



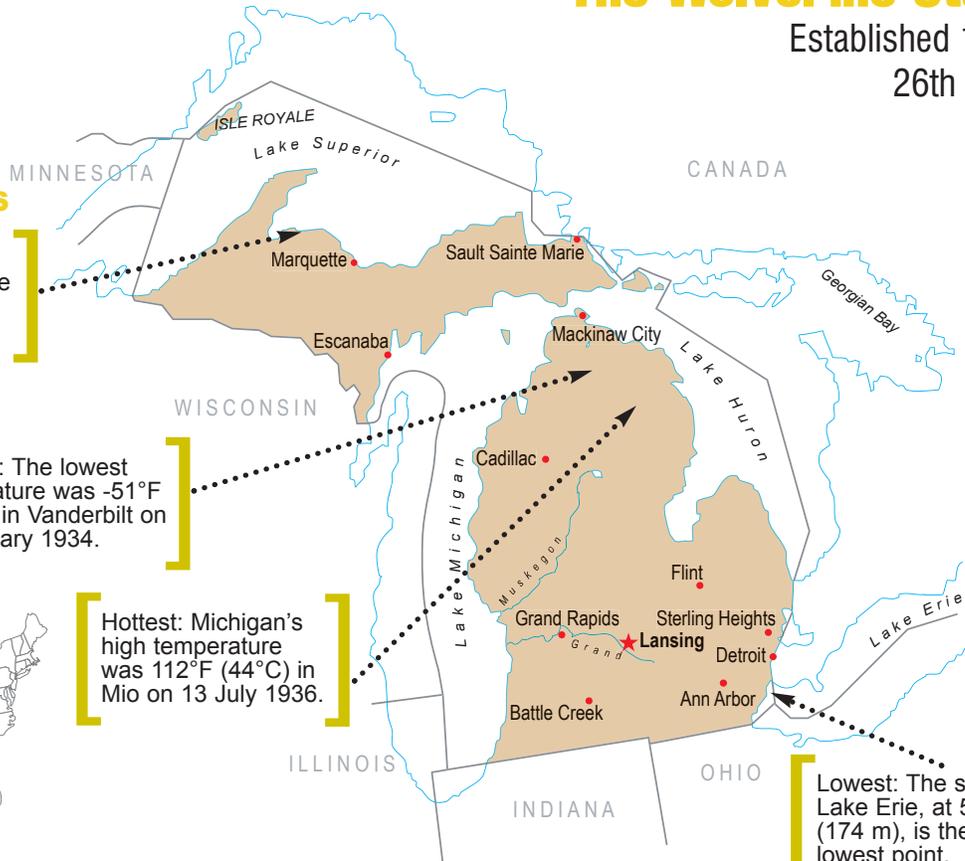
EXTREMES

Highest: Mount Arvon in the Upper Peninsula is the state's highest point at 1,980 feet (604 m).

Coldest: The lowest temperature was -51°F (-46°C) in Vanderbilt on 9 February 1934.

Hottest: Michigan's high temperature was 112°F (44°C) in Mio on 13 July 1936.

Lowest: The shore of Lake Erie, at 572 feet (174 m), is the state's lowest point.



Climate

The Great Lakes have a big effect on Michigan's weather. The lakes help cool the air in summer and warm the air in winter. After cold fronts move across Lake Michigan, the fronts dump snow on the state's western coast. The most snow falls in the north, where some people have to dig tunnels in the snow to leave their houses! Michigan's north can also be much colder than the south. The average January temperature is 13°F (-11°C) in the north and 23°F (-5°C) in the south. In July, Michigan averages 64°F (18°C) in the north and 72°F (22°C) in the south.

