

THE GREAT LAKES SERIES

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|---|-----------------------|
| H | • LAKE HURON (GLH) |
| O | • LAKE ONTARIO (GLO) |
| M | • LAKE MICHIGAN (GLM) |
| E | • LAKE ERIE (GLE) |
| S | • LAKE SUPERIOR (GLS) |

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Consider Visiting These Web Sites:

http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Huron
<http://www.boatnerd.com/museums/huron/history.htm>
<http://www.great-lakes.net/lakes/huron.html>



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LAKE HURON



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The GREAT Lakes A Hist-ography Series

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. "The Great Lakes" offers students a unique perspective about the vital role these five bodies of water have played in the lives of our ancestors and to this day continue to play that role in many important ways.

As a complementary device with each program, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

**Subject Profile • Q & A • Discussion Points & Activities
Vocabulary • Geography (Including Maps) • Timeline**

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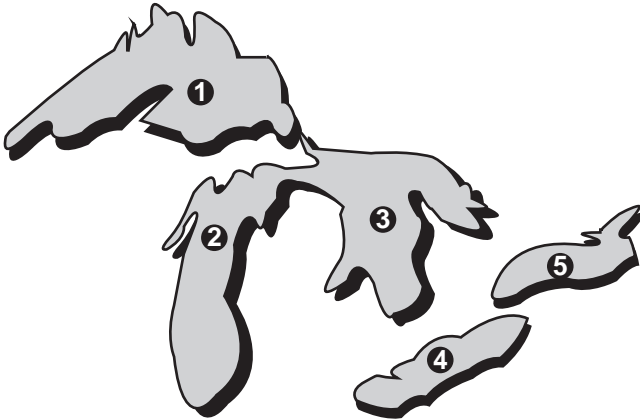
E-Guides available at www.filmideas.com

TIMELINE of **LAKE HURON**

- **5,000 years ago:** The Great Lakes region begins to take on the form which is known today.
- **1534:** Jacques Cartier explores North America.
- **1604:** Samuel de Champlain explores the interior of North America
- **1608:** Champlain chooses Quebec City to be a New French colony.
- **1609:** Samuel de Champlain along with the Huron Indians win a battle against the Iroquois Nation.
- **1615:** Samuel de Champlain becomes the first Frenchman to discover the Great Lakes.
- **1668:** The British owned Hudson Bay Fur Trading Company is founded.
- **1754:** The French and Indian War begins
- **1763:** The French and Indian War ends and the Treaty of Paris is signed.
- **1820:** The Fur Trade Industry goes bust.
- **1900:** Over 7 million tons of lake trout are caught, processed and shipped out of Lake Huron.
- **1913:** Lake Huron experiences the most brutal storm ever to hit the Great Lakes region.

Map #2 of **GREAT LAKES**

Study the map and site descriptions on pg. 15. Then write the name of the location on the solid black line and on a separate piece of paper write a brief description about each location.



- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____
- ⑤ _____

LAKE HURON

Formed from a melting ice glacier 5,000 years ago with a continuous coastline of 5,000 miles long, the Great Lakes region has played a key role in the exploration and settlement of the North American continent. Over the centuries, the Great Lakes have supported native cultures, fur trappers, lumberjacks, miners, fishermen and sailors.

At 206 miles long, 183 miles wide, and 23,000 square miles Lake Huron is the second largest of the Great Lakes. At a depth of 750 feet it is the fourth deepest of all the lakes. Because of its central location, Lake Huron while connected to three Great Lakes, is considered the “hub” of the Great Lakes maritime shipping system. Its central location, while serving as an international boundary between the United States and Canada, also makes it the only Great Lake connected to more than one other lake.

Before the arrival of the Europeans, the Lake Huron region was inhabited by the Woodland Indians. The two main tribes of this early native culture were the Algonquin and Iroquois. For centuries these two rival Indian nations fought to control the lake region. By 1615 the Europeans arrived initiating various allegiances with different Indian tribes. While learning and using Indian customs, the Europeans, mostly the French and British, launched the wealth producing fur, timber, fishing, and mining industries. But control for these industries eventually led to war. After the seven year French and Indian War, and westward expansion, industry abuses began to deplete the region’s resources. These natural resources were the materials needed to support these highly profitable industries.

Today, Lake Huron has recovered from the abuses of industries past. However, new abuses have effected its ecology. Recent efforts have been installed to restore the lake’s natural beauty. As the “hub” of the Great Lakes region, Lake Huron is worth preserving for all those whose lives depend upon its life-giving water.

