



Bringing History to Life™

TEACHER'S GUIDE

The Transformation Of Petoskey: Physical, Cultural, Economic, and Social Change 1890 - Petoskey Harbor

Overarching Theme: *Movement of people, resources, goods, and ideas transformed Northern Michigan's land and its people.*

Lesson Includes:

Videos:

- Introductory Video (2:11)
- Primary Video Lesson (16:04)

Google Document of *Supplemental Assessment Questions* that focus on:

- Activity Based Assessments (8 activities)
- Michigan Mapping Activities (2 activities)
- Short Answer Assessment Questions (18 questions)
- Compare and Contrast (5 topics)
- Topics For Further Student Research (5 topics)
- Metacognition Moments (5 questions)

Lesson Specific Website Content:

- *Quick Facts*
- Additional educational videos
- Collection of archival documents
- *Quick Quiz* (interactive)

**Teacher's Guide for
1890 - Petoskey Harbor - The Transformation Of Petoskey:
Physical, Cultural, Economic, And Social Change**

Terms to Know:

absolute location

culture

Ignatius of Loyola

missionary

pollution

smog

confederacy

haywire

latitude/longitude

native

quarry

suffrage

crepuscular

indigenous

lumber baron

pharmacopia

relative location

systematic

Topics Covered Within The Primary Lesson Video

➤ **ABSOLUTE LOCATION OF PETOSKEY HARBOR**

- GPS coordinates
- *Latitude and Longitude*

➤ **RELATIVE LOCATION OF PETOSKEY HARBOR**

- Northern Michigan
- 300 miles north-northwest of Detroit
- Adjacent to Little Traverse Bay and Lake Michigan
- In Emmet County
- The town, formerly known as Bear Creek
- Later named for local Chief of the Odawa Nation and well respected businessman, Chief Ignatius Petosega
- Near 45th parallel, half-way point between equator and North Pole

➤ **EARLY TOURISM / ESCAPE FROM CITIES**

- Cities across the Great Lakes industrializing In the late 1800s
- To retreat from *smog* and *pollution* filled cities
- Cool breezes and fresh air brought by the prevailing westerly winds
- Home to the Western Hay Fever Association

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➤ **PETOSKEY'S NATIVE AMERICAN ROOTS**

- Named for Chief Petosega of the Odawa Nation
- 1836 Treaty of Washington made 33% of Michigan territory available for purchase
- The Three Fires *Confederacy*: Ojibwe (Chippewa), Odawa (Ottawa) and Potawatomi, and respectively represent Keepers of Tradition, Trade, and Fire
- Still actively practicing their traditions and *culture*

➤ **CHIEF PETOSEGA**

- Born c. 1787, died June 15, 1885, at about age 98
- *Crepuscular* rays of sunlight, in Algonquian called “pet-o-sega”, occurring at the time of his birth
- Son of a French-Canadian fur trader and a *native* Odawan mother
- Lived northwest of Harbor Springs near the town of Middle Village
- Married a daughter of a *native* Ottawa Chief at the age of 21 and began a family
- The Chief was a fur trader when *missionaries* arrived in the early 1800s
- Missionaries gave the Chief the Christian name of “Neyas”, in honor of *St. Ignatius of Loyola*
- Bear Creek renamed Petoskey in 1873 honoring Chief Petosega.

➤ **TRANSFORMATIONS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

- Went from majority to minority population
- Settlers wary of *native culture*
- *Systematic* efforts to transform and assimilate *Native Americans*
- Introduction of *Native Americans* to Christianity

➤ **HOLY CHILDHOOD SCHOOL, HARBOR SPRINGS**

- Government-funded, church ran boarding school for *Indigenous Peoples*
- Many built in North America in the late 1800s
- Efforts to assimilate *Native American* children into *Western culture*
- Goal to produce English speaking laborers
- Many of the boarding schools closed in the 1920s
- Last one to close was the Holy Childhood School in Harbor Springs in 1983

➤ MICHIGAN POPULATION GROWTH

- Increase shown on a chart in video 1800- 1850
- Population increase spurred by the opening of Erie Canal in 1825
- Many New Englanders migrated to Michigan
- Families, missionaries, and lumberjacks migrated to Michigan

➤ LUMBERJACKS AND WOOD PRODUCTION

- Wood was the major building material
- Michigan became a leading producer of lumber in the 1800s
- Cutting and transporting of trees in winter when ground is frozen
- Floating them down river during the spring thaw.
- Environmental destruction of forests and riverbeds
- Great Lakes wildfires of 1871 destroying 2.5 million acres of land and killing over two thousand people.

➤ INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PETOSKEY

- Hiram Rose helps industrialize with infrastructure projects: Harbor Dock and limestone *quarry*
- Brick and mortar Perry Hotel, deemed “fireproof”
- Premiere resort destination
- 1900 Petoskey had: 42 dressmakers, 20 grocery stores, 19 taverns, 14 hotels housing 2,000 guests

➤ WOMEN’S SUFFRAGIST ORGANIZATIONS

- June 10, 1919 Michigan Governor Albert Sleeper signs bill paving the way for passage of the 19th Amendment
- During World War I, a directory listing the female residents of Petoskey
- Directory was originally used to organize women to support American efforts during the War
- Directory later used to organize suffragist activities
- One such group, the Equal *Suffrage* Organization, would eventually become the League of Women Voters

➤ CONCLUSION

- Across the United States, statues of American icons coming down
- Statue of Chief Petosega erected overlooking Little Traverse Bay in 2005