



U.S.A. TRAVEL GUIDES

# MICHIGAN

BY ANN HEINRICHS • ILLUSTRATED BY MATT KANIA



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BY ANN HEINRICHS • ILLUSTRATED BY MATT KANIA



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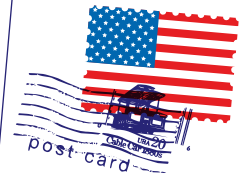
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Ann Heinrichs is the author of more than 100 books for children and young adults. She has also enjoyed successful careers as a children's book editor and an advertising copywriter. Ann grew up in Fort Smith, Arkansas, and lives in Chicago, Illinois.



About the Author  
Ann Heinrichs

Matt Kania loves maps and, as a kid, dreamed of making them. In school he studied geography and cartography, and today he makes maps for a living. Matt's favorite thing about drawing maps is learning about the places they represent. Many of the maps he has created can be found in books, magazines, videos, Web sites, and public places.



About the  
Map Illustrator  
Matt Kania

*On the cover: Holland, Michigan is famous for its historic windmills and its springtime tulip festival.*





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# MICHIGAN

**W**hat a trip's in store for you! You're about to tour Michigan.

You'll go snowmobiling and saw a log. You'll travel deep underground into a mine. You'll watch trucks being made and learn about the history of the automobile. You'll listen to Motown music. You'll learn about Henry Ford and the Supremes. So what do you say? Shall we hit the road? Then buckle up, and hang on tight. We're off!





Michigan's Nicknames:  
The Wolverine State, the  
Great Lakes State, and the  
Water Wonderland

## LAKE SUPERIOR

## Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

Sault Sainte Marie

## Iron Mountain

● Mackinaw City

**LAKE  
HURON**

As you travel through Michigan, watch for all the interesting facts along the way.



**WISCONSIN**

## Grayling

Cadillac

**LAKE  
MICHIGAN**

## Cass City

A map of the Chippewa River area. The Chippewa River is shown as a blue line flowing from the top left towards the bottom right. A black dot on the river is labeled 'Mt. Pleasant'. The river is labeled 'Chippewa River' in blue text. A small red building is shown on the right bank of the river.

Holland

Lansing

## Hickory Corners

Dearborn

# Detroit

## Eau Claire

# INDIANA

# OHIO

**LAKE  
ERIE**





Highest Temperature:  
Mio and Stanwood  
July 13, 1936  
112°F (44°C)

Lowest Temperature:  
Vanderbilt  
February 9, 1934  
-51°F (-46°C)

LAKE SUPERIOR

Upper Peninsula

Mount Arvon

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

CANADA

Tahquamenon Falls

Straits of Mackinac

LAKE HURON

Here we are in the UP. No, not UP as in "up and down." UP stands for "Upper Peninsula"!

• Vanderbilt

• Empire

• Mio

WISCONSIN

• Stanwood

Lower Peninsula

LAKE MICHIGAN

Lake Ontario is the only Great Lake not touching Michigan.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINTS  
HIGHEST: Mount Arvon at 1,979 feet (603 m)  
LOWEST: Along Lake Erie at 572 feet (174 m)

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is on Lake Superior. It has colorful and unusually shaped cliffs.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore is near Empire. Its tall sand dunes rise above Lake Michigan.

OHIO

LAKE ERIE

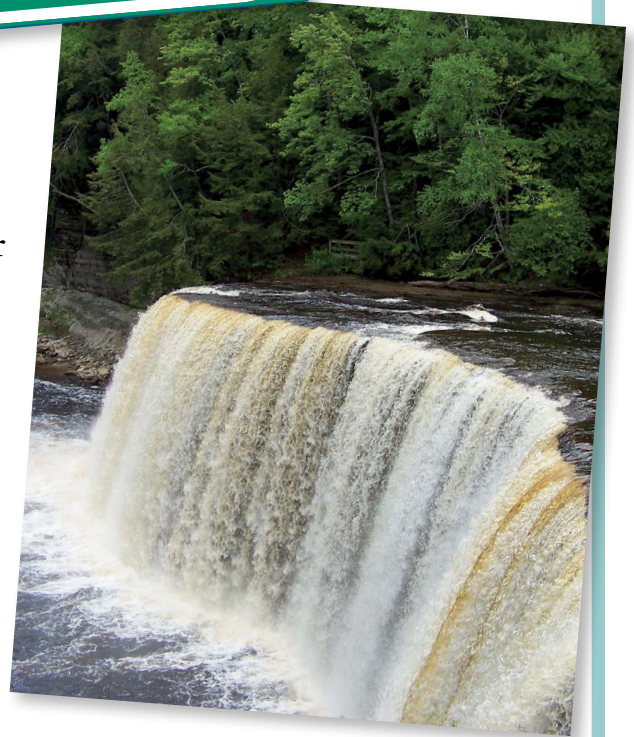
## TAHQUAMENON FALLS ON THE UPPER PENINSULA

**T**ahquamenon Falls makes a roaring, thundering sound. Ojibwe Native Americans settled near these falls in the 1500s. Later, loggers began to arrive in the late 1800s. They sent their logs tumbling down the waterfall.

