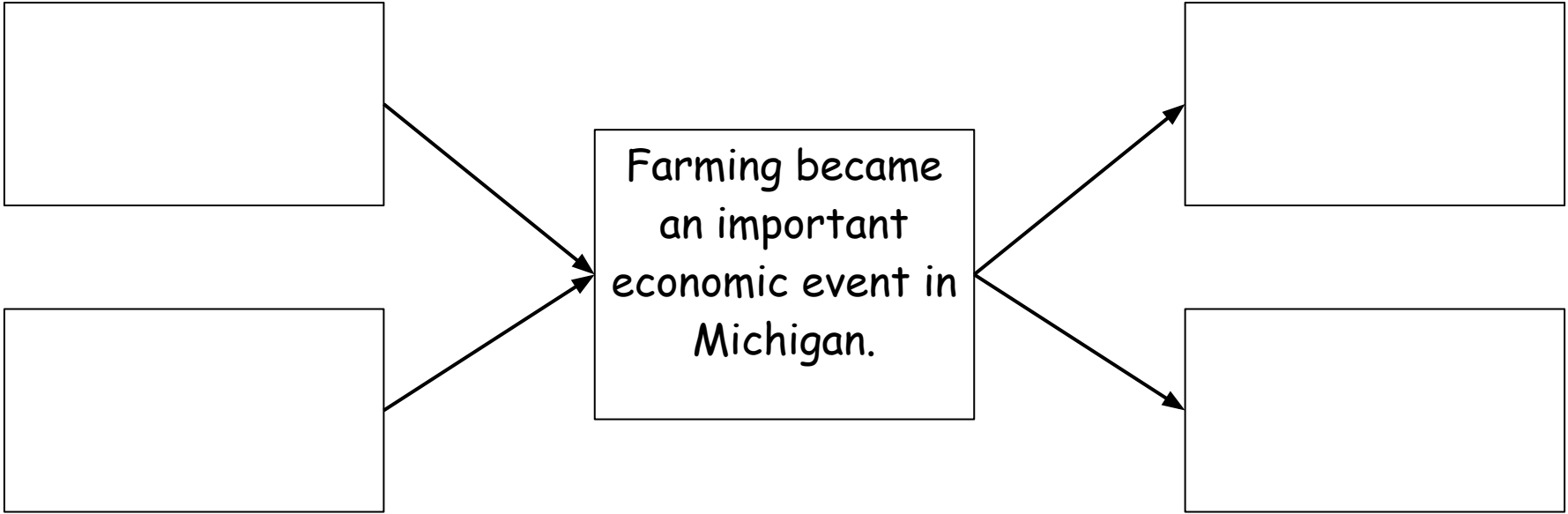


In our last unit you learned that many people came to Michigan to start a new life. First the French came and began the fur trade. At this time fur trading was the main **economic activity**, or way to make money. But over time, beavers became harder to find due to over hunting. Because of this, people had to find other ways to make money. Farm land had become scarce in some states, meaning there was not enough land for farmers. So many farmers moved to a new state named Michigan because it had a lot of cheap land. **Farming became the new main economic activity of making money.** As a result, the environment was changed as land was cleared for farming and towns were built near farms to provide goods and services to farming families.

So what:

POV:

Causes and Effects of Farming in Michigan



So why:

Source:

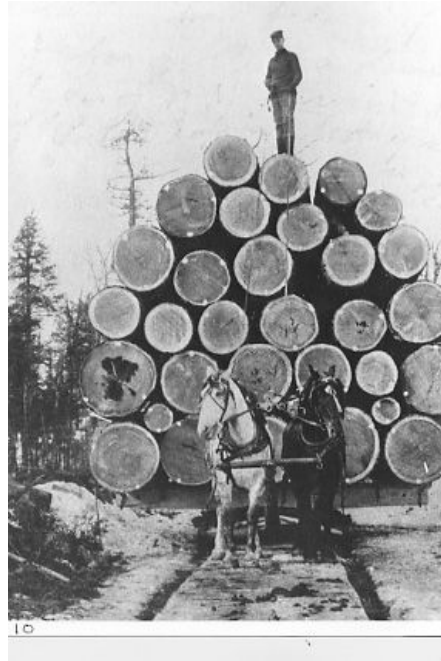
Lesson 2: Economic Growth Lumbering

What is lumbering? Use the picture clues below to help you answer the question.




