

Wisconsin Time Travel



Time Traveler

Dear time traveler,

I need your help discovering some of the great secrets of Wisconsin and its history.

You need only to be curious about

Wisconsin and adventurous. Did you know that Wisconsin's name is from an Indian word? No one is certain what it means. Some possibilities include *gathering of the waters*, *wild rice country*, and *home land*. Are you interested in learning more? Are you up for the time travel challenge?



Before we begin, let's make a Wisconsin Fact file. Fill in the information you already know. Then use an almanac, the Internet, an atlas, or some of our other classroom resources to help you.

What is Wisconsin's state motto _____

What is the date of statehood _____

What is the capital city of Wisconsin _____

Name three rivers in Wisconsin _____

Name three lakes in Wisconsin _____

What is Wisconsin's nickname _____

What is the population of Wisconsin _____

What is the largest city in Wisconsin _____

Who are your state representatives _____

Who is your state senator _____

Who is the governor of Wisconsin _____

What is Wisconsin's state bird _____

What is Wisconsin's state fish _____

What is Wisconsin's state tree _____

What is Wisconsin's state flower _____

What is Wisconsin's state animal _____

What is our state song _____

What is the highest point in the state _____

What is the lowest point in the state _____

Imagine that a friend in another state has written to ask you about life in Wisconsin. Describe to your friend what you like about living in Wisconsin. _____

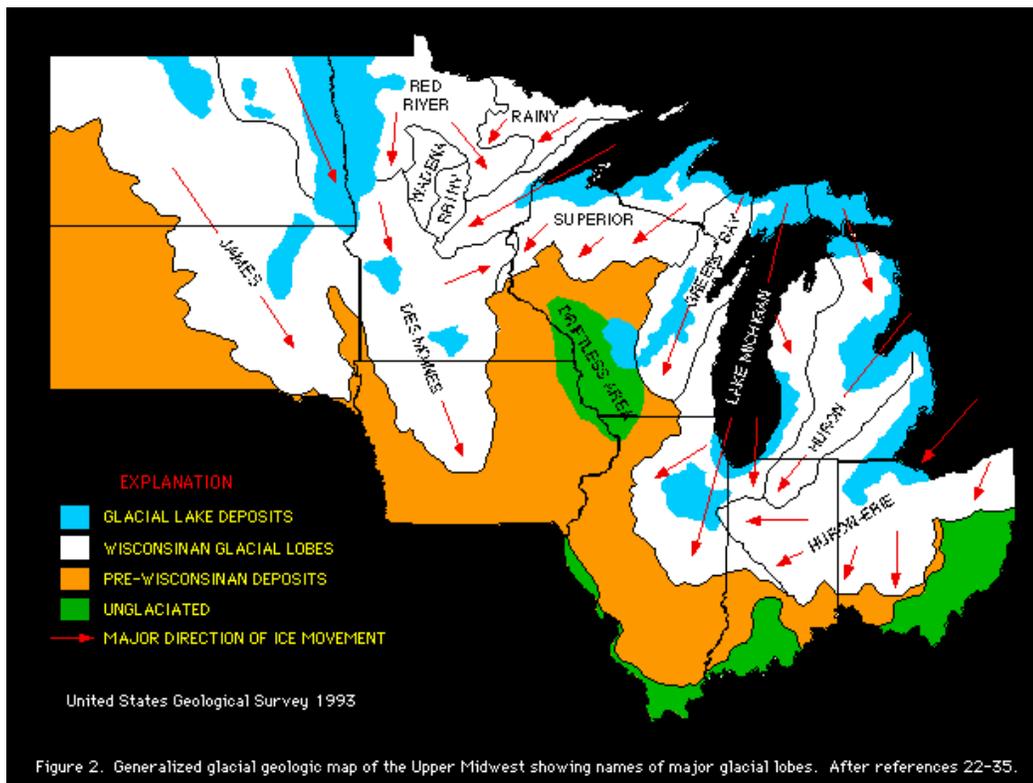
Our first travel takes us back to thousands of years! During the winter it snows and snows every day. The snow on the ground doesn't all melt before winter comes again. Years pass and the snow keeps getting deeper and deeper.

Soon it seems like there are no seasons. It's winter all the time! Close to the ground the snow is being pressed so hard by all the snow above it that it becomes ice.

The snow and ice get so thick and heavy that it starts to spread out at the bottom. As it spreads slowly outward it pushes anything that's in its way.

These HUGE masses of ice and snow are called **glaciers**. The ice at the bottom of the glacier may only move outward a few feet or even inches in a whole year! Still, over time, mountains are carved away by the moving ice. Glaciers crush rocks and push soil ahead of them as they continue to grow!

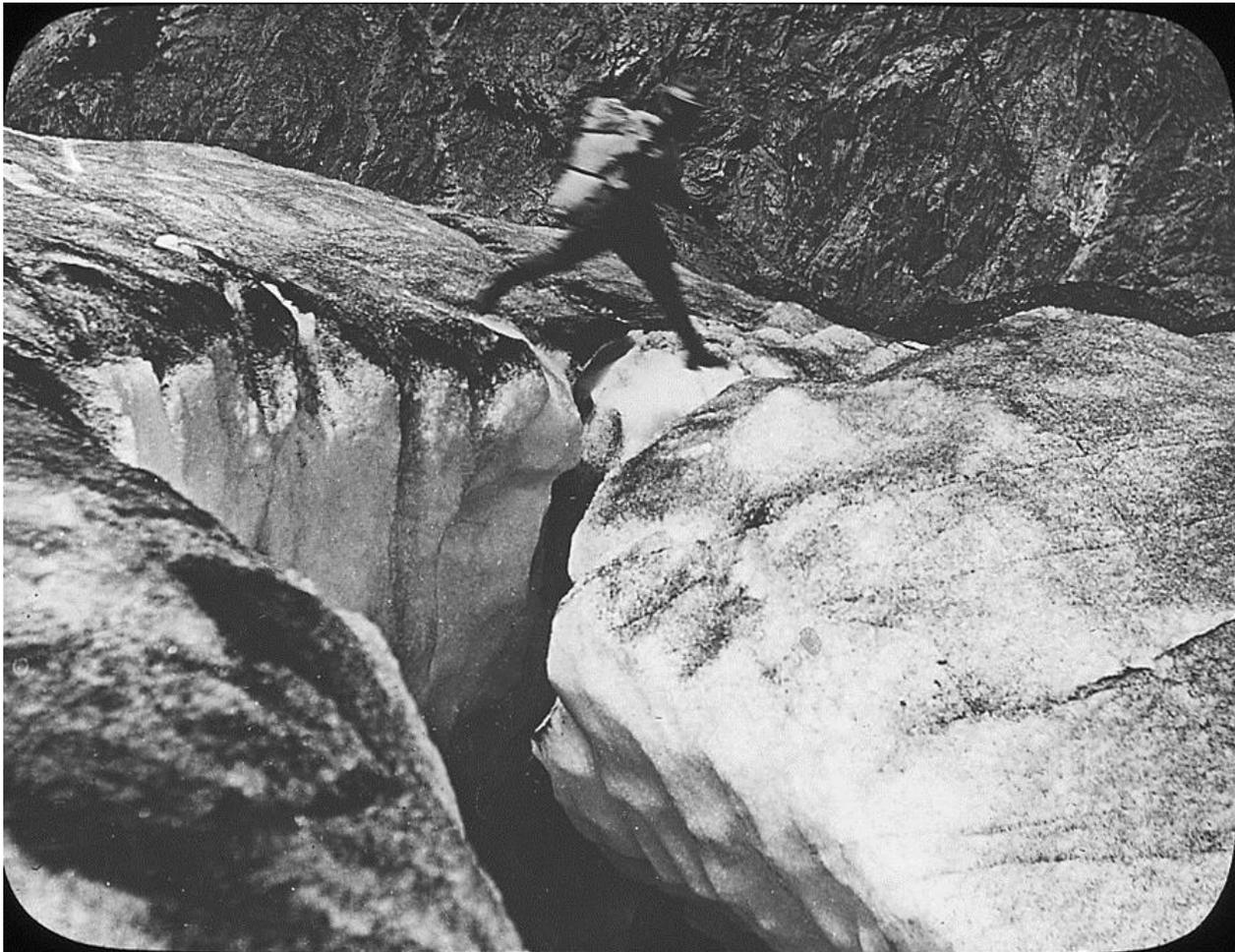
Glaciers once covered a large part of the earth, including most of what we now call Wisconsin. Many of the hills, valleys and lakes which we see are here because they



were carved or left behind when the weather slowly warmed again and the ice melted.

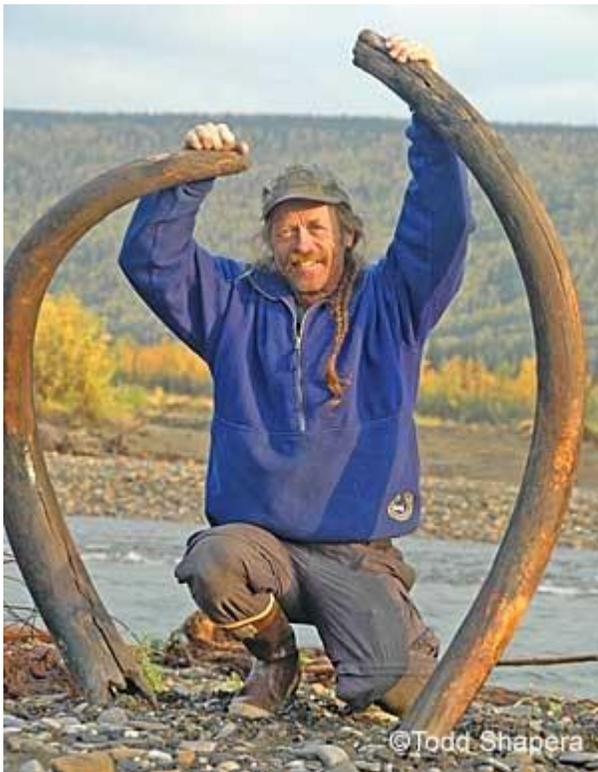
Fifteen thousand years ago most of what we now call Wisconsin was covered with glacial ice. Some parts of these glaciers were over a mile thick!