Michigan has lots of waterfalls, rivers, and lakes. Four of the country's Great Lakes border Michigan. They are Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie.

Michigan has two main sections of land. In the north is the Upper **Peninsula**. That's where Tahquamenon Falls is located. The Lower Peninsula is in the south. It's shaped like a mitten!

The Upper and Lower Peninsulas don't touch each other. A narrow waterway runs between them. It's called the **Straits of Mackinac**.



*The Upper Tahquamenon Falls is one of the largest waterfalls east of the Mississippi River.*



## WATCHING WILDLIFE ALONG THE CHIPPEWA RIVER

**H**ave you ever watched wildlife from a canoe? The Chippewa River is great for viewing wildlife. And Mount Pleasant is a perfect place to start. Just launch your canoe from the nature park there. Soon you'll be drifting along the river's shady banks.



You'll see deer with their new fawns. You might also spot wild turkeys nearby. If it's very quiet, you'll see beavers, too. Blue herons are along the banks. Hawks and eagles soar high in the sky.

Forests cover more than half of Michigan. The state also has thousands of rivers and streams. That's why it's called the Water Wonderland.

*You might see deer or geese if you venture into Michigan's wilderness.*





LAKE  
SUPERIOR

STATE FLOWER  
APPLE BLOSSOM

STATE TREE  
WHITE PINE

STATE BIRD  
AMERICAN ROBIN

CANADA

Look! There's a beaver!  
Here's a wild turkey!  
There's a fawn!

LAKE  
HURON

WISCONSIN

LAKE  
MICHIGAN

Ghippewa River

Mount Pleasant

More than 1,700,000  
white-tailed deer  
live in Michigan.

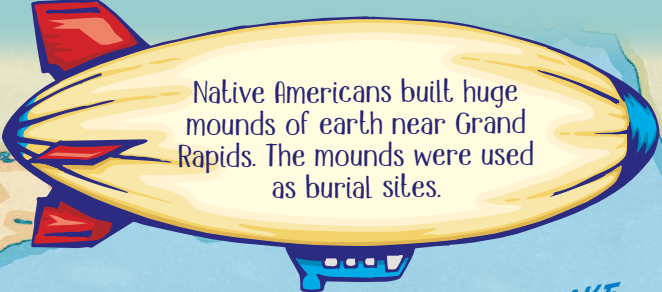
The National Park  
Service has seven  
sites in Michigan.

INDIANA


OHIO

LAKE  
ERIE





Native Americans built huge mounds of earth near Grand Rapids. The mounds were used as burial sites.



Who Lived Here before Europeans Arrived?  
Chippewa (Ojibwe),  
Menominee, Miami, Ottawa  
(Odawa), Potawatomi, and  
Wyandot


LAKE  
SUPERIOR

CANADA

• Sault Sainte  
Marie

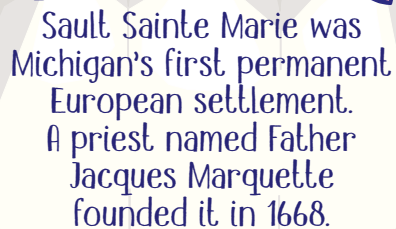
WISCONSIN

LAKE  
HURON



I see a carving of  
a water panther. It  
protects the waters  
of the Great Lakes.

• Cass City



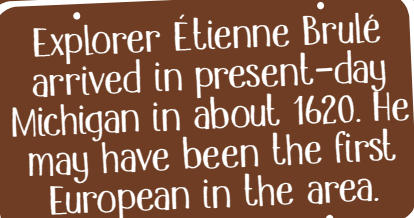
Sault Sainte Marie was  
Michigan's first permanent  
European settlement.  
A priest named Father  
Jacques Marquette  
founded it in 1668.

LAKE  
MICHIGAN

• Grand  
Rapids



More than  
50,000 Native  
Americans live in  
Michigan today.