Geography

Michigan is made up of two large *peninsulas*. A peninsula is a piece of land mostly surrounded by water but still attached to the mainland. Michigan's Lower Peninsula looks like a big glove, and the Upper Peninsula sticks out from Wisconsin. Michigan touches four of the five Great Lakes, and no spot in the entire state is more than 85 miles (137 km) away from one of them. Many Great Lake islands belong to Michigan, including the large Isle Royale, which is set aside as a national park. The western half of the

Upper Peninsula is mountainous. The eastern half looks more like the flat plains of the Lower Peninsula. Michigan has 56,809 square miles (147,135 sq km) of land, making it the 22d largest state in land area. If you include all of its water, Michigan is the 11th biggest state in total area.

Resources and Economy

Michigan is known best of all for its cars. Nicknamed the Motor City, Detroit has been the car-making capital of the world for many decades. Despite recent competition from Japanese carmakers, the car industry remains Michigan's strength. Michigan means much more than just cars, though. The plains of the Lower Peninsula hold rich soil perfect for growing corn, cherries, and Michigan's famous apples. Michigan has also developed new industries in technology. Tourists come to the state's many lakes and woods to fish, sail, and hunt.



History

The First Michiganders

Ancient Americans migrated to Michigan thousands of years ago. People on Isle Royale mined copper and may have been the first Native Americans to use metal tools. A people called the Hopewells lived in Michigan centuries later, and their burial mounds remain there today. By the time Europeans arrived, Michigan was home to about 15,000 Native Americans. They hunted forest animals, fished, and traveled on the Great Lakes in long canoes.



Arrivals from France

The French were the first Europeans to explore the Michigan wilderness. Around 1622, Étienne Brulé arrived in Michigan while exploring the Great Lakes. Many Frenchmen came later, seeking valuable animal furs. Catholic priest Jacques Marquette established Michigan's first permanent settlement. It was a mission located at Sault Sainte Marie, where Lake Superior meets Lake Huron. The French soon built several forts in their new territory, including one at the current city of Detroit.



The British and Chief Pontiac

Beginning in 1754, France and Britain fought a long war in America. When the British finally won, France had to give the British much of its land. Many Native Americans disliked the British. Chief Pontiac and his Ottawa tribe attacked several British forts. When Pontiac's men were unable to capture the fort at Detroit, they were forced to give in to the British.

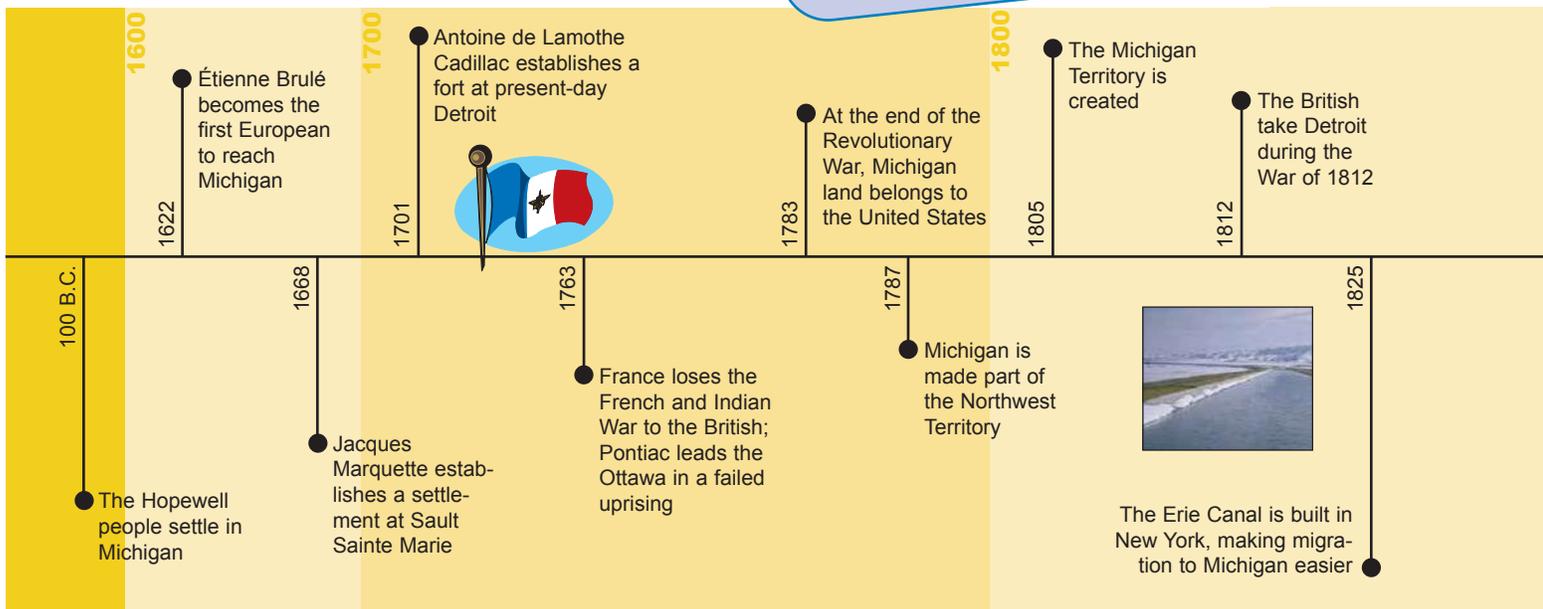
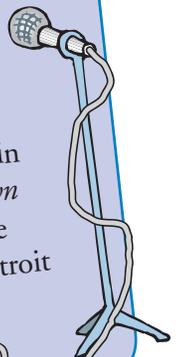