WARNING: Don't try this at home! The person below is jumping over a deep crack in a glacier called a crevasse (kre VAS).



Slowly, the earth began to warm. Then the glaciers began to melt away. Plants began to grow along the edge of the glacier. Then, about 13,000 years ago animals began to move into the area. Among these animals were MAMMOTHS and MASTODONS.

The word mammoth means HUGE, and that's just what they were! Mastodons were smaller than the mammoth, but still very large. Mammoths and mastodons looked a lot like elephants. They had tusks and long trunks.



These animals had thick, tough skin, like elephants. Many had a thick layer of fat. This fat was almost as thick as your fingers are long! On the outside of their skin was LONG wooly hair. Sometimes, it was over a foot long! Because of this, the mammoths are called "Wooly Mammoths." They lived in the colder areas, along the glacier's edge. Why would the mammoth's fat and hair be necessary for living in Wisconsin during this time?

Mammoths and mastodons are extinct. Do you know what the word extinct means?

Fun Fact: One six foot man standing on the head of another six foot man would have trouble reaching the shoulder of a full grown mammoth!

You might be wondering if people were living here during this time? Scientists were too until recently when some Wisconsin scientists near Kenosha found simple tools buried near mammoth bones. The bones and tools are about 12,500 years old! The bones have cuts in them. These cuts help to tell a story. Scientists believe that humans made these cuts. This means that humans hunted, killed and maybe even ate the mammoth. Wisconsin could be the earliest known place in all of North and South America where people lived!



Many Archaeologists believe that the first people to settle in Wisconsin may have come here from Asia. These people were called the **Paleo People**. They could have crossed a land or ice bridge between the continents of North America and Asia.

The glaciers had scraped deep into the ground. When they melted, they left many things behind. In some areas, copper could be found lying

on the ground. The people who gathered the copper and used it to make tools are from what we call the **Copper Culture**. These people lived here about 5,000 years ago! That's about the time the pyramids were being built in Egypt! Copper tools which they made have been found near Oconto and Potosi.



Later the peoples of the Woodland and Mississippian Cultures came to this area. The **Woodland peoples** used soil to build mounds. Many of the mounds were built in the shapes of animals. Some mounds can still be seen today. Lizard Mound State Park, near West Bend, is one place where they can still be seen.

The **Mississippians** lived in large villages and also built mounds. A famous village called Aztalan was located near Lake Mills.

In order to better understand the people living in Wisconsin during this time, it's important that we take a look at the land they were living on. Wisconsin has **five regions**. A region is any large area of land where the surface is much the same all over. Each region has been given a name. The names give us clues to what the land is like there. When the glaciers came through Wisconsin, they came from the north. They pushed everything that was in front of them. Then, they melted away. The land that was left was hilly in some places and flat in others. There were also high places and low places.



A part of the Western Uplands was not covered by the last glacier. The part is called the driftless area. Drift is the name given to rocks, soil and other things which a glacier carries along as it moves. There isn't any drift in the driftless area.

Discuss what you think the land in each of the five regions might look like. Remember that each region name gives you a clue.



Set time travel to the 1600s. Early Exploration

Most early explorers thought the world was round. They traveled west, hoping to travel around the world to reach lands east of where they came from.

They were also trying to get there by traveling south around Africa. The new land they discovered was in their way! They believed that if they could get past it, or through it, they could get to China and the East Indies. They did not know how big North America, or the world, really was.

Explorers came to America from many countries. Some of those we remember best came from France, Spain and England.

Who were the early explorers who came here? Where did they come from? Why did they come? We know that Wisconsin was home to Native Americans for about twelve thousand years before the first explorers came from Europe.

The explorers were not wealthy. They were brave people who enjoyed seeing new places. Kings, queens and other wealthy people paid the explorers. They all hoped that their explorers would reach China and the East Indies by sailing around the Earth to the other side. There, they believed they would find riches! What they didn't know was that there was an entire continent and another vast ocean between them and China.

The French would play the biggest part in exploring what is now Wisconsin. **Samuel de Champlain** was an explorer from France. He founded Quebec, in what is now Canada, in 1608.

In 1634, another Frenchman, **Jean Nicolet** left Quebec. He, too, was looking for a shortcut to China. He traveled by canoe with some Native

American guides. They traveled west. They landed at Red Banks. Red Banks is near where the city of Green Bay, Wisconsin is today. It is said that Jean Nicolet believed he had arrived in China.

He stepped ashore wearing flowing silk robes and firing his pistols in the air. He was announcing his arrival to the oriental people he expected to meet. The people who greeted him were Native Americans. They were called the Winnebago. Jean Nicolet had not found China, but he was the first European to set foot in what is now Wisconsin. The trip from Quebec to Red Banks had taken about 10 weeks. There were many difficulties.



What kinds of problems do you think these early explorers may have faced during their travels?

Nicolet and other explorers of the time had no way of knowing that they were half way around the world from China. Before returning to Quebec, Nicolet traveled south on the Fox River. He entered Lake Winnebago. From there he followed the Fox River south to the village of a Native American people known as the Mascouten. This would be near where the city of Berlin, Wisconsin is today.

It would be twenty years before explorers would return to Wisconsin. The main reason for this delay was that members of the Iroquois Tribe were on the warpath. Exploring in unknown territory was dangerous enough without the risk of entering an area where the people were at war. When most of the fighting was over, exploring started again.

In 1656 **Medart Groseilliers** and **Pierre Esprit Radisson** made their first trip into Wisconsin. Over the next few years they gathered information about the geography and Native Americans. They were the first Europeans to discover and explore northwestern Wisconsin.



Groseilliers and Radisson were also the first to trade for furs in Wisconsin. Many other explorers and fur traders followed. Nicholas Perrot was one of them. He arrived in Green Bay in 1664.

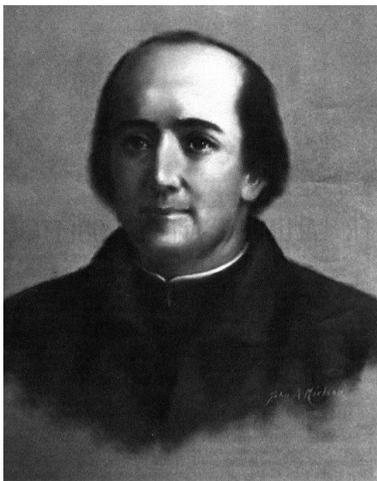
The first big industry began to grow in Wilderness. Native Americans had been hunting and trapping animals here for a long time. Did you know the skin of an animal is called a **pelt**? Hat makers in Europe used beaver fur to make a product called felt. Felt is a cloth like material made from matted animal fur and other fibers. Felt was used to make hats. These hats were very popular. The fur from a single beaver could be used to make as many as nineteen hats! The fur of the beaver was also in great demand for making warm coats, robes, and capes. The fur of deer, martin, muskrat, bear and other animals was also in demand. Beaver fur was the most popular. In fact, so many beaver had been killed in Europe that the animal became very rare there and the price for their fur became very



high. Once word spread back to Europe about the large numbers of fur bearing animals in North America, fur trade took off.

Native Americans were experts at trapping and skinning animals. They traded the pelts for things that would make their lives easier. Fish hooks, traps, guns, knives, hatchets, kettles, mirrors, scissors, combs, belts, glass bottles and cloth were some of the items they traded fur for.

Missionaries began to come to Wisconsin too. In 1660 **Father Rene Menard** arrived at an Ottawa Village near where Ashland, Wisconsin is today. He came to try to convert the Native Americans to Christianity. He was the first missionary in Wisconsin. Eight years later Father Claude Allouez came to Green Bay. Other missionaries would follow.



It was not until 1673 that an explorer, Louis Jolliet, and a missionary, **Father Jacque Marquette**, would discover the Mississippi River.

They left Saint Ignace on May 17, 1673 in canoes. They crossed the northern end of Lake Michigan. Then, they traveled south to the waters of Green Bay. From there they traveled the Fox River into Lake Winnebago and re-entered the Fox River going south.

They had to **portage** their canoes and supplies from the Fox River to the Wisconsin River. (To portage means to carry)

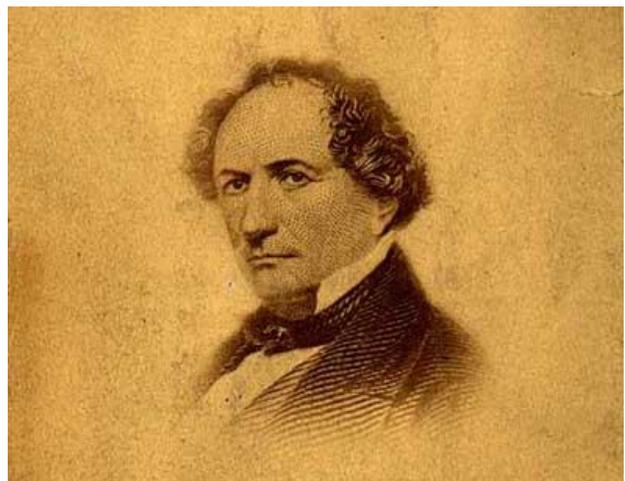
Today, the city of Portage marks the spot where they crossed from one river to the other. About one month later they entered the Mississippi River.