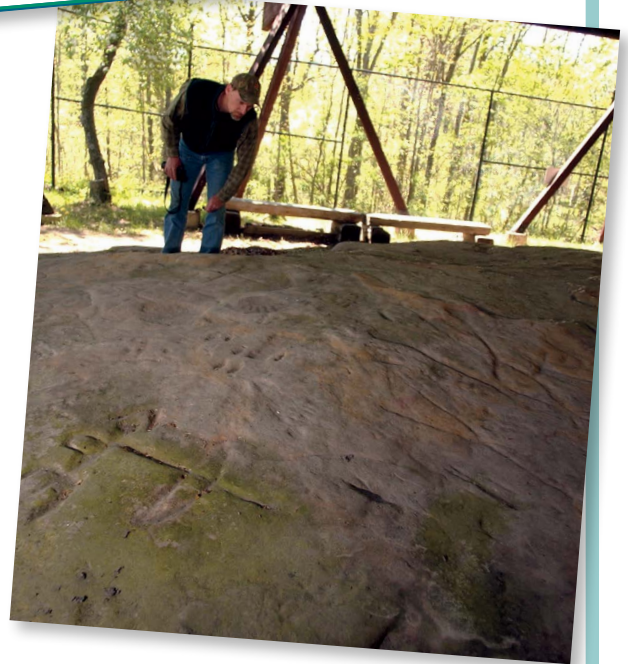
Explorer Étienne Brulé  
arrived in present-day  
Michigan in about 1620. He  
may have been the first  
European in the area.

## THE SANILAC PETROGLYPHS IN CASS CITY

**Y**ou are walking on smooth sandstone. Around you, you see shapes and symbols carved into the stone. Native Americans carved these images between 300 and 1,000 years ago. These carvings are called petroglyphs. You are at the Sanilac Petroglyphs in Cass City.

The Sanilac Petroglyphs are sacred to the Native American tribes of the Great Lakes Region. The petroglyphs were likely carved by their **ancestors**. Each petroglyph has a meaning. An archer shoots knowledge into the future. A giant bird called the thunderbird controls the weather.

The first European settlers came to present-day Michigan in the 1660s. They were French explorers from Canada. French trappers and traders later followed. Roman Catholic priests came, too. They hoped to **convert** the Native Americans to Christianity.



*A visitor studies the Sanilac Petroglyphs in Cass City, Michigan.*



## COLONIAL MICHILIMACKINAC IN MACKINAW CITY

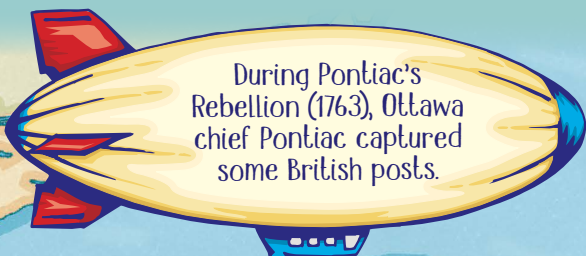
**A** fur trader counts his animal skins. A soldier stands guard nearby. A woman cooks dinner over an open fire. You'll see them all at Colonial Michilimackinac in Mackinaw City.

Michilimackinac was a fur-trading post and army fort. French traders built it in 1715. Furs were a big business in this region. The forests were full of furry animals. Both the French and Native Americans such as the Ojibwe trapped them. They traded animal skins at the trading posts.


Great Britain won Michigan from France in 1763. After that, Michilimackinac became a British fort. Michigan soon changed hands again. American colonists beat the British in the Revolutionary War (1775–1783). Michigan became part of the United States in 1837.




*The buildings in Fort Michilimackinac were reconstructed based on historic maps.*



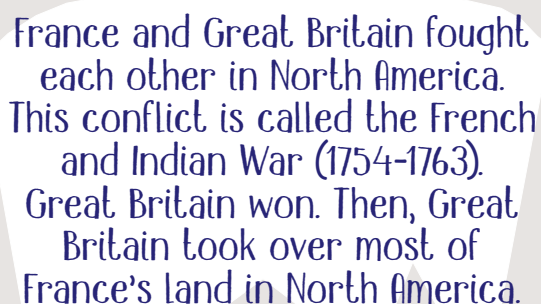
During Pontiac's Rebellion (1763), Ottawa chief Pontiac captured some British posts.



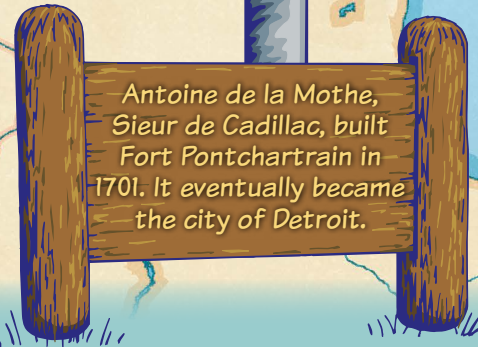
Beaver furs were used to make hats and coats.



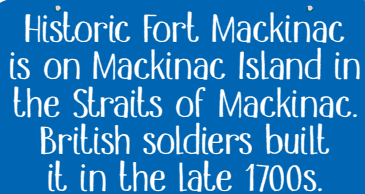
Bang! Pow! Kaboom!  
They're showing how the soldiers used to fire cannons and guns.




France and Great Britain fought each other in North America. This conflict is called the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Great Britain won. Then, Great Britain took over most of France's land in North America.



Antoine de la Mothe, Sieur de Cadillac, built Fort Pontchartrain in 1701. It eventually became the city of Detroit.