Lumbering: an economic activity where people cut down trees as a business

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xT1YVNIueEQ>



What **caused** the lumbering business to grow in Michigan?

Several factors led to the growth of the lumber industry. Because white pine trees were becoming scarce, or limited, in Maine and New York, people began to look elsewhere to find trees. Michigan was the perfect place. Michigan had plenty of white pine trees which later became known as “green gold”  because people became rich off the lumber. Another reason why the lumber business began to grow in Michigan is because Michigan had a lot of rivers that could be used to transport, or carry, lumber to other states.

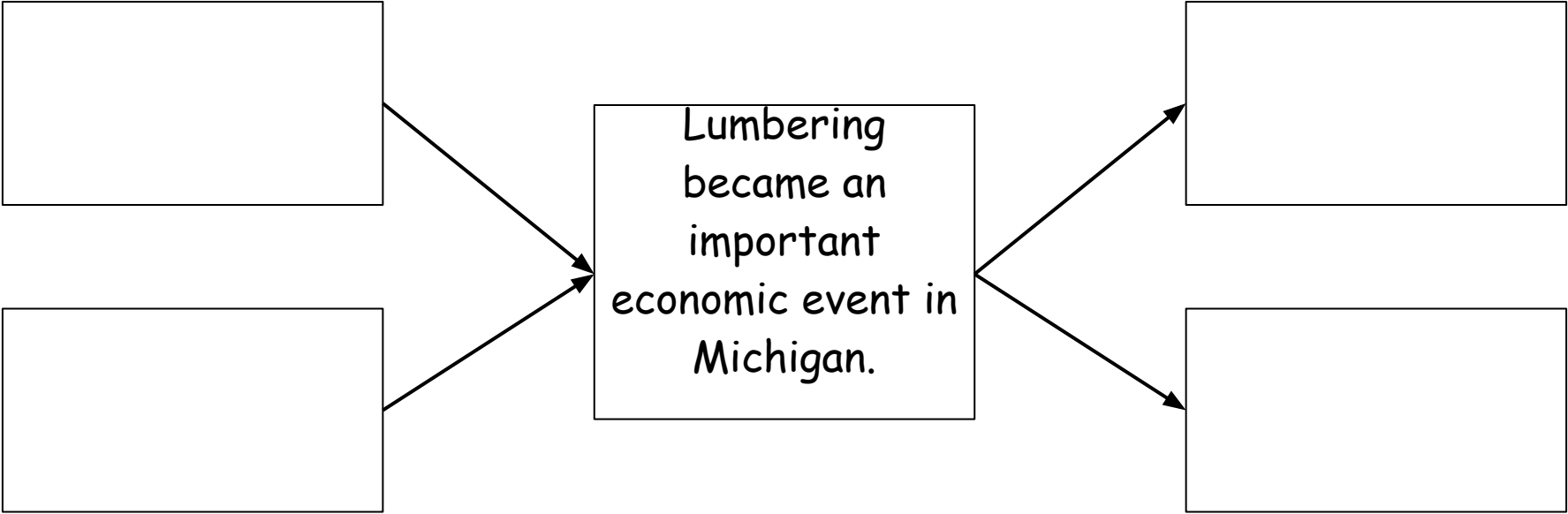
What **effect** did the lumbering business have in Michigan?

As a result, towns began in order to provide goods and services needed to run the lumbering business. Since many trees were cut down, forests were often destroyed leaving the land cut over. Cutover lands often led to erosion and fire.