Set the Time Travel clock to 1836.

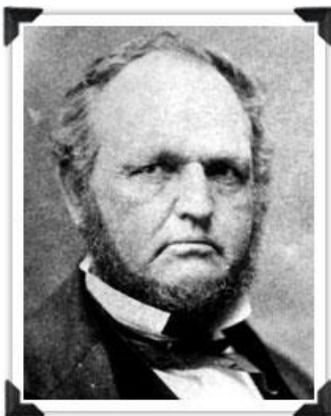
Before Milwaukee, there was... confusion! And there were a few heated arguments, too!

Have you ever been to Milwaukee? If you have, then you know that it's a very big city. Today, it is the largest city in the state of Wisconsin. In the beginning, Milwaukee was really two different settlements!

The name "Milwaukee" comes from a Native American word meaning "gathering place by the river." The Milwaukee River divides the city of Milwaukee into the east and west sides. Long ago, when settlers first came to what is now Milwaukee, they settled on the east side. The man who led these settlers was **Solomon Juneau**. He was a fur trader and a businessman. He came in 1818 and named his settlement Juneautown.



Two years ago, in 1834, a man named **Byron Kilbourn** came to the area. He settled on the west side of the river. Kilbourn wanted new settlers to live on his side of the river. He called his settlement Kilbourntown.



Juneau and Kilbourn spent the next few years competing for settlers. Juneau had a ferry built to meet travelers from Chicago and carry them to the east side.

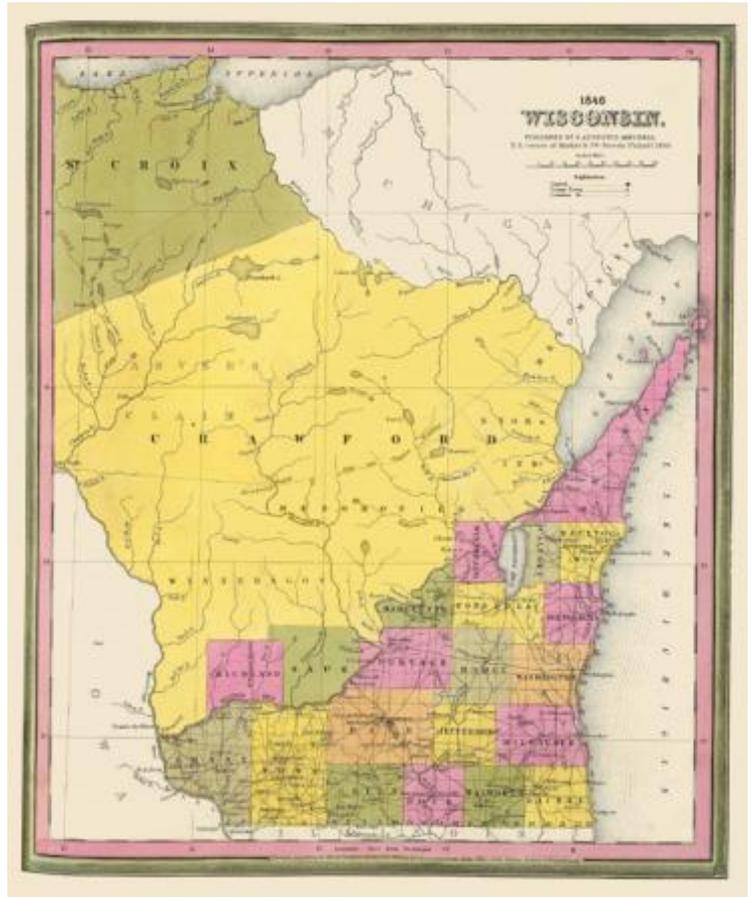
Kilbourne built a road and a bridge to meet the travelers before they could get to Juneau's ferry. Each

man worked hard to make his settlement grow bigger and faster.

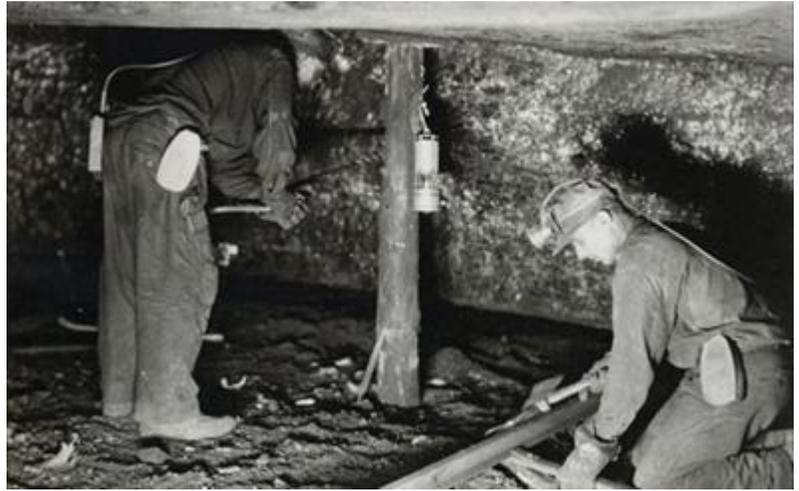
Over time, they began to see that everyone could benefit if they worked together. A bridge was built between the two towns. Just this year, 1846, the two settlements have become one city. The city is named Milwaukee.

When the very first settlers came here, they brought along everything they could carry. Many important things they owned had to be left behind. Once they got here, they had to build their own homes and furniture. They also had to

make their own clothing and grow, or hunt for, their food. There were no stores, malls, phones, catalogs, or computers. As time passed some people found ways to provide things which others needed. They used a **Barter** system. This means that they would trade something they had for something they needed. To barter is to trade without using money. Store owners would often barter, too.



Set time travel to 1800s.
Your mission is to determine
how was an early Wisconsin
lead miner like a badger?



Early Wisconsin lead miners were very hard workers. They dug holes in the earth, called mines, looking for lead to sell. They often lived inside of their mines.

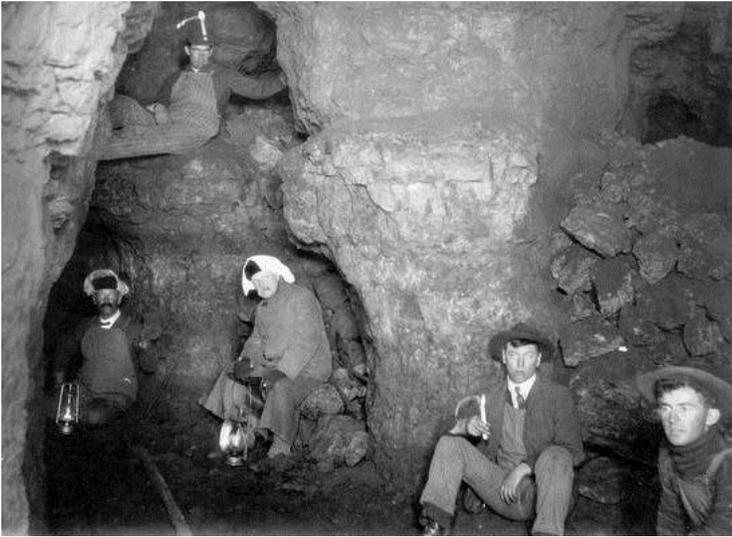
When people saw the miners living in their mines, they were reminded of badgers. Badgers are animals with sharp claws. Badgers dig holes in the ground and live in them.

Teasingly, the lead miners of Wisconsin were called "badgers." The nickname stuck, and Wisconsin became known as the Badger State.

The "lead rush" of the 1820s and 1830 brought many people to what are now Iowa, Grant, Lafayette, Dane and Green counties in Wisconsin. Can you find these counties on your Wisconsin map?



Notice that lead was not found all over the state, just in the southwest area. Lead was also found in nearby areas of what became the states of Illinois and Iowa.



Lead mining was an important part of our state's history, and the badger became our state animal! Lead mining, in Wisconsin, was at its peak in the 1840s. About half of the lead in the nation was coming from mines in the Wisconsin Territory.

Lead doesn't appear by itself. It comes mixed with other minerals in what is called **ore**. Miners could tell if the rocks contained lead ore because it showed up in bluish-gray lumps or veins on the outside of the rocks.

There are different kinds of lead ore. One called **galena** is the most common. Galena became the name of the city that was the center of lead mining in northern Illinois. Later galena (the mineral) was also chosen to be one of Wisconsin's state symbols.

Over the years lead has had many uses. Native Americans used it for tools, weapons and jewelry. It was used for making dishes and cups. Early tin cans were sealed with it. Pipes for carrying water were made from it and it was used in making paint. Today we know that lead is poisonous. Laws have been passed which limit the uses of lead. Lead was so valuable in Milwaukee that some businesses



accepted it in place of money!

There was a **great need for lead**. Not just here, but in many other places in the world. Most lead was used for making shot. Shot is a round ball which can be fired from a gun.

Guns, then, were different from the guns today. Early guns took a long time to load. Gun powder, shot and wadding had to be packed into the barrel of the gun. Then, only a single shot could be fired.

Because hunting was a big part of a settler's day, guns were important. After going through all the steps needed to load your gun, you still needed to find an animal to shoot. If you missed your target on the first shot, you needed to reload your gun. By the time you reloaded, the animal was usually long gone.



Shot for early guns was made from melted (molten) lead. Some settlers started shot making businesses. Towers were built. Lead was melted in huge kettles over hot fires at the top of the tower. A ladle, a long-handled spoon, was used to scoop up molten (melted) lead. The lead was slowly poured from the ladle. It went down through the tower shaft. As it fell, it formed into round balls. At the bottom of the tower the balls landed in cold water. There they hardened into shot.