Historic Fort Mackinac is on Mackinac Island in the Straits of Mackinac. British soldiers built it in the late 1700s.



River Raisin Battlefield is in Monroe. This battle between British and American troops took place on January 22, 1813. It was part of the War of 1812 (1812-1815).

Detroit

Monroe



Michigan was the 26th state to enter the Union. It joined on January 26, 1837.



Keweenaw Peninsula

LAKE SUPERIOR

CANADA

• Negaunee

Upper Peninsula

• Iron Mountain

The Iron Mountain mine operated from 1870 to 1945.

WISCONSIN

LAKE MICHIGAN

LAKE HURON

Those logs are huge! They kept the mine roof from caving in. Mining sounds pretty dangerous.

Iron was found near present-day Negaunee in 1844.

The commercial mining of copper began on the Keweenaw Peninsula in 1843. Keweenaw National Historical Park preserves sites from the mining days.

The Library of Michigan opened in Detroit in 1828.

Detroit •

LAKE ERIE

OHIO



## TOURING THE MINE AT IRON MOUNTAIN

**P**ut on your hard hat. Then hop aboard the train. You're heading deep underground. How deep? Four hundred feet (122 m)! You're touring an iron mine at Iron Mountain. You'll see how miners used to work down there. They wore hard hats, too.



The Upper Peninsula is rich in iron **ore**. People began mining there in the 1840s. Copper was discovered there at about the same time. Thousands of people rushed in for mining jobs.

All over Michigan, **pioneers** were making new homes. Many were **immigrants** from European lands. Everyone was looking for a better life.

*A train carries iron from a Michigan iron mine in the late 1800s.*

## THE TULIP TIME FESTIVAL IN HOLLAND

**C**lack, clack, thunk! Those dancers sure make a lot of noise. But that's not surprising—they're wearing wooden shoes!

It's the Tulip Time Festival in Holland. Lots of people are wearing **traditional** Dutch costumes. That includes *klompen*, or wooden shoes.

A group of immigrants settled here in 1847. Most were Dutch people. They came from the Netherlands. One region of the Netherlands is called Holland. The immigrants named Holland, Michigan, after their homeland. The Dutch are famous for their tulips. So the townspeople of Holland began planting them. They bloom during the festival.



*How well can you dance in wooden shoes? Find out at the Tulip Time Festival!*



In 2016, 9,928,300 people lived in Michigan. It's the tenth-largest state by population.

More than 500,000 people from 40 countries come to this festival each year.



LAKE SUPERIOR

CANADA

WISCONSIN

LAKE MICHIGAN

LAKE HURON

• Grand Rapids

• Holland

• Warren

• Detroit

LAKE ERIE

OHIO

### Population of Largest Cities

Detroit.....	677,116
Grand Rapids.....	195,097
Warren.....	135,358

Many immigrants settled in Michigan. They came from the Netherlands, England, Ireland, Germany, Poland, and many other countries.



Wow! This boat takes us to Canada!

The Saint Marys River separates Michigan from Canada.

LAKE SUPERIOR

CANADA

Sault Sainte Marie

Saint Marys River

WISCONSIN

LAKE HURON

Why are the Soo Locks called Soo? Because that's how you pronounce *Sault*. Sault Sainte Marie is the city near the locks.

LAKE MICHIGAN

INDIANA

LAKE ERIE

OHIO

Approximately 7,000 vessels pass through the Soo Locks each year.

## THE SOO LOCKS BOAT TOUR

**Y**our boat glides through a gate. The gate shuts and locks tight. Another gate opens, and water rushes in. The water lifts your boat two stories higher. Then you sail into Lake Superior.



You're touring the Soo Locks. The State of Michigan built this passage in 1855 to solve a shipping problem. In the 1800s, iron and other goods were produced along Lake Superior. But how could people ship those goods?

The Saint Marys River seemed like a good route. It flows from Lake Superior to Lake Huron. From there, boats could travel far and wide. But the river had a big waterfall. People dug a **canal** around the falls. They built locks to raise and lower water levels. Then boats could move up and down!

*All aboard! Learn about Michigan's freight shipping history when you tour the Soo Locks.*



## WOOD SHAVING DAYS AT HARTWICK PINES

**H**ave you ever seen a two-person saw? It's long, with handles on both ends. One person grabs each handle. Then they lean back and forth to saw. That's how people used to saw logs.

You can try it yourself at Wood Shaving Days. This festival takes place at Hartwick Pines State Park. It celebrates Michigan's logging days. You'll see wood-carvers and blacksmiths. There's a steam-powered sawmill, too.

Logging became a big **industry** in the late 1800s. Loggers lived in logging camps. They cut down trees and sawed huge logs. Then they floated the logs down a river. The logs arrived at a sawmill. There they were sawed into flat boards. People built homes and stores with this wood.