So what:

POV:

Causes and Effects of Lumbering in Michigan



So why:

Source:

The Lumbering Process

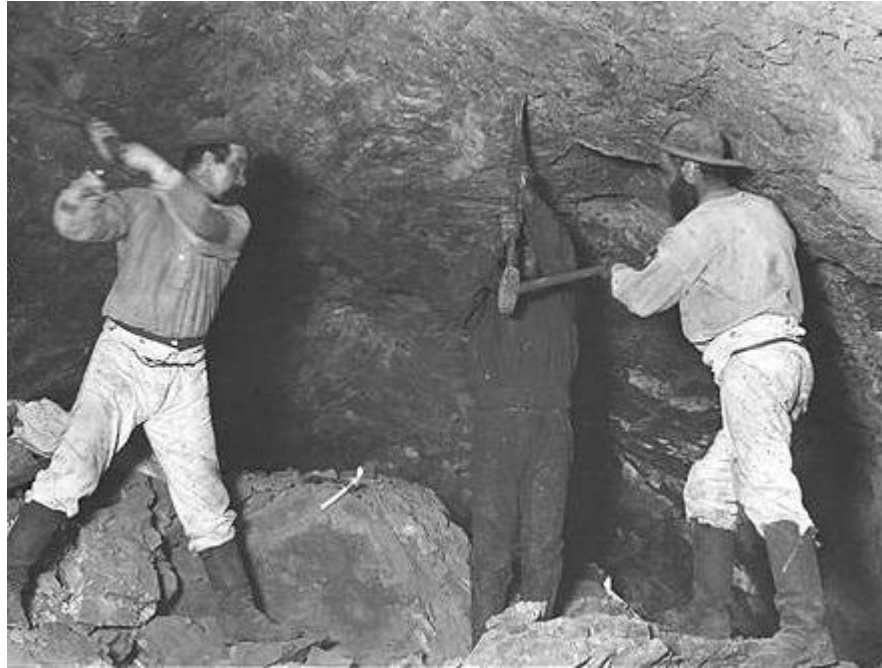
1. A site was chosen for logging.
2. A logging camp was built on the site with a bunkhouse, stable, blacksmith shop, and cookhouse.
3. Workers moved into the camp.
4. Lumberjacks began to cut trees in winter.
5. Branches were taken off the trees and then the trees were cut into shorter logs about 15 feet long.
6. Sleighs were used to move the logs to the banks of a river.
7. Stampers put a log mark on the end of each log. This mark showed which company owned the log.
8. In spring the logs were pushed into the melting river.
9. Men called “riverhogs” rode the logs to the mouth of the river.
10. At the mouth of the river, “boomers” sorted the logs out by company.
11. The logs were floated to a sawmill where they are cut into boards.
12. The boards were stacked and dried.
13. Ships took the boards to cities like Chicago and Detroit.

Lesson 3

Vocabulary Words

What is mining?

Mining is digging minerals like iron and copper from the Earth



Minerals are natural resources found in the ground such as iron ore.



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



Copper Mining vs Iron Mining

In 1841, copper was found in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. People knew copper was valuable and many people came to the area to try to get rich. Copper was used to make things such as utensils, coins, plumbing, roofs, and the bottoms of wooden ships. 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. 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 was found by William Burt and his survey team in 1844. Not long after Burt's discovery, iron mines could be found all over the center of the Upper Peninsula. Like copper mining, iron mining got off to a slow start. But with new technology like dynamite and power drills, iron mining became easier. 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. Because Michigan was close to the Great Lakes, miners could ship iron and copper easily to many other cities. For this reason the Great Lakes became very important to miners. Iron mining in Michigan began to decline around 1900. Although iron mining is not a main economic activity as it was in the 1800s, it is still around today.