Shot needed to be a certain size to fit into the barrel of a gun. Because not all guns were the same, shot was made in many sizes. Those pieces which were too large or too small were carried back to the top of the tower and melted again.

Some people made just enough shot for their own use. Others would buy large amounts of lead from the miners. They made extra shot. Some was sold to neighbors and to others who needed it for hunting. Some businesses made enough shot so that they could ship it to other parts of this country and even to Europe.

One of the most famous shot towers in Wisconsin was located at Helena, near Spring Green. This was a very unusual tower. It was built into the side of a cliff!

The building at the top of the tower was on ground level, at the top of the cliff. The shaft of the tower was a hole. The hole was 120 feet deep! Men dug this hole. The hole went from the floor of the building to a cave below the cliff.

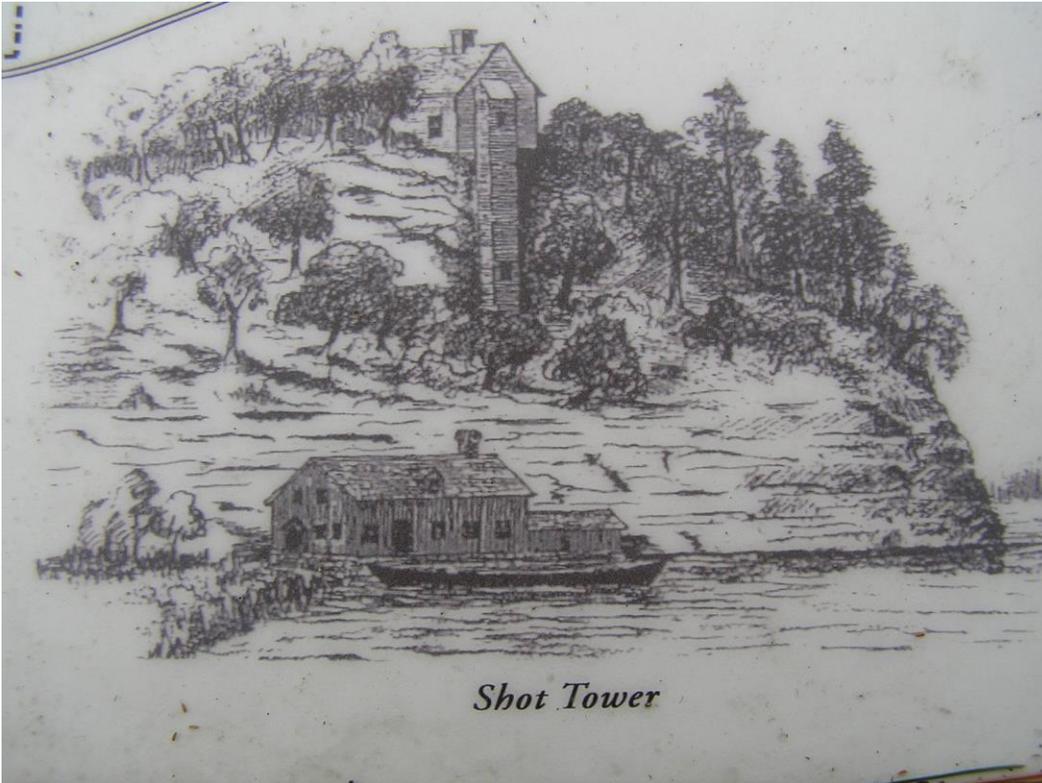
Water from springs in the cave was used to cool the shot when it landed. Workers at the Helena tower could produce 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of shot per day!

By 1861 things were changing. Lead was getting hard to find. The Helena Shot Tower closed.

Today, Tower Hill is a state park. A shot tower has been rebuilt there so the visitors can see how it looked and how it worked. When the tower closed, workers moved away.



The village of Helena became a ghost town.



Shot Tower

Then...

Today...



Set time travel for the year 1836. Wisconsin becomes its own territory!

Lead was so important that it played a role even in early Wisconsin politics. Henry Dodge grew up in a family that worked in the lead trade in other states. Dodge later moved to Wisconsin and bought large parcels of land around what is now Dodgeville.

Mr. Dodge made a lot of money because of lead. He used his profits to become an important politician. The president of the United States appointed **Mr. Dodge** as the first governor of the Wisconsin Territory.



James Doty was another early politician. He was also active in the lead region of southwestern Wisconsin. He became a delegate to Congress after Wisconsin became a territory in 1836. By then, the lead region of Wisconsin was home to more people than anywhere else in the territory.

When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, an official seal or symbol was designed called the Territorial Seal. The governor used the seal on important papers.

Take a look at Wisconsin's Territorial Seal. It has different symbols in it. Can you guess what they might be? Why do you think they are different than those in the Territorial Seal?



Symbols in Wisconsin's Territorial Seal:

Ore- Representing the lead, zinc and calcite being mined here at the time.

Arm and Pick- For the strong miners who worked the mines of the Wisconsin Territory.

Date on which Wisconsin became a territory- Anno Domini is Latin and when translated, it means "In the year of the Lord."

Create your own seal for Prairie View Elementary. A seal is made up of symbols. Pictures and words are grouped together to tell important things about what the seal represents. Prairie View is an important place. What do you think makes it special?

Between 1836 and 1848 many people moved into the Wisconsin Territory. Those people were called immigrants.

Define...

Immigrant (IM-I-grent) _____

Immigration (IM-mi-GRa-tion) _____

Most **immigrants** who came here traveled by canal boat through the Erie Canal. Then, they traveled by ship through the Great Lakes. The main port of entry for Wisconsin was the port in the city of Milwaukee.

Other immigrants came over land. These people could often carry more things with them. The roads were bad and the animals pulling the wagons needed food and rest. Land travel was slow. They could travel only 15 to 25 miles per day.

Much of Wisconsin's farm land could be bought for \$1.25 per acre. Many new settlers came here because of the good farm land. Land here cost much less



than land in the eastern United States or in Europe. Not everyone who came here came to farm. Among the others were millers, miners, shoemakers, coopers (barrel makers), printers, blacksmiths, bakers, doctors, shopkeepers, teachers, innkeepers and builders.



Almost half of Wisconsin's immigrants were born in a foreign country. Think about the struggles these people faced. They left their homelands to come here. Many carried everything they owned with them. It was not unusual for immigrants from one country to settle in the same area. Their neighbors spoke the same language. They worked together to solve problems. They also worked with immigrants from other states and other countries. They worked hard to make life in Wisconsin and the United States better for everyone.

The United States has been called a "melting pot." That's because many people from many different lands came here and learned to live and work together. After a while they all "melted" together and became



Americans. Immigrants were all different. They each brought their skills and talents with them. Today, immigrants are still coming to Wisconsin and other parts of the United States.

Set time travel or 1836. Wisconsin Territory

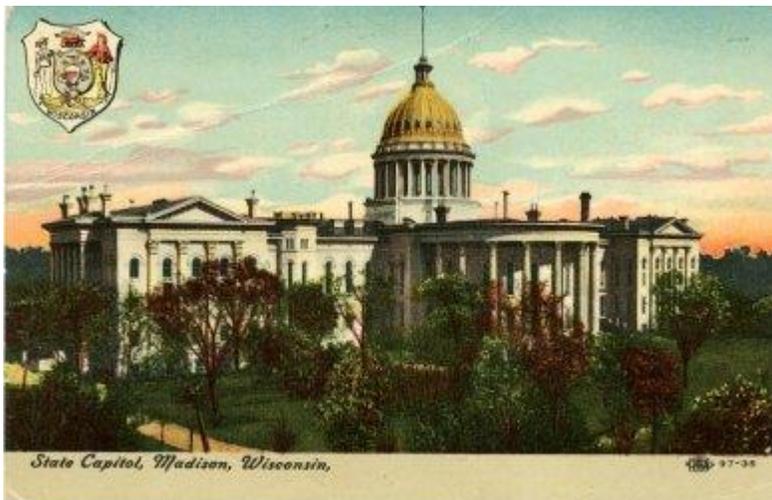
The **Winnebago Indians** lived in the area before the French and British settlers arrived. In 1836, the first legislature of the Wisconsin Territory chose Madison to be the capitol.

It was a surprising choice. The town was being laid out but no one lived there yet! The town that sprang up between the lakes was named **President James Madison**. The cornerstone for the Wisconsin capitol building was laid in 1837, and the legislature first met



there in 1838. Madison was incorporated as a village in 1846, with a population of 626. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, Madison remained the capital city, and it became host to the University of Wisconsin. The Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad (a predecessor of what would become known as the Milwaukee Road) connected to Madison in 1854. Madison

became a city in 1856, with a population of 6,863.



Madison is the second largest city in the state. More than 190,000 people live there. It is not only the center of the state government, it is also an important trade center

for agriculture. The city also supports thriving medical, dairy and recreation industries.

Madison has many cultural attractions. The University of Wisconsin has its largest campus in Madison. The University's library in Madison is one of the nation's largest. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is in Madison, as are the Elvehjem Museum of Art and the Madison Civic Center. The city also attracts people to the arboretum, a zoo, and to the lakes or a variety of water sports.



Use the information above to complete each sentence.