*Detroit loggers stand atop a giant log in the late 1800s.*



Wow! Logging must have been hard work in the 1800s!

Michigan became the top lumber state by the 1870s.

WISCONSIN

CANADA

LAKE HURON

Grayling

LAKE MICHIGAN

LAKE ERIE

INDIANA

OHIO

Hartwick Pines State Park is in Grayling. Hartwick Pines Logging Museum is in the park. So is a 300-year-old pine tree.



Detroit is called the Motor City.  
Some people just call it Motown!



Dear Mr. Ford:  
You decided to make cars  
on an **assembly line**. That  
was a quicker way to make  
cars. Then you could charge  
lower prices. This way  
ordinary people could buy  
cars. Way to go, Mr. Ford!

Gratefully yours,  
Spee D. Kid



Mr. Henry Ford  
1863-1947  
Dearborn, MI

Cool! You can check  
out old Ford cars in  
the Legacy Gallery.



At first, the Ford Rouge  
Factory made boats. Next, it  
made tractors. After that, it  
was cars. Now, the factory  
makes Ford F-150 trucks.

How did the Ford Rouge  
Factory get its name?  
It's on the banks of  
the Rouge River! Rouge  
is French for "red."



Detroit  
Dearborn

INDIANA

OHIO

## THE FORD ROUGE FACTORY IN DEARBORN

Things are really noisy here. Machines are lifting, screwing, and drilling. And look what comes out at the end—a truck!

You're touring the Ford Rouge Factory. Henry Ford opened it in 1917. He was a pioneer in making cars.

People used to travel in horse-drawn carriages. But Ford began thinking about a “horseless carriage.” He started the Ford Motor Company in 1903. His Model T cars became very popular. Many car factories opened in southeastern Michigan. Detroit became the nation's car-making center.



*You'll see some classic Ford cars on the Ford Rouge Factory tour.*



## GREENFIELD VILLAGE IN DEARBORN

**C**hug along in a Ford Model T. Ride a steam-powered train. You're in Greenfield Village!

This village spreads out over many acres. It gives you a feel for the past. Farm families are doing their chores. People are making things they need by hand.

One area focuses on Thomas Edison. He invented the phonograph record players and many other things. You'll explore his workshop and see his inventions.

Nearby is the Henry Ford Museum. You'll see thousands of machines and everyday items there. They range from airplanes and cars to toasters!



*Check out the historic steam-powered train at Greenfield Village.*



LAKE  
SUPERIOR

CANADA

Hey! Let's ride the  
train, the carousel, the  
horse-drawn carriage,  
and the Model T!

WISCONSIN

LAKE  
HURON

Thomas Edison did much  
of his work in Menlo Park,  
New Jersey. The Edison  
buildings in Greenfield  
Village are built to look  
just like the originals.

LAKE  
MICHIGAN

The Ford and Edison  
families were friends.  
They both had winter  
cottages in Fort Myers,  
Florida. They often spent  
time together there.

INDIANA



• Dearborn

The Henry Ford  
Museum's IMAX  
theater is six  
stories high!

OHIO

LAKE  
ERIE





LAKE SUPERIOR

The capitol's domed ceiling has an "eye." This is a blue circle with stars.

CANADA



WISCONSIN

Michigan's state motto is "si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice." This is Latin for "if you seek a beautiful peninsula, look about you."

LAKE MICHIGAN

LAKE HURON

The capitol's floor is made of 976 pieces of glass.



Grand Rapids

Lansing

Detroit

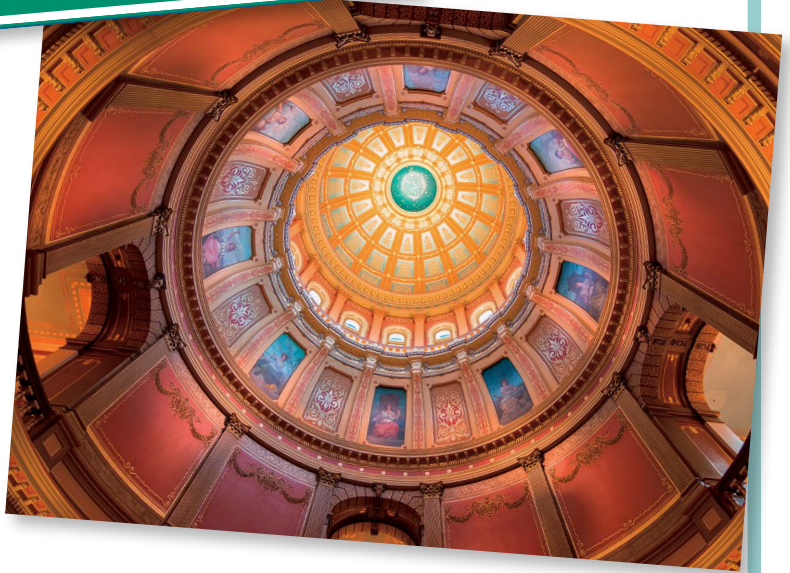
Welcome to Lansing, the capital of Michigan!