Revolution and the War of 1812

The British were not able to hold on to their new land for long. The American colonies defeated the British in the Revolutionary War, and Michigan became part of the new United *(cont. next page)*

Cultural Note

Michigan's culture comes in many forms. The Interlochen Center for the Arts started in 1928 as a summer camp, and now it has a reputation for being one of the nation's top schools for the arts. Every year, more than two thousand youth and schoolchildren attend classes in the visual arts, creative writing, theater, dance, and other fields. Operas, museums, and symphonies can be found in Detroit and other Michigan cities. *Motown* also came out of Detroit. This is a unique type of African-American music, and Detroit has produced many great Motown musicians.



States. The British refused to leave some Michigan forts for another 13 years. When the War of 1812 broke out, the British captured U.S. forts at Michilimackinac and Detroit. Later, the momentum shifted to the Americans, and the British surrendered. They retreated to Canada and left Michigan completely under American control.

Population Boom

In 1820, Michigan held only nine thousand people. The following decades brought a surge of people to the Michigan wilderness. The new Erie Canal in New York made it possible to boat to Michigan all the way from the eastern coast of the United States. This opened up the area to new settlers and new trade. Towns sprang up across the state. Also, the railroad was built. By 1837, Michigan had enough people to become a state. When copper deposits were discovered in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, it started a "copper rush" of new mining. Iron ore was discovered soon after. Thousands of lumberjacks came to cut down Michigan trees. By 1890, about 2.1 million people had settled in Michigan. In just 70 years, Michigan's population had grown more than 230 times!

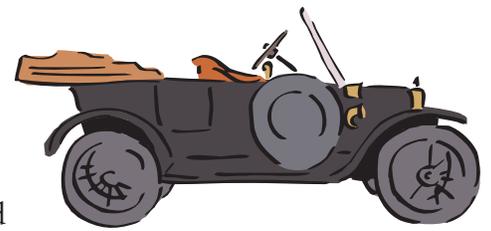
The Model T and the Motor City

The invention of the car brought big changes to Michigan. At the end of the 19th century, the automobile was in its early stages. Henry Ford built his first automobile in Detroit in 1896. Other Michigan inventors built their first automobiles in the same year. The automakers soon founded several car-making companies in Detroit. At first, automobiles were very

expensive.