Introduction & Overview of Woodland Indians: *Lake Huron*

Q & A: For MORE geography SEE maps on pgs. 12-16

- 1) Q - Name the five Great Lakes?
A - Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario
- 2) Q - What occupations were supported by the Lake Huron region?
A - Fur Trappers, Lumberjacks, Miners, Fishermen, Sailors.
- 3) Q - How were the Great Lakes formed?
A - From a melting glacier 5,000 years ago.
- 4) Q - What are the two main impacts the Great Lakes had on the Native American cultures?
A - 1) It was a barrier which separated the two main tribes of the region; 2) It was a waterway for travel and trade.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Review the geography of the Great Lakes with the use of a map or computer. Discuss the role the Great Lakes had during the exploration and settlement of North America.
- 2) Assign students to draw a map of Lake Huron and its surrounding territories.
- 3) Assign the students to research the different tribes associated with the Woodland Indians.

VOCABULARY:

ALGONQUINS: One of the main Woodland Indian nations consisting of many different tribes. Most of these native cultures lived along the north shores of the lakes.

IROQUOIS: One of the main Woodland Indian nations consisting of many different tribes. Most of these native cultures lived along the south shores of the lakes.

The GREAT LAKES: Five bodies of water located in the upper central part of North America. 1/5 of all the fresh water found on earth is held by these five bodies of water.

Map #2 of **GREAT LAKES**

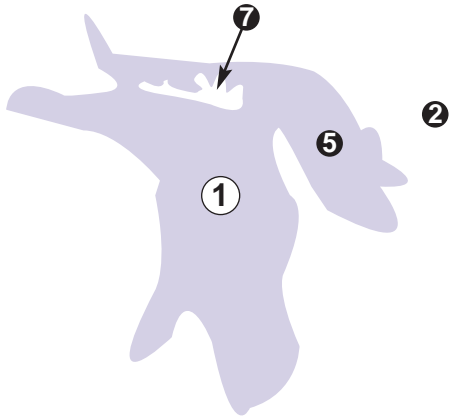
Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



- ① SUPERIOR
- ② MICHIGAN
- ③ HURON
- ④ ERIE
- ⑤ ONTARIO

Map #1 of LAKE HURON

Study the map & its locations on pgs. 12 & 13. Then on the solid black line write the name of the location. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description of each location



- ① _____
- ② _____
- ⑤ _____
- ⑦ _____

The Algonquins

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What was the language used among the tribes of the Algonquin Nation?
A - Algonquin Language
- 2) Q - What does it mean when an Indian tribe is described as a hunting and gathering society?
A - It means the tribe kills animals, catches fish, gathers fruit and vegetables for food.
- 3) Q - Name two Indian tribes belonging to the Algonquin Nation?
A - Chippewa, Hurons, Ottawa, Assiniboin

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the lifestyle of the Algonquin Indian Nation.
- 2) Visit a local museum which illustrates how the Algonquin nation lived.
- 3) Assign the students to create a presentation which effectively communicates the Algonquin culture.

VOCABULARY:

HUNTING-GATHERING SOCIETY: People who kill animals, catch fish, gather fruit and vegetables for food.

TEPEES: An Indian dwelling made from animal hides which serves as living space for its occupants.

PORTAGE: A term used to describe Native Americans and early European explorers who carried their canoes on the land while traveling between lakes.

The Iroquois

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Name two tribes belonging to the Iroquois nation?
A - Erie, Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida
- 2) Q - What was the language used among the tribes of the Iroquois Nation?
A - Iroquois Language
- 3) Q - How did the Iroquois Nation protect its villages? What was the name of the dwellings in the villages.
A - By building high stockades around their villages / Long Houses
- 4) Q - What was the name given to the Iroquois tribes who joined together in an alliance against the Algonquin Nation?
A - "League of Five Nations"

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to create a presentation which illustrates the Iroquois culture.
- 2) Discuss or assign the students to research some of the differences between the Iroquois and Algonquin Nations.
- 3) Visit a local museum which illustrates how the Algonquin nation lived.

VOCABULARY:

LONG HOUSES: Iroquois dwellings made from tree bark and branches which housed up to 5 families.

MATRIARCHAL: Meaning the Iroquois name and heritage was passed down on the mother's side of the family.