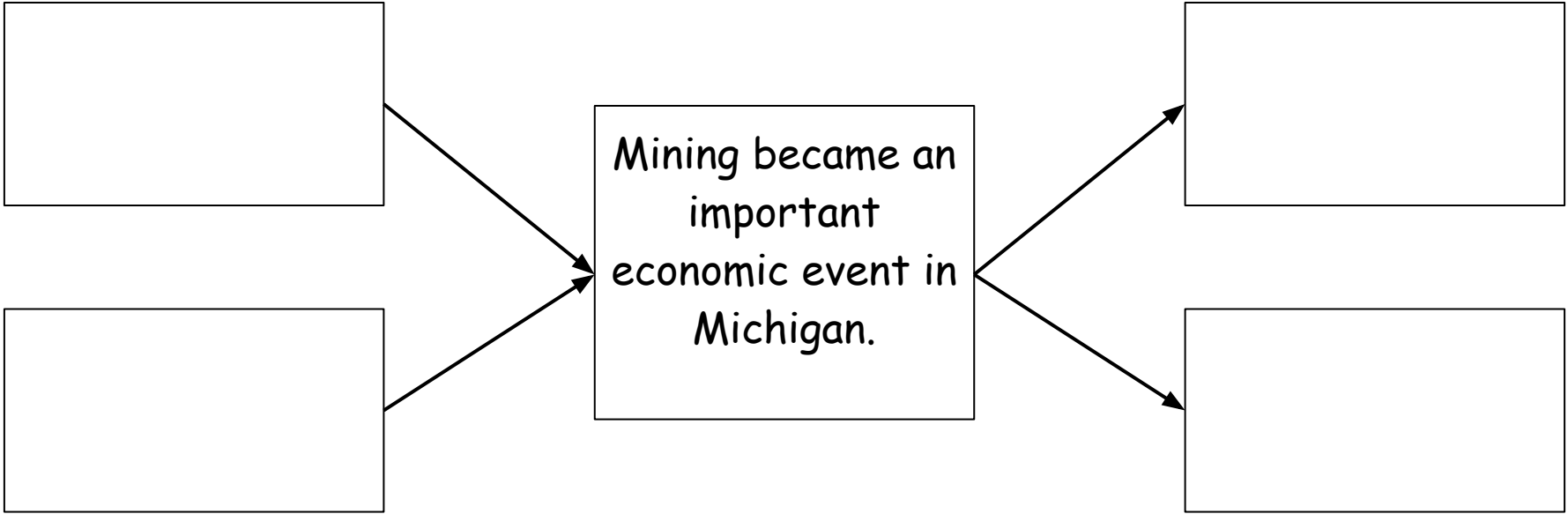
Why isn't copper mined in Michigan anymore?

Why were the Great Lakes important in mining?

So what:

POV:

Causes and Effects of Mining in Michigan



So why:

Source:

Lesson 4: Manufacturing

The natural resources of trees, copper, and iron ore led to the growth of mining and lumbering as economic activities in Michigan. In the middle of the 1800's, people began to take **raw materials** like wood and iron and **manufacture** goods from them such as furniture, paper, ships, and stoves.

Raw materials are natural resources that are used to make goods.

Manufactured goods are items made in a factory.

Click to see examples of raw materials and manufactured goods.

Raw Materials



Manufactured Goods



So how do raw materials get turned into manufactured products? Turn and talk to your partner about what you think.

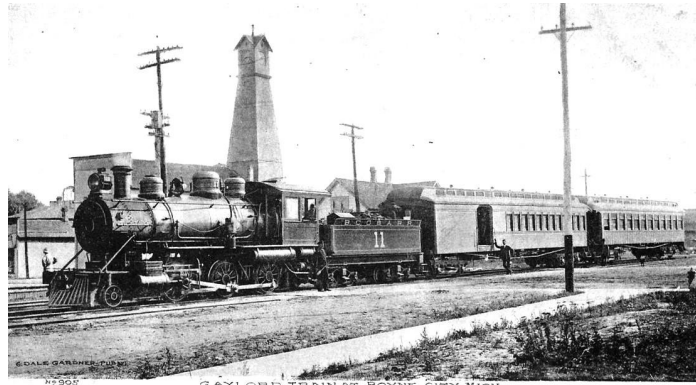
Not only are natural resources needed, but you also need **capital resources** and **human resources**. Capital resources are the goods that are needed to make other goods. For example, tools and factories are capital resources.



Human resources are the skilled workers that do a job. This can be factory workers, truck drivers, doctors, teachers, and even **YOU** can be a human resource.



Although shipping goods was a great way to transport manufactured products to other cities, it was difficult to ship goods in the winter time when the lakes were frozen. Because of this, people had to find a better way to move their goods. In the late 1800s, factories needed ways to get raw materials delivered to them and ways to move their finished goods to markets. Railroads helped do both.