Then in 1908, Henry Ford began producing a new car called the Model T. It had

a cheap price, which made it possible for ordinary people to buy a car. Millions of Americans bought the Model T, and thousands of people moved to Michigan to work in the car factories.



Malcolm X



Ford



Louis

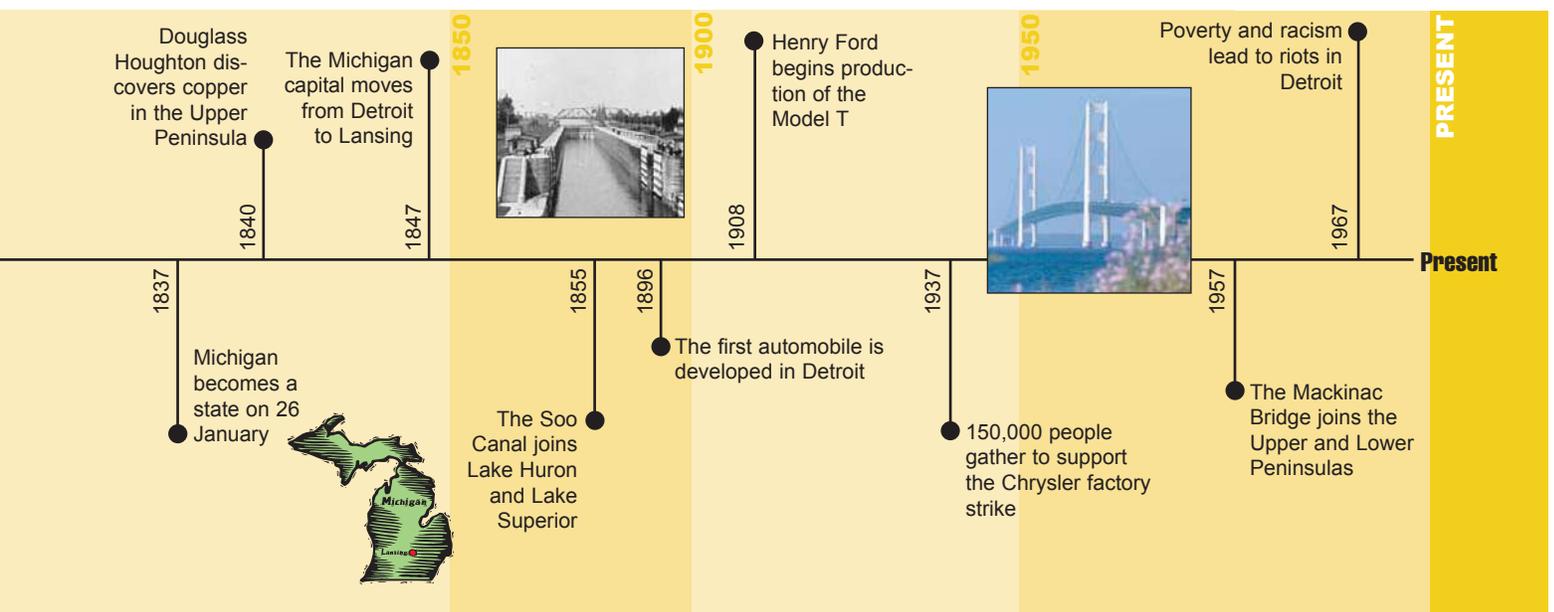


Bunche



Famous People

- Thomas Edison:** Inventor of the electric light-bulb
- Pearl Kendrick and Grace Eldering:** Developers of the whooping cough vaccine
- Madonna:** Pop singer, born Madonna Louise Ciccone
- Ralph J. Bunche:** Diplomat and Nobel Peace Prize winner
- Aretha Franklin:** Soul singer
- Joe Louis:** Champion boxer
- Malcolm X:** African-American activist, born Malcolm Little
- Gerald Ford:** 38th U.S. president
- Magic Johnson:** Basketball star