1. Madison was made the capital of the Wisconsin Territory by _____
_____.

2. Madison was a surprising choice for the capital because _____
_____.

3. Madison has a population of _____.

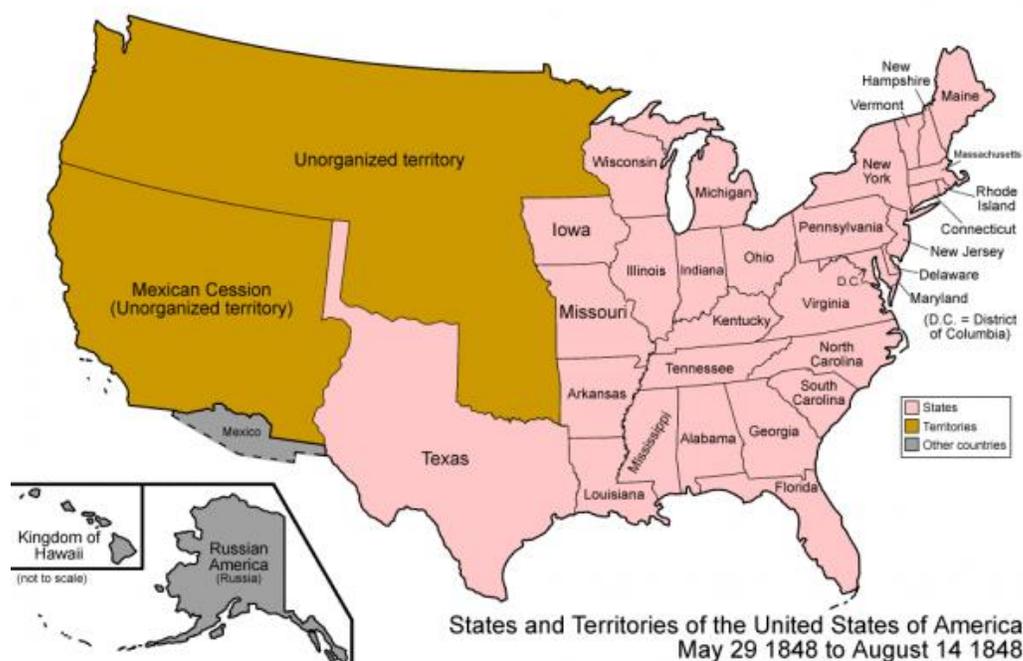
4. Madison is an important center for (name at least two industries) _____
_____.

Set time travel for 1848. Wisconsin becomes a state!

As you learned in your last travel, Wisconsin became a territory in 1836. The territory covered an area much larger than what we now know as Wisconsin. The western boundary followed the Missouri River. Wisconsin didn't become a state until 1848. At the time, there was disagreement among members of the U.S. Congress on where the northwest boundary of Wisconsin should be drawn. It was decided that most of the border should follow the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers. In making this change, a complete county and its government was dropped from what would have been a larger state of Wisconsin! This included a sheriff, clerk of courts, judge and justices of the peace.

The people of Wisconsin would have liked to keep the county. Representatives were afraid that statehood might be delayed if they argued with Congress. People living to the west of that area were eager to set up their own territorial government. They acted quickly to make use of the county government which Wisconsin left behind. That county became a part of a new territory called Minnesota!

To become a state, a territory needed a **constitution** and a population of more than 60,000 people. There were more



than enough people in the Wisconsin territory. In March of 1848 the people voted. At that time only men who owned land and were at least 21 years old were allowed to vote. The constitution was approved with nearly 17,000 votes in favor. 5,600 votes were against the proposed constitution. On **May 29, 1848** Wisconsin became the **30th state** of the United States of America.

The first capitol was the territorial capitol. It was built on the southern prairies at Belmont.

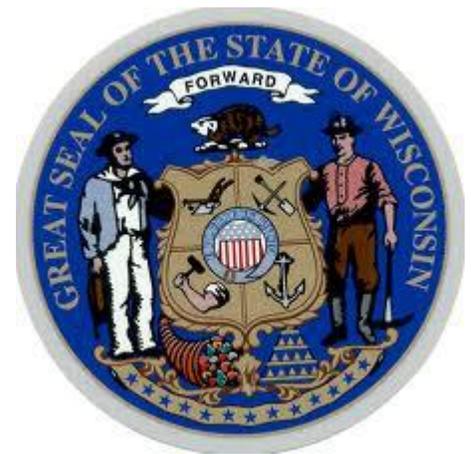
Although lead mining was a big business here then, lumbering wasn't. There were few building materials available on the prairies near Belmont. Lumber to build the capitol was brought here from Pennsylvania!

The building has been preserved, and is still standing today.

We can't talk about our state's first capitol without learning more about Wisconsin's first State governor. **Nelson Dewey** was born in Connecticut in 1813. He grew up in the state of New York. As a young adult, he studied to be a teacher and a lawyer.



He immigrated to the lead mining area in 1836. He settled in Cassville. Can you find it on our Wisconsin state map? People who moved here from the East were called Yankees.



In 1836 he moved to Lancaster. There, he worked as a lawyer. He became active in the government in Grant County.

Shortly after Wisconsin became a state in 1848, Mr. Dewey was asked to become a candidate for governor. He won the election and served as Wisconsin's first state governor until 1852. He helped design our coat-of-arms and chose the word "**FORWARD**" as our state motto.

Fun Fact: Our state is the 22nd largest state in the U.S. It is made up of 65,500 square miles (170,300 square kilometers).

During his lifetime he saw many changes. He lived through the rise and fall of lead mining. He became a rich man buying and selling land. He built a beautiful home near Cassville. He called his home Stonefield. There, he provided jobs for many people.



Mr. Dewey loved Wisconsin. A diamante is a cool diamond-shaped poem on a subject. You can write your very own diamante poem on Wisconsin by following the simple line-by-line directions below. Give it a try!

Line 1: Write the name of your state.

Line 2: Write the names of two animals native to your state.

Line 3: Write the names of three of your state's important cities.

Line 4: Write the names of four of your state's important industries or agricultural products.

Line 5: Write the names of your state bird and state flower.

Line 6: Write the names of two of your state's landforms.

Line 7: Write the word that completes this sentence. Wisconsin is the _____ state.

Set time travel for 1856.

The very first United States kindergarten was opened in Watertown by **Margarethe Schurz** in 1856. She was a native of Germany, which is where she got the name "kindergarten" for her class. The German word means "children's garden."



Set time travel for 1857. Choo Choo!

When the pioneers came to Wisconsin they found prairies and thick forests. There were no roads. Traveling was not easy. Pioneers often followed the trail of those who had walked or ridden horses through the same area before them. Roads were nothing more than paths of dirt.

Planning for Wisconsin's first railroad started about ten years ago (in 1847) and ran from **Milwaukee to Waukesha**. Now (1857) there are railroad tracks laid all the way across the state to **Prairie du Chien!**

Can you imagine traveling across Wisconsin by train in 1857?



Pretending that it is 1857 and you are riding across Wisconsin, write a paragraph long journal entry below. What would you see as you looked out the window?

The railroads were a great improvement. They could move people and goods quickly. They made moving heavy loads of lumber, lead and other goods much easier.

Roads were still needed to get people and goods to the places where the railroads didn't go. At first, those roads were dirt paths. With use, the paths grew wider. Wagons pulled by horse or oxen made this happen. Even

so, roads were difficult to travel on.

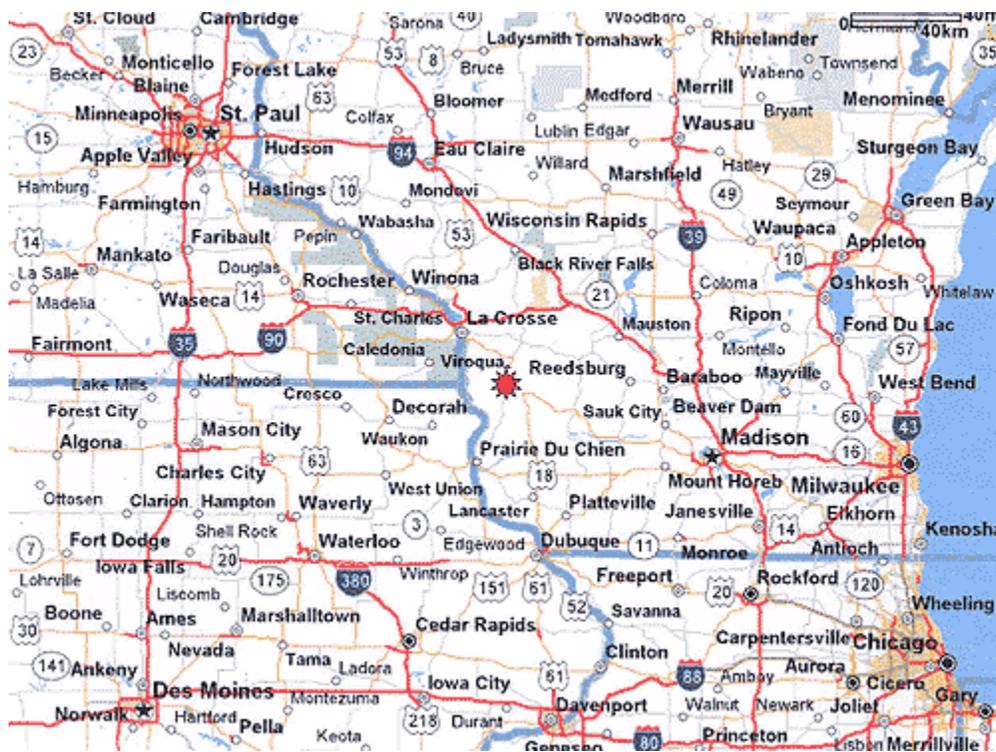


Later, roads were improved. People worked together and filled in holes. They also moved trees. Some of the trees were used to make wooden planks. In Wisconsin, some of those

planks were used to build plank roads.