Gerald Ford was the 38th U.S. president (1974-1977). He took office after President Richard Nixon resigned.

The Gerald R. Ford Museum is in Grand Rapids. Ford lived much of his life in that city.

## THE STATE CAPITOL IN LANSING

**T**ouring the state capitol is quite a trip. Walk up to the second floor of the building and look down at the rotunda, or the main entrance. The rotunda floor is made of glass. When viewed from above, it seems to sink down like a bowl. But that's just a trick on your eyes. The floor is perfectly flat.



This building houses many state government offices. The state government has three branches. Michigan's governor heads one branch. This branch sees that laws are carried out. Another branch makes laws for the state. Judges make up the third branch. They listen to cases in courts. They decide whether someone has broken the law.

*Though they look small, the stars on the capitol's domed ceiling are each the size of your hand.*



# MOTOWN MUSIC AND DETROIT'S MOTOWN MUSEUM

**R**emember that city called Motown? It's Detroit, the Motor City. But Detroit is famous for more than cars. It's where Motown music was born!

Motown music was created in 1959. It's an African American music style. It combines gospel, soul, and rhythm and blues. Smokey Robinson and the Miracles were big Motown stars. So were The Supremes and The Temptations.

People all over the country loved Motown music. Motown opened the door for many African American musicians. Want to learn all about Motown and its stars? Visit the Motown Museum in Detroit!



*Learn more about the history of Motown music at Detroit's Motown Museum.*



LAKE  
SUPERIOR

CANADA

Stop! In the name of  
love! No, Dad—not  
the car. I was just  
singing a Motown hit.

WISCONSIN

LAKE  
HURON

The Supremes were  
the number-two  
singing group of the  
1960s. Only the Beatles  
were more popular.

LAKE  
MICHIGAN

The Detroit Institute of  
Arts features murals by  
Diego Rivera, a famous  
artist from Mexico.

• Detroit

LAKE  
ERIE

OHIO

Martha and the  
Vandellas, and Gladys  
Knight and the  
Pips were popular  
Motown groups.

Stevie Wonder was  
a Motown star  
even as a child. He  
recorded his first  
song at age 12.





What Are Michigan's Fishing Products?  
Whitefish, salmon, and lake trout



Both Traverse City and  
Eau Claire hold cherry  
festivals in July.

CANADA

Escanaba •



The Upper Peninsula  
State Fair is held in  
mid-August in Escanaba.  
The Michigan State  
Fair is held in Novi in  
early September.

• Traverse City

LAKE HURON



Oh, boy! They have a  
kids' division. Pucker  
up and aim high!

Novi •

LAKE MICHIGAN



What Does Michigan  
Raise? Milk, greenhouse  
and nursery products,  
soybeans, and corn



• Eau Claire



Approximately  
three million  
Christmas trees are  
grown in Michigan  
each year.

## EAU CLAIRE'S CHERRY PIT SPITTING CHAMPIONSHIP

**T**hwit! Thwit!  
Thwit!

Stand back. It's the  
International Cherry Pit  
Spitting Championship!

This may seem  
like a silly contest. But  
the spitters are very  
serious. They get three  
chances to spit. What  
if they swallow a cherry pit?  
Then they lose that turn!

Michigan is a leading state in growing cherries. Its rich soil  
is good for raising many crops. Corn is the leading field crop.  
Farmers also grow wheat, hay, and soybeans.

Many Michigan farmers grow flowers and shrubs. One  
Michigan crop is very popular in December. It's Christmas trees!



*A scientist examines a cherry tree in Michigan to make sure it's free from pests.*



## THE W. K. KELLOGG MANOR HOUSE IN HICKORY CORNERS

**D**o you like Kellogg's Corn Flakes? Would you like to learn about one of the inventors of this cereal? If so, then the W. K. Kellogg Manor House in Hickory Corners is a must-see site. This

manor was W. K. Kellogg's summer home. W. K. and his brother, John H. Kellogg, invented toasted corn flakes.

W. K.'s manor was built in the 1920s. There are many fun places to explore on the manor grounds. You'll find a rose garden, a greenhouse, and even an island with an old Dutch windmill.

The Kellogg Company helped establish cereal production as a top industry in Michigan. Both Post and Kellogg's cereals got their start there. Battle Creek makes more cereal than any other city in the world.



*Workers maintain the grounds of the W. K. Kellogg Manor House.*




The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company opened in 1906.



### What's Made in Michigan?

Transportation equipment, machinery, metal products, and chemicals




Let's check out the Sojourner Truth Monument in Battle Creek. Sojourner Truth spoke out against slavery in the 1800s.