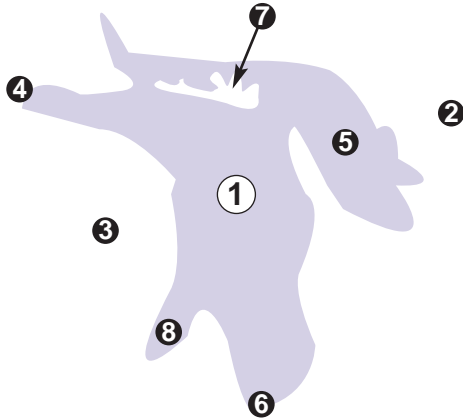
LEAGUE OF NATIONS: Five Iroquois tribes who joined together in an alliance to fight the Algonquin Indian Nation.

Map #1 of LAKE HURON

Study the modern-day map on pg. 12 and its significant locations numbered 1-8. Then test your geography skills on pg. 14.

- ③ **MICHIGAN:** Area located along Lake Huron's southwestern border.
- ④ **SAULT STE. MARIE:** One of Lake Huron's largest towns.
- ⑤ **GEORGIA BAY:** One of Lake Huron's two giant water inlets. At over 200 miles in length it is larger than Lake Ontario.
- ⑥ **PORT HURON:** One of Lake Huron's largest towns.
- ⑦ **ISLAND OF MANITOULIN:** Surrounded by the Georgian Bay and is the largest freshwater island in the entire world.
- ⑧ **SAGINAW BAY:** One of Lake Huron's two giant water inlets.

Map #1 of **LAKE HURON**



① **LAKE HURON:** One of five Great Lakes located along the International Boundary of the U.S. and Canada. With a surface area of 23,000 miles it is the second largest of the Great Lakes.

② **CANADA:** Area located along Lake Huron's northeastern border.

LAKE HURON

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What three Great Lakes are connected to Lake Huron?
A - Lake Superior, Lake Erie, Lake Michigan
- 2) Q - What two countries have Lake Huron as part of the international boundary?
A - The United States and Canada
- 3) Q - Name the two giant bays located in Lake Huron?
A - Saginaw and Georgian Bay
- 4) What is the largest freshwater Island in the world?
A - Manitoulin which is surrounded by Georgian Bay.
- 5) What is the largest town on the island of Manitoulin?
A - Little Current with a population of 1,500 people.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to create a map of Lake Huron indicating significant points of interests.
- 2) Visit a maritime museum which offers valuable information about Lake Huron's history, geography, geology and ecology.

VOCABULARY:

LAKE HURON: One of five great lakes located along the international boundary of the U.S. and Canada. With a surface area of 23,000 miles it is the second largest of the Great Lakes.

SAGINAW & GEORGIAN BAY: The two giant water inlets that extend off Lake Huron's main body of water.

MANITOULIN: The largest freshwater island in the world and is surrounded by Georgian Bay.

Lake Huron and the Europeans

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What was the first Great Lake to be discovered by the French in 1615?
A - Lake Huron
- 2) Q - What were the early French explorers searching for while exploring North America?
A - A legendary shortcut route to China known as the Northwest Passage.
- 3) Q - What Algonquin Indian tribe befriended the French? Who did the Iroquois tribes befriend?
A - Hurons / British
- 4) Q - Name the French explorer who discovered Lake Huron in 1615?
A - Samuel de Champlain.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to write and perform a play which would demonstrate the different Indian cultures and their relationship with early European explorers.
- 2) Assign the students to imagine they are an early European explorer or Indian warrior. How might their lifestyle differ from the comforts of today's contemporary culture.

VOCABULARY:

NORTHWEST PASSAGE: A mythical route in North America which was to provide a shortcut to the spice filled riches found in China.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN: An early French explorer who discovered Lake Huron in 1615 and befriended the Huron Indians.

Lake Huron Today

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What was the estimated value of the lumber processed from the north woods surrounding the Great Lakes?
A - 1 Billion Dollars
- 2) Q - Name the largest towns located along the shores of Lake Huron?
A - On the southern shore Port Huron, Michigan and Sarnia, Ontario / On the northern shore Sault Ste. Marie
- 3) Q - What was once the most populated fish species in Lake Huron?
A - Lake Trout
- 4) Q - Why has Lake Huron's commercial fishing industry been dramatically reduced?
A - Because of over fishing and the invasion of predatory species.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the environmental issues effecting Lake Huron today. What steps are being taken to solve these environmental problems. How did the environment of Lake Huron become so crippled.
- 2) Instruct the students to contact environmental agencies to learn more about the Lake Huron region. Perhaps invite an environmentalist to your school to discuss Lake Huron.