Let's travel back to present day for a moment. We've been talking about early roads in Wisconsin but have you ever taken a close look at a road map? Below is a road map of western Wisconsin. All those lines represent roads! Each of them is named with a letter of a number. Each road was built to help travelers get from one place to another comfortably.

Learning to read a road map is something everyone should do. You can practice using this map. Find different routes between Milwaukee and Minneapolis, Minnesota. Discuss with a neighbor why you think that one route might be better than another.



Is Lancaster north or south of La Crosse? North South

If you were in Marshfield, which way would you travel to get to Eau Claire?

East West

Which direction would you tell someone to travel to get from Merrill to Wausau? South East

To get to Ladysmith from Rhinelander you would need to travel which direction? _____

Which highway would you take to get from Mauston to Baraboo?

Which road would you take to get from Fond du Lac to Appleton?

Does Highway 8 go through Tomahawk? Yes No

Set time travel for 1860. Anyone hungry?

Quick! What is Wisconsin's number one fruit crop? Is it apples? Is it grapes? How about blueberries or cranberries? If you guessed cranberries, you were right.



The Native Americans here were eating cranberries long before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. Sometimes, they ate the berries fresh. Often, they ground or mashed the berries with cornmeal and baked them into bread. Because the berries are tart, they sometimes mixed them with maple syrup or honey.

A man named **Edward Sacket** came to the Berlin, Wisconsin area in 1860. He was from New York. He purchased 700 acres of land. On the land there were large numbers of cranberry vines. He decided to go into business! He was the **first cranberry farmer** in the state. Others soon followed. Since that time, the industry has continued to grow.

Today, there are about 10,000 acres of cranberries grown in 18 Wisconsin counties. Most are in the north-central part of the state. Wisconsin is a leader in the nation in cranberry production.

Cranberries grow in bogs. A **bog** is a swamp, marsh or otherwise waterlogged area of land. The vines blossom in late June or early July, and the fruit is harvested in the fall. At one time, the berries had to be harvested by hand. Today, mechanical harvesters are used.



During the 1988-1989 school year the second grade class from Washington School in Merrill, Wisconsin had an idea. They asked the state of Wisconsin to make the cranberry muffin the official state muffin! There was interest, but some Senators thought Wisconsin already had enough state symbols.

Although they did not succeed, they did come up with a great muffin recipe to go along with their idea. Here it is! Ask a parent to help.

2 cups all purpose flour
1 cup sugar
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon baking soda
1/4 cup butter or margarine

1 egg, well beaten
1 teaspoon of grated orange peel
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup orange juice
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped cranberries
Sift flour, sugar, baking powder, salt and baking soda into a large bowl. Cut in butter until mixture is crumbly. Add egg, orange peel and orange juice all at the same time. Stir until the batter is evenly moist. Fold in cranberries. Spoon batter into prepared muffin cups, $\frac{2}{3}$ full. Bake at 350 degrees for about 25-30 minutes or until golden brown. Makes 15 muffins.



Set time travel for April of 1865. The Civil War has just ended!

The Civil War was a war fought inside the borders of our own country. The fighting lasted just four years, from April of 1861 to April of 1865. Sometimes, the Civil War, is called the **War Between the States**, or the War between the North and the South.

Slavery and **state's rights** were two of the main reasons for the war. The Southern States were farming states. There were many HUGE farms there. These farms were called plantations.

Plantation owners used slaves to do most of the work on their farms. Not all people in the South thought that slavery was a good idea. The plantation owners liked slavery because it helped them make money.



Friedrich Holdmann of the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment during the Civil War.

Over time, people who wanted to end slavery became known as **abolitionists** (ab o LI tion ists). They worked hard to help free the slaves. They tried to get laws passed forbidding slavery.

The states in the South wanted to be able to buy the things they needed anywhere they could get them. Many of the things they used came from Europe on large ships. Those items were easy to get and they were

cheap. Many of the same items were available from factories in the Northern States, but they cost more.



**Pvt. Charles Vallier 1st Wisconsin Regimental
Cavalry, Company M**

The Northern States wanted to put a tax on things coming from Europe to make them more expensive. That way, the people in the South would buy the things they needed from the Northern States.

New states were being created from lands in the northern and the western parts of the country. Most of the people in the new states did not want slavery. Although, there were

some people there who saw no harm in slavery.

Abraham Lincoln was against slavery. He was elected President of the United States in 1860. After his election, eleven Southern States decided they no longer wanted to be a part of the United States.

The Southern States wanted to be a new country called the Confederate States. This way, they thought, they could form their own government, make their own laws and keep slavery. They elected Jefferson Davis as their president.

Fort Sumter was a United States fort located in South Carolina. When South Carolina decided to break away from the United States, Confederate soldiers tried to take over the fort. The soldiers at Fort Sumter were loyal to the North. (The Northern States were often called the Union.) The Union soldiers refused to leave. When the Southern soldiers attacked the fort, Abraham Lincoln asked for volunteers to fight, and the Civil War began.

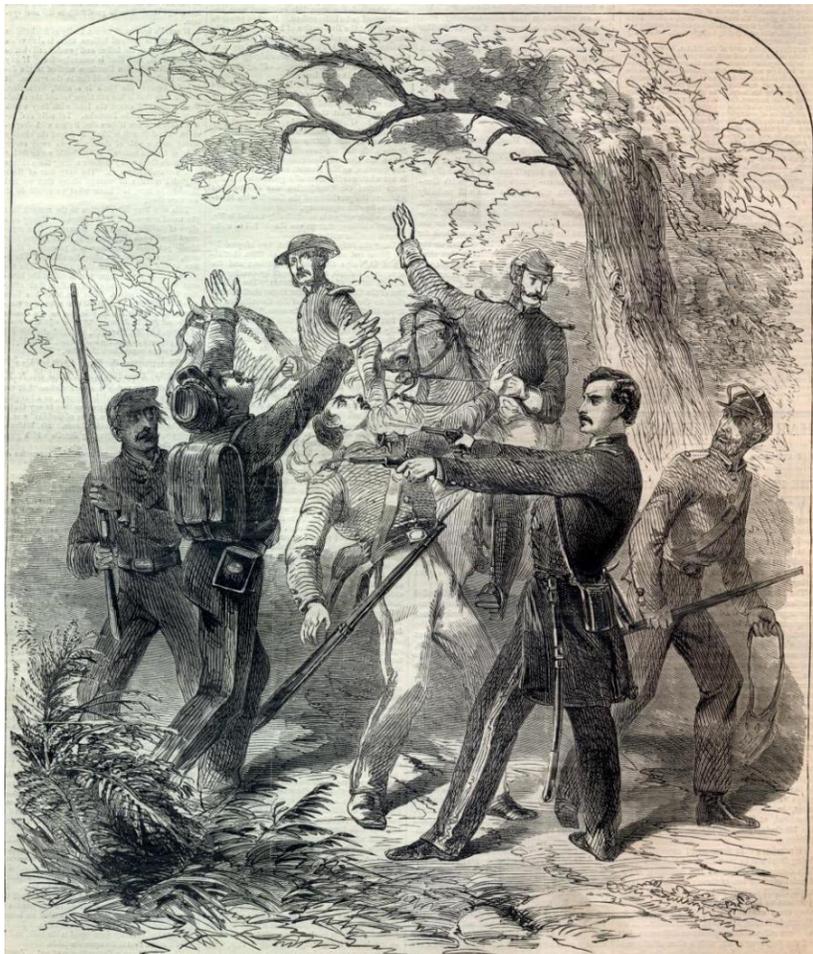
Some of the abolitionists helped slaves escape to Canada. Any slave who made it across the Canadian border was a free person. If you were helping slaves escape you needed to be very careful. Although you might want to help, your neighbors might not.

The escape route and secret places to hide were called the **Underground Railroad**. There weren't really any trains. It wasn't really a railroad.

The places where the slaves were hidden were called stations. People who helped the slaves escape were called conductors or station managers. There were many secret places in Wisconsin homes and communities where slaves were hidden. One of the most famous was the **Milton House**. It was built in 1844. It was the first building in the United States to be built of poured concrete. The builder was **Joseph Goodrich**. Mr. Goodrich was also the founder of the community which grew nearby and came to be called Milton.

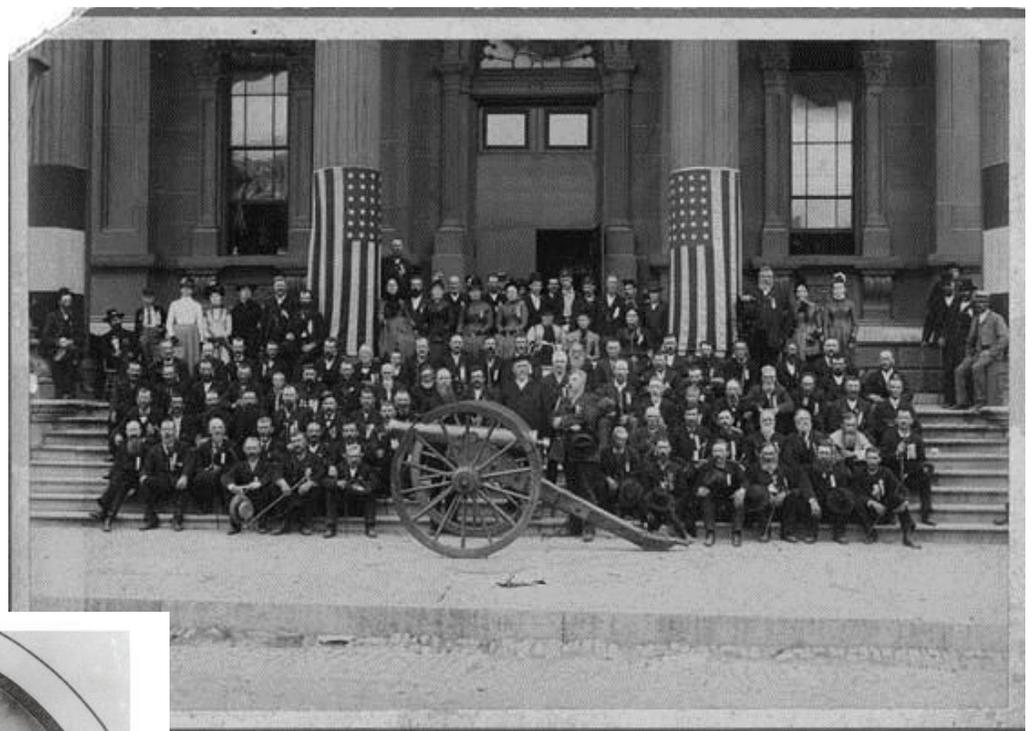
Look closely at the picture of the Milton House. Just behind it is a log cabin. This pioneer cabin was built in about 1837. The cabin is connected to the Milton House by a secret tunnel. The cabin was a station on the Underground Railroad. The tunnel provided a way to get food to the runaway slaves who were often hidden in the tunnel.