LAKE SUPERIOR

LAKE HURON

WISCONSIN


LAKE MICHIGAN



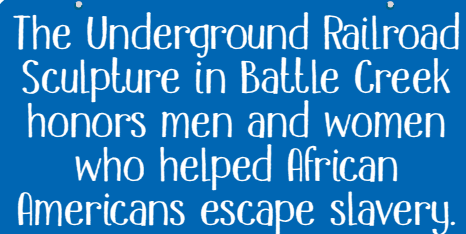
W. K. Kellogg formed the W. K. Kellogg Foundation in 1930. It supports children's health and education.

Hickory Corners

Battle Creek



What's Mined in Michigan?  
Natural gas, iron ore, and petroleum



The Underground Railroad Sculpture in Battle Creek honors men and women who helped African Americans escape slavery.



Newberry holds a sled dog  
race every January.



LAKE  
SUPERIOR

CANADA

Ishpeming

Newberry

Whoosh—watch out  
for that tree! We're  
cruising through  
a snowy forest!



LAKE  
HURON

Cadillac



MICHIGAN SPORTS TEAMS  
Detroit Lions (football)  
Detroit Pistons  
(basketball)  
Detroit Red Wings  
(hockey)  
Detroit Tigers (baseball)

LAKE  
MICHIGAN

INDIANA

Ishpeming is  
home to the U.S.  
Ski & Snowboard  
Hall of Fame.

Detroit

LAKE  
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## THE NORTH AMERICAN SNOW FESTIVAL IN CADILLAC

**T**he racers zoom through jumps, twists, and turns. Swoosh! They reach the finish line. You're watching a snowmobile race at the North American Snow Festival. Want to try it yourself? No problem. They have kids' races, too.

Snowmobiling is a big sport in Michigan. People love snowmobiling through snowy forests. They whip around trees and rumble over logs. Snow skiing and ice skating are popular, too. When it's warmer, people enjoy hiking and camping. Some take canoes down the rivers. Others like fishing in the clear streams.

There's a lot to do along the lakeshores, too. You can climb sand dunes. Then sit down and slide to the bottom. Whee!



*Cadillac is a popular snowmobiling destination because it gets lots of snow in winter.*



# OUR TRIP

We visited many amazing places on our trip! We also met a lot of interesting people along the way. Look at the map below. Use your finger to trace all the places we have been.

**Where is Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore located?** See page 6 for the answer.

**How tall is Mount Arvon?** Page 6 has the answer.

**Who founded the city of Sault Sainte Marie?** See page 10 for the answer.

**How did the Ford Rouge Factory get its name?** Look on page 22 for the answer.

**What was Michigan's capital from 1805 to 1847?** Look on page 26 and find out!

**When was Motown music created?** Turn to page 28 for the answer.

**Who was Sojourner Truth?** Page 33 has the answer.



# STATE SYMBOLS

**State bird:** American robin

**State fish:** Brook trout

**State flower:** Apple blossom

**State game mammal:** White-tailed deer

**State gem:** Chlorastrolite

**State reptile:** Painted turtle

**State soil:** Kalkaska sand

**State stone:** Petoskey stone

**State tree:** White pine

**State wildflower:** Dwarf lake iris



State flag

That was a great trip! We have traveled all over Michigan! There are a few places that we didn't have time for, though. Next time, we plan to visit the Ambassador Bridge in Detroit. This bridge connects two countries. It stretches over the Detroit River between the United States and Windsor, Canada. It was built in 1929.



# STATE SONG

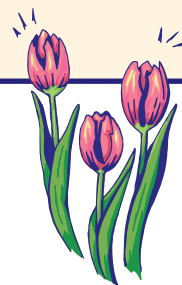
## "MICHIGAN, MY MICHIGAN"

*For many years, people thought Michigan had no official state song. But recently, the Michigan Historical Center discovered "My Michigan," with words by Giles Kavanagh and music by H. O'Reilly Clint. "My Michigan" was made an official state song in 1937. But "Michigan, My Michigan" has long been considered the unofficial state song and is still the popular choice in patriotic programs throughout the state. Winifred Lee Brent wrote the first version in 1862. Douglas Malloch wrote new words in 1902. His version is used today.*

A song to thee, fair State of mine,  
Michigan, my Michigan;  
But greater song than this is thine,  
Michigan, my Michigan;  
The whisper of the forest tree,  
The thunder of the inland sea;  
Unite in one grand symphony  
Of Michigan, my Michigan.

I sing a State of all the best,  
Michigan, my Michigan;  
I sing a State with riches blest,  
Michigan, my Michigan;  
Thy mines unmask a hidden store,  
But richer thy historic lore,  
More great the love thy builders  
bore,  
Oh, Michigan, my Michigan.