VOCABULARY:

LAKE TROUT: Once the most populated fish in Lake Huron but because of over fishing and predatory species, such as sea eels, its presence has been dramatically reduced.

ECOLOGY: A branch of science which studies the relationships between organisms and their environment.

Lake Huron Lightships

Q & A :

- 1) Q - Why is navigation on Lake Huron so dangerous?
A - 1) The wind and waves are so strong that ships are forced aground. 2) Hazardous underwater obstructions.
 - 2) Q - What is the purpose of a lightship?
A - Equipped with foghorns, light beams, bells and whistles these tugboat-like ships alert other ships of potential dangers on the lake.
 - 3) Q - What was the name of the largest ship to sink on Lake Huron?
A - Charles S. Price
-

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Visit a maritime museum to learn about the role of lightships and the famous storms which developed over Lake Huron.
 - 2) Invite a sea captain to speak about the dangers of navigating the waters of Lake Huron or other bodies of water near your local community.
 - 3) Assign the students to research lightboats and/or storms which have been a part of Lake Huron's historic past.
-

VOCABULARY:

LIGHTSHIPS: Tugboat-like ships equipped with foghorns, light beams, bells and whistles which alert other ships of potential dangers on the lake.

CHARLES S. PRICE: The name of a 524 foot ship which was one of the largest ships to sink on Lake Huron.

Lake Huron and the Fur Trade

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What became Canada's first industry?
A - The fur trade industry
 - 2) Q - From who did the French borrow the design for its montreal canoe?
A - The Native American Indians
 - 3) Q - Why was the size of the Indian designed canoe changed by the French?
A - It was changed so it could carry 10 men and up to 3 tons of cargo.
 - 4) Q - What was the name of the British company which competed against the French for the North American fur trade?
A - The Hudson Bay Company
 - 5) Q - What animals were most used for the North American fur trade?
A - Beaver, Muskrat, Fox, Ermines
-

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Assign the students to research the origins of the North American fur trade and how the canoe was used by the industry.
 - 2) Discuss the events which led Samuel de Champlain to convince the King of France that the New World was worth exploring and it could make a substantial profit.
-

VOCABULARY:

MONTREAL CANOE: A 36 feet long and 5 feet wide boat-like water structure. It was built by the French to carry 10 men and up to 3 tons of cargo like fur pelts.

The French and Indian War

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What two European countries competed for the control of the North American fur industry?
A - France and Britain
- 2) Q - What war was fought to control the North American fur industry?
A - The French and Indian War
- 3) Q - Who eventually won the French and Indian War? What agreement was signed in 1763 to end the war?
A - Britain / Treaty of Paris
- 4) Q - What major condition was outlined in the Treaty of Paris?
A - All Canadian territories controlled by France were to be given to Britain.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the French and Indian War and how it changed the Lake Huron region.
- 2) Discuss the alliances made between the Europeans (French and British) and the Native Indians during the French and Indian War.

VOCABULARY:

The FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR: A war fought for control of the North American fur trade industry along the Great Lakes region between the French and their Huron Indian allies against the British and their Iroquois allies.

TREATY OF PARIS: An agreement signed in 1763 after Britain defeated France in the French and Indian War. The major condition of this agreement was all Canadian territories controlled by France were to be given to Britain.

Westward Expansion

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What industry began to boom when early European settlers moved west?
A - The Lumber Industry
- 2) Q - Why was logging done in the winter?
A - So the loggers could move the timber on sleds to the riverbanks where they were towed by boats toward the saw mills located along the shores of the river.
- 3) Q - What did the saw mills do with the sawdust?
A - The sawdust was dumped into the streams causing enormous environmental problems for the Lake Huron region.
- 4) Q - How long did it take the lumber industry to deplete the forests surrounding the Great Lakes.
A - Approximately Fifty Years

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Imagine you are a logger in the Great Lakes region. Discuss what your work day would be like and a loggers role in the lumber industry.
- 2) Explain the ecological concerns while clearing forests for timber.
- 3) Discuss or research the process of logging and manufacturing lumber.

VOCABULARY:

CUTOVER: The name given to the land which was cut clear from the forests it once grew.

LOGGING: The process of cutting trees for lumber.