Today the Milton House is owned and cared for by the Milton Historical Society. The tunnel has been rebuilt to make it safe. Tours of the Milton House, cabin and the tunnel are available.



On January 1, 1863 Abraham Lincoln read his **Emancipation Proclamation**. In it, he freed the slaves. General Robert E. Lee was the leader of the Southern armies in 1865. In April of that year he surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant. Grant was the leader of the Northern armies. After over 2,400 battles on both land and sea, the war was finally over.

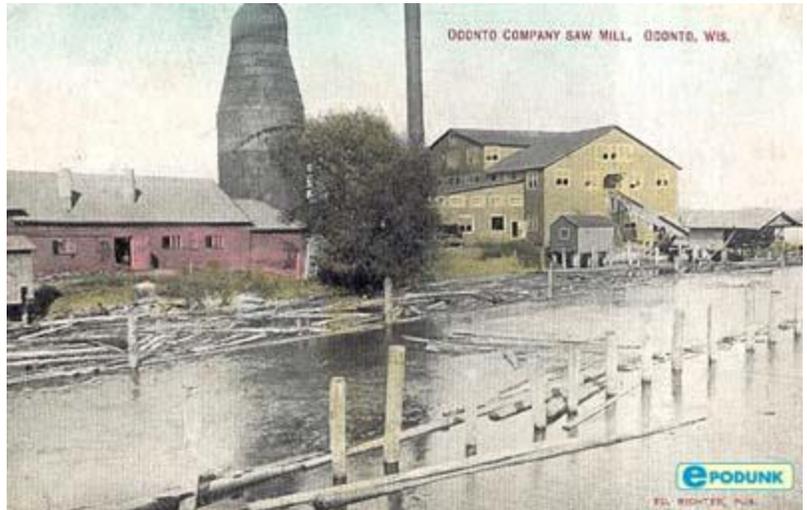
Nearly a million people died because of the war. That included **12,216 soldiers** from Wisconsin! Millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. The official records tell us that **91,379 people** from Wisconsin took part in the war. That figure may not be exact. Many who served may have been separated from their fighting group for some reason. When this happened, they joined another group. Each time they joined they were counted again!



Over time, all of the Confederate States were readmitted to the Union. This process was called reconstruction.

Set time travel for 1870 and let's go lumbering!

A sawmill is a place where logs are cut into boards and planks. When the first sawmills were built in Wisconsin they were small businesses. The flowing water of the rivers was used to power the machines that cut the wood. Early sawmills were built to take care of the needs of the people who lived nearby.



By 1870 lumbering had become a BIG business in Wisconsin. Lumber



is measured in Board Feet. A board foot is a piece of wood which is 1 inch thick and 1 foot square. In 1873, lumberjacks cut over 1,250,000,000 (1 billion, 250 million) board feet of lumber from Wisconsin's forests!



Lumber Camp Language!

The words, phrases and definitions below are actual language used by lumberjacks working in the lumber camps. Use the words to help you fill in the phrases below. Do you have what it takes to be a lumberjack?

Job Hog	Big Burn	Dentist
Dough Boxer	Timber Pirates	Direction Box
Wood Pecker	Sawyer	Johnny Newcombe
King Pin	Cold Beans	Gum Shoes
Cackleberries	Long Greens	Make up a Hat

_____ worker who chopped wood poorly

_____ eggs

_____ a compass

_____ cash in a pay envelope

_____ man who ran a machine or sawing wood

_____ the logging boss

_____ late for meals

_____ men who stole logs floating downstream

_____ a newcomer

_____ a cook

_____ take up a collection for a worthy cause

_____ a big forest fire

_____ rubber shoes loggers wore in the woods

_____ a worker who took another man's work

_____ lumberman who filed teeth on saws



Try some lumberjack math.

1. A board which is one inch thick, two feet wide and 8 feet long contains:
22 board feet 18 board feet 16 board feet 34 board feet

2. A board which is one inch thick, one foot wide and 12 feet long contains:
15 board feet 12 board feet 15 board feet 24 board feet

When lumberjack Fred Smith of Phillips, Wisconsin quit working in the woods he had extra time on his hands. To help pass the time Fred found a hobby he enjoyed. He built over 200 concrete



statues in the yard of his home. Concrete is made by mixing cement, sand, small stones and water. Some of the statues were very big.



Fred Smith was born in Ogema, Wisconsin in 1866. He died in Phillips at the age of 90. Can you figure out what year it was when he celebrated his 90th birthday?

Although many people have **hobbies**, few have one like Fred's. He had quite an imagination! Some of his creations are very unusual. He liked to place bits of broken brown glass into the wet cement of his statues before they dried.



Not all of Fred Smith's neighbors were pleased with his work. Some complained. Many thought he was crazy. After Mr. Smith died there was a bad

storm. Many of his creations were destroyed. Some began to fall apart because no one was taking care of them.

Thanks to the Kohler Arts Foundation of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, the park is still open to the public and has been visited by people from around the world.



Set time travel for October 8, 1871. The Peshtigo Forest Fire

On the night of October 8, 1871, two huge fires roared through the Midwest. One was the famous Chicago Fire. The other was the more deadly Peshtigo Fire.

Long ago, great forests covered northern Wisconsin. By 1871, however, settlers had cut down much of the forest. Mostly stumps and brush remained. Then came the winter of 1870-1871. Not enough snow fell. Later that summer, very little rain fell. Conditions were dry and dangerous.

Peshtigo was a small town in the northern part of the state. It lay at the edge of the old forest land. Small fires were common in the forest each fall. Usually, the first heavy rains of autumn put them out.



In the fall of 1871, however, the rains did not come. Small fires raged. The air around Peshtigo filled with smoke. In late September, farmers and townspeople began to make plans. They buried valuables deep in the ground. They soaked their houses and barns with buckets of water. They prepared to flee.

On October 8, several small fires merged. Without many trees to serve as a windbreak, the force of the fire grew like a mighty storm. The fire swept



over 400 square miles. It destroyed everything in its path. Some 800 people died in the town of Peshtigo. Four hundred people more lost their lives in smaller towns and villages nearby. How many people all together died?

Today, the northern forests have recovered. Trees blanket the land where wild fires once roared. On the ashes of burned towns, Wisconsinites built anew. Today little trace remains of the Peshtigo Fire.

Use the information above to answer these questions.

1. What were the weather conditions in northern Wisconsin in 1871?

2. Describe the forest land around Peshtigo in 1871. _____

3. How did people in Peshtigo prepare for the fire? _____

4. What is Peshtigo like today? _____

Set time travel for 1874.

Abra Ca-Da-Bra!

Harry Houdini was born **Erich Weiss** in 1874. He grew up in **Appleton, Wisconsin**, and took the name "Houdini" from a French magician named Jean Robert-Houdin. Houdini had the amazing ability to flex every muscle in his body. He exercised constantly, and was even able to pick up pins with his eyelashes!

Houdini began his career as a trapeze artist, but he became famous because



he could escape from almost any trap. He even was able to escape from a locked box that was dropped into the water from a boat! The Outagamie Museum in Appleton has several exhibits related to Houdini.

Set time table for 1882. The Greatest Show on Earth!

This is what you would have heard if the **Ringling Brothers Circus** were coming to Holmen over a hundred years ago. The Ringling brothers started their circus in **Baraboo**, Wisconsin. They became world-famous for their traveling circus.

The Ringling brothers were not always so famous. In fact, the family name was not always "Ringling" either. The Rungeling family was originally from Germany.



Their father changed his name to Ringling when he moved to the United States in 1847. There were eight children in the Ringling family—seven brothers and one sister!