How fair the bosom of thy lakes,  
Michigan, my Michigan;  
What melody each river makes,  
Michigan, my Michigan;  
As to thy lakes the rivers tend,  
Thy exiled children to thee send  
Devotion that shall never end,  
Oh, Michigan, my Michigan.  
Thou rich in wealth that makes a  
State,  
Michigan, my Michigan;  
Thou great in things that make us  
great,  
Michigan, my Michigan;  
Our loyal voices sound they  
claim  
Upon the golden roll of fame  
Our loyal hands shall write the  
name  
Of Michigan, my Michigan.





## FAMOUS PEOPLE

**Bell, Kristen** (1980–), actor

**Boeing, William E.** (1881–1956), aircraft company founder

**Coppola, Francis Ford** (1939–), film director

**Curtis, Christopher Paul** (1953–), children’s author

**Eminem** (1972–), rapper

**Ford, Gerald** (1913–2006), 28th U.S. president

**Ford, Henry** (1863–1947), inventor, automobile manufacturer

**Franklin, Aretha** (1942–), singer

**Gipp, George “the Gipper”** (1895–1920), football player

**Johnson, Earvin “Magic”** (1959–), basketball player

**Lautner, Taylor** (1992–), actor

**Lindbergh, Charles A.** (1902–1974), pilot, Pulitzer Prize winner

**Madonna** (1958–), singer

**Moore, Michael** (1954–), documentary filmmaker and author

**Polacco, Patricia** (1944–), children’s author and illustrator

**Quimby, Harriet** (ca. 1875–1912), first licensed American woman pilot

**Robinson, Sugar Ray** (1921–1989), boxer

**Truth, Sojourner** (ca. 1797–1883), abolitionist and women’s rights activist

**Van Allsburg, Chris** (1949–), children’s author and illustrator

**Wonder, Stevie** (1950–), singer



## WORDS TO KNOW

**ancestors** (AN-sess-turz) grandparents, great-grandparents, and earlier relatives

**assembly line** (uh-SEM-blee LINE) a line of workers and machines that repeat the same actions to produce a product

**canal** (kuh-NAL) a waterway dug by people

**convert** (kuhn-VURT) to change something such as a person’s religion or beliefs

**immigrants** (IM-uh-gruhntz) people who move from their home country to a new land

**industry** (IN-duh-stree) a type of business

**ore** (OR) rock that is filled with a metal

**peninsula** (puh-NIN-suh-luh) land almost completely surrounded by water

**pioneers** (pye-uh-NEERZ) people who move into a place where no one has settled before

**straits** (STRAYTZ) narrow waterways that connect two large bodies of water

**traditional** (truh-DISH-uhn-uhl) following long-held customs



State seal

# TO LEARN MORE

## IN THE LIBRARY

Niver, Heather Moore. *Sojourner Truth*. New York, NY: Gareth Stevens, 2015.

Pinkney, Andrea Davis. *Rhythm Ride: A Road Trip through the Motown Sound*. New York, NY: Roaring Brook, 2015.

Ramsey, Torren. *Ojibwe*. New York, NY: PowerKids, 2016.

Rechner, Amy. *Michigan: The Great Lakes State*. Minneapolis, MN: Bellwether, 2014.

## ON THE WEB

Visit our Web site for links about Michigan:  
[childsworld.com/links](http://childsworld.com/links)

*Note to Parents, Teachers, and Librarians: We routinely verify our Web links to make sure they are safe and active sites. So encourage your readers to check them out!*



## PLACES TO VISIT OR CONTACT

### Michigan History Center

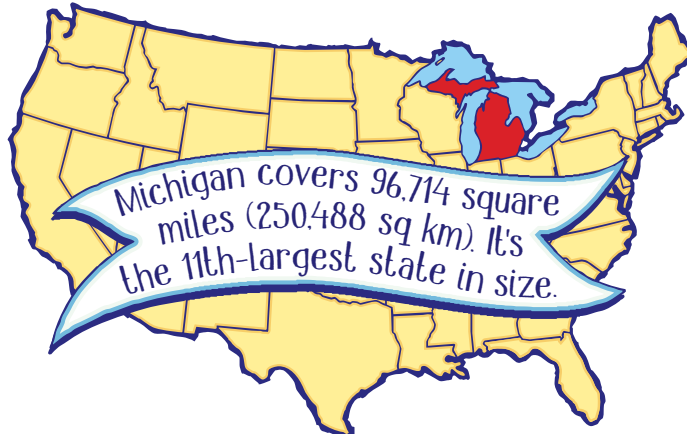
[michigan.gov/mhc](http://michigan.gov/mhc)  
702 W. Kalamazoo Street  
Lansing, MI 48915  
517/373-3559

*For more information about the history of Michigan*

### Travel Michigan

[michigan.org](http://michigan.org)  
300 N. Washington Square  
Lansing, MI 48913  
517/335-4590

*For more information about traveling in Michigan*





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*Bye, Wolverine State.  
We had a great time.  
We'll come back soon!*



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