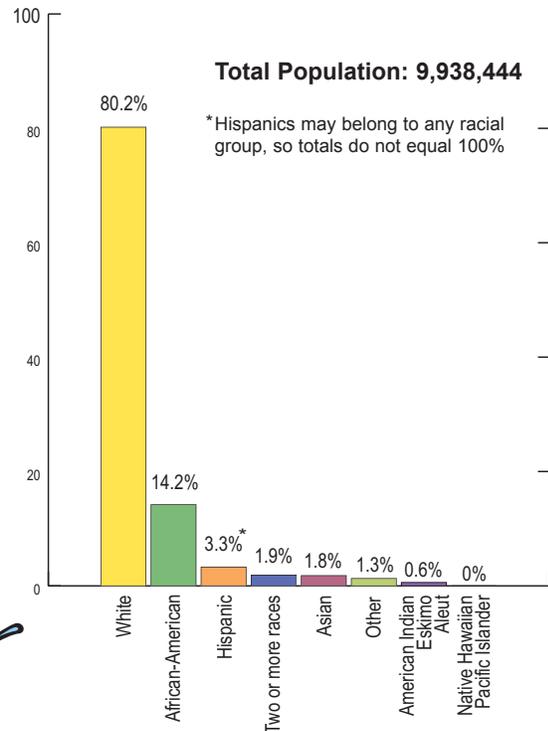
Did You Know?

-  Michigan is known as the Wolverine State because early fur traders were often looking for wolverine fur.
-  Lake Michigan was called *michi gama* or “large lake” by the Chippewa (or Ojibwa) tribe.
-  Baseball’s Detroit Tigers™ began competing nationally in 1881. They were first called the Wolverines.
-  The Soo Canal connects Lake Huron to Lake Superior. It can raise or lower a ship 21 feet (6.5 m) in 6 to 15 minutes.
-  Michigan’s Isle Royale is closer to Canada than it is to Michigan.
-  Post® and Kellogg’s® cereals are made in Battle Creek, nicknamed the Cereal Bowl of America.
-  Michigan has more shoreline than any state except Alaska.
-  Each winter, Michigan ships millions of Christmas trees to the rest of the country.
-  Michigan has 57 ski resorts, 96 state parks, and more than 750 public golf courses.
-  Michigan has 11,000 inland lakes, and forests cover almost half the state.



Population

People from many nations call Michigan home. Most people can trace their ancestry back to Germany, Poland, Ireland, or other nations of Europe. Many European immigrants and African-Americans flocked to the automotive factories during the early 20th century. People from other countries have been drawn to Michigan, too. For example, by the 1970s Detroit had the nation’s largest Arab community. Festivals today honor the state’s heritage and diversity. Some of these include the African World Festival, the Dutch Tulip Festival, a Finnish festival, and a Bavarian festival.



State Symbols



State Fish
Brook trout—
The brook trout is a popular game fish found throughout the state.



State Flower
Apple blossom—This flower was adopted in honor of Michigan’s famous apples.



State Tree
White pine—
This symbolizes the Michigan lumber industry, which boomed in the late 1800s.



State Bird
Robin—
Michiganders chose the robin in a 1931 Audubon Society election.

State Motto: *Si Quaeris Peninsulam Aemionam Circumspice*—This means “If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look about You.”

For more information: See www.state.mi.us or contact Travel Michigan, Second Floor Victor Office Center, 201 North Washington Square, Lansing, MI 48913; phone (888) 78-GREAT; Web site www.michigan.org.

Government

Capital: Lansing
Governor: John Engler
U.S. Senators: 2
U.S. Representatives: 15
Counties: 83

 The Michigan state legislature introduces four thousand to eight thousand bills each year. About six hundred to eight hundred eventually become law.

 There are seven justices on the Michigan Supreme Court. Each justice is elected to an eight-year term.



1305 North Research Way, Bldg. K
Orem, Utah 84097-6200 USA
1.800.528.6279; 801.705.4250
fax 801.705.4350
www.culturegrams.com