Manufacturing grew quickly in Michigan with the growth of factories and the railroad. What do you think were some effects of this economic activity? Turn and talk to your partner.

Some effects of the growth of manufacturing were positive, while others were negative. Look at the list below and discuss which ones are positive effects and which ones are negative.

- Towns grew into cities.
- There were a greater variety of goods available.
- Transportation continued to be improved because it was needed for manufacturing.
- Factories began to replace farms.
- Many people moved from farms to cities to work in factories.
- People moved to Michigan looking for jobs in factories.
- Water and air became more polluted.

Reflection journal: Why did manufacturing become an important economic activity in Michigan?

Lesson 5: Growth of the Automobile Industry

Analyze the photograph below. Is this a primary source or secondary source? How are the two vehicles alike? How are they different?



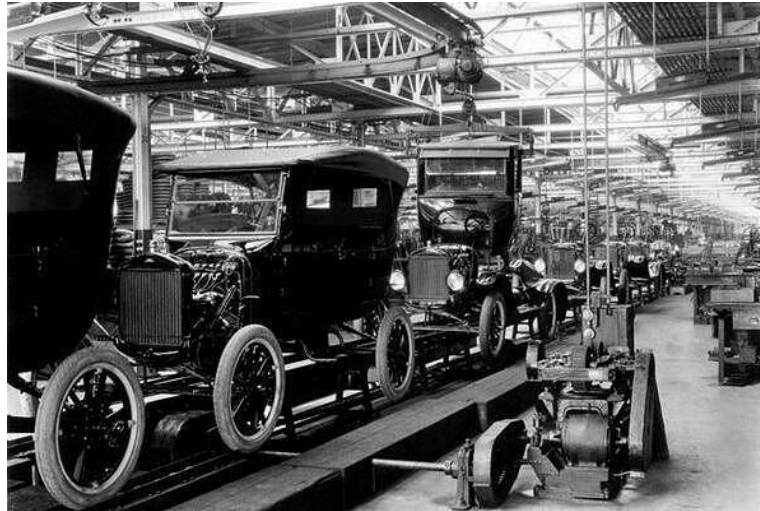
We learned in our last lesson that manufacturing goods became a main economic activity in Michigan. One product that Michigan was good at manufacturing was carriages. These were horse-driven buggies. Over time, the design of the carriage changed into what became the first automobile, or car. Here are some main reasons why automobile manufacturing became so successful in Michigan.

- 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.

Highlight all the natural, human, and capital resources used to manufacture automobiles from the bulleted list above.

One of the leaders of the automobile industry was a man named Henry Ford. Henry Ford was an **entrepreneur** which is someone who combines natural, human, and capital resources to produce goods. He was one of the first to produce the car. He made car manufacturing faster and cheaper with the development of the **assembly line**. The assembly line was a way to manufacture goods where each worker did just one part. Watch the video below to learn more about how the assembly line worked. The automobile industry is still a main economic activity in Michigan today.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cTZ3rJHHSik>





Lesson 6: Population Growth- Push and Pull Factors

Turn and talk to your partner:

“How did the natural resources in Michigan influence its growth and development?”

“What kinds of resources were even more important to Michigan than natural resources?”

Human resources, or people, have always been Michigan's most important resources. This is true because people and their skills made mining and lumbering possible, people manufactured the products in early factories, and people farmed the land. Many people came to Michigan for jobs, but some came for other reasons. When people come to a new land by choice, we call that a **pull factor**.  These are some reasons why people would be pulled to an area: to find new jobs in factories or mines, religious freedom, farmland, etc. Sometimes people are forced out of their homeland and have to find new homes. These are called **push factors**  because people are being pushed out of their home. Some examples of push factors are: lack of religious freedom, lack of jobs, crop failure, food shortages, etc. Read the article on the following page and look for some different group of people that came to Michigan. Highlight their reasons for coming and discuss if they are push factors or pull factors.

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.

Reflection journal: What are some reasons immigrants from other countries came to Michigan? Give at least one push factor and one pull factor.