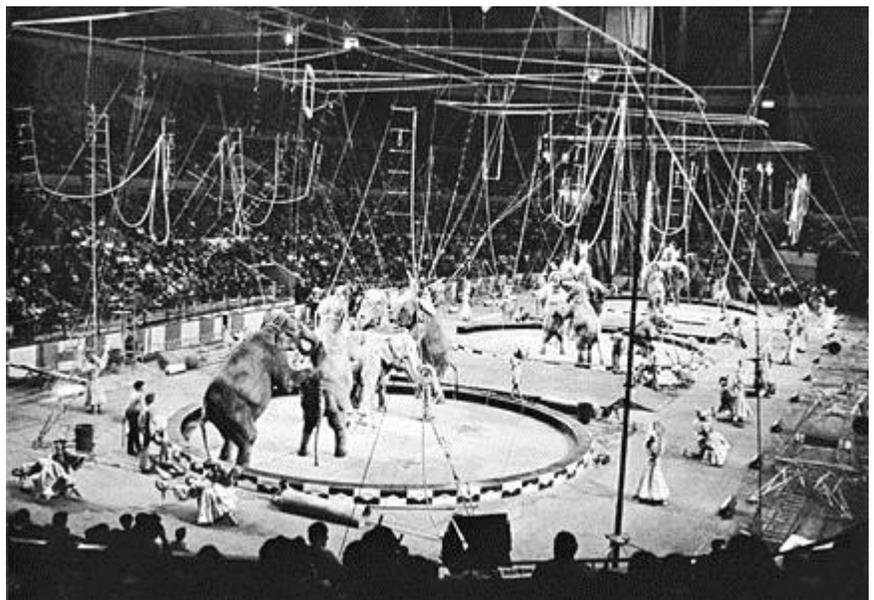
When they were children, their father took them to see a circus. After that they were interested in performing. They often played circus in the yard of the Ringling home.

In 1882 five of the Ringling brothers started entertaining people. They performed indoors, on stage. They would dance, play musical instruments, sing, juggle and clown around. Their names were Charles, Otto, Albert, Alfred and John.

Many people came to see the Ringling Brothers perform. In 1884, the Ringling brothers bought their first tent. A circus tent is often called a Big Top. This was the official start to their circus.



To run their business, the brothers needed more help. They hired other people to work for them. Some of these people were performers, others sewed costumes. Some of them helped to set up the tent. The only animal performers were a trained horse and a dancing bear.



Four years later, the brothers bought their first **elephant**. Their circus business grew quickly. In the late 1880's the two remaining Ringling brothers, Gus and Henry, joined their five brothers in the circus business.

The brothers were able to buy other circuses. This meant that they would have less competition from others. This also meant that their circus got bigger and better! By 1907 the Ringling Brothers circus was the biggest and most famous circus in the country.

Want to join the circus? If you did, what would your act be? Create a poster below showing your act in Ringling Brothers Circus.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for students to create a poster about their act in the Ringling Brothers Circus.

Set time travel for 1885. First Wisconsin Flag Day

In 1885, a teacher named Bernard Cigrand observed the first **Flag Day** in United States history. Unfortunately it took another 31 years until President Woodrow Wilson established the official Flag Day in 1916.



Flag Day parade in Appleton, Wisconsin



Set time travel for 1887.

Do you know what you want to be when you grow up? Today, anyone can grow up to be almost anything they want to be! When **Georgia O'Keeffe** was a little girl, not many women went to school or held jobs outside of their homes. Georgia O'Keeffe knew that she wanted to be an artist. She worked hard to make her dream come true.

Georgia O'Keeffe was born in **Sun Prairie**, Wisconsin in 1887. Her mother wanted her daughters to grow up to do anything they wanted to.

When Georgia O'Keeffe was 17, she went to study at the Art Institute of Chicago. Later, she also studied at the Art Students League in New York and at Columbia University.



In 1912, she took a job teaching art at a school in Texas. While she was in Texas, she sent some of her drawings to a friend in New York. Her friend showed them to Alfred Stieglitz, who was a famous photographer. Mr. Stieglitz was very impressed with the drawings. He wanted to meet this talented woman. In 1916, when Georgia O'Keeffe moved New York, Mr.

Stieglitz introduced her to many of his friends who were famous artists. Georgia O'Keeffe and Mr. Stieglitz fell in love and got married in 1924.

During her time in New York, she painted many beautiful pictures. Many of these paintings are of things found in nature. Some of her most famous paintings are **close-ups of flowers**. These paintings are very colorful and lifelike. You may have seen these paintings and didn't even know it. Several years ago, the United States Post Office put some of them on stamps! Today, two of these paintings hang in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.



When her husband died in 1946, she moved to New Mexico. Her paintings of desert landscapes and of the cloudy sky are famous all over the world!

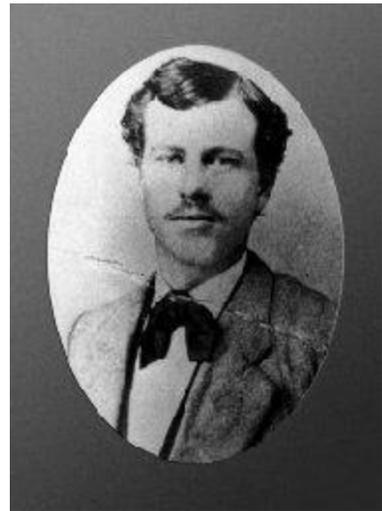
During her lifetime, Georgia O'Keeffe won many awards for her work. The greatest reward for her was being able to practice the art she loved. She died

in 1986 at the age of 99. Today her paintings are proof that with talent and hard work, great things can be accomplished.



Set time travel for 1896. The Hodag Hoax

In 1896, a man named Eugene Shepard decided to play a practical joke. Although nobody had ever seen one before, he claimed that he had captured the *elusive* hodag. He said that he had blocked in the hodag's cave with rocks, and then put it to sleep with a sponge soaked in Chloroform. He traveled around to many fairs



and carnivals, giving *spectators* a chance to peek at the creature.

So what was a hodag? Eugene claimed that it was a black, hairy creature that was 7 feet (2.13 meters) long, its nostrils

shot fire, and it had horns all along its *spine*. It had short, powerful legs, long claws and it would only eat white bulldogs. It would eat those on Sundays!

In fact, the hodag was only a *hoax*. Eugene was famous for pulling practical jokes, and this creature was just one more of them. Lots of people



believed it enough to come to see the hodag at the fair!

See if you can figure out the meanings of these words using the context above.

1. Elusive _____

2. Spectators _____

3. Spine _____

4. Hoax _____

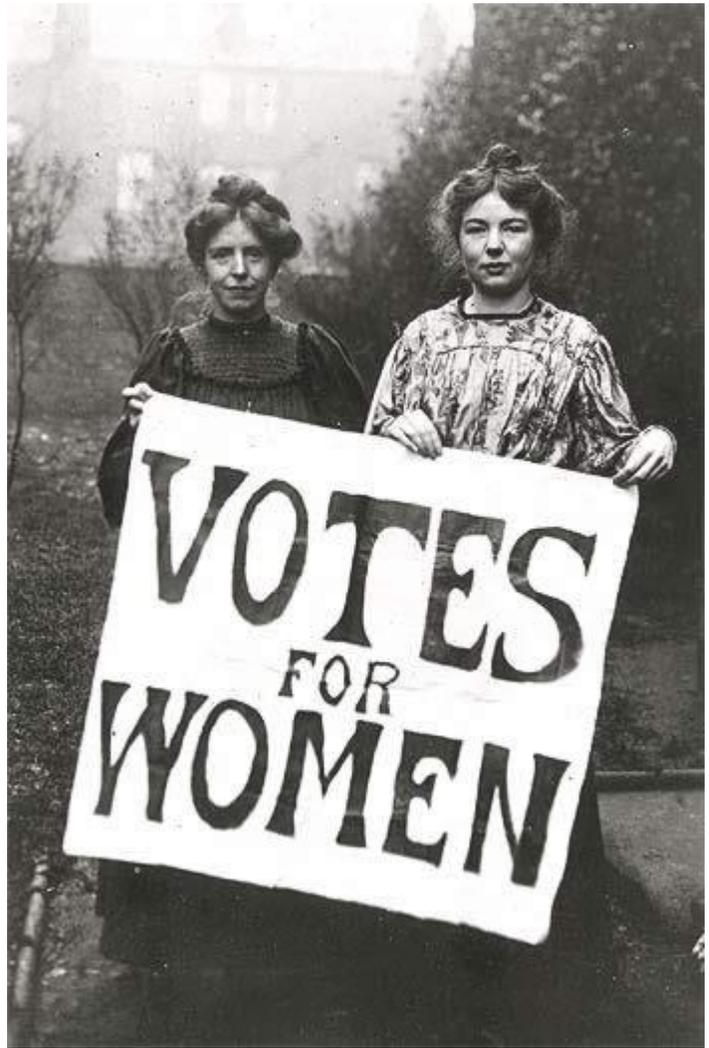


Set time travel for 1919. Women Gain Rights

When the Constitution of the United States was written, its rights and freedoms applied only to white men who owned land. Over time, people fought to include others in these freedoms. Slavery was outlawed. All men received the right to vote. Workers gained rights. Eventually, the nation decided that women should also be full citizens.

By the early 1900s, many women demanded the right to vote. Although they could not elect leaders to change laws, thousands of women found ways to influence decisions. Some marched with signs. Others wrote newspaper articles and letters. A few women went on **hunger strikes** to call attention to their cause.

Wisconsin women worked hard for women's **suffrage**, or the right to vote. Dr. Laura Ross Wolcott led the cause. She became one of the first female doctors in Wisconsin. Olympia Snow also believed in women's rights. She was the first American woman to become a minister in an established church. Another Wisconsin leader, Mathilde Franziska Anneke, worked as a newspaper editor and teacher.





Finally, in 1919, the United States Congress voted for a new amendment, or change, to the Constitution. Two-thirds of the states needed to

ratify, or **vote** for, the Nineteenth Amendment to make it the law.

Wisconsin took the lead. It became the first state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment. Other states soon followed. In August of 1920, American women won the right to vote!

Use the information above to answer these questions.

1. Before women won the right to vote in 1920, other people won important rights. Name two of the rights people won. _____

2. Which amendment to the Constitution gave women the right to vote?

3. How did the state of Wisconsin help women win the right to vote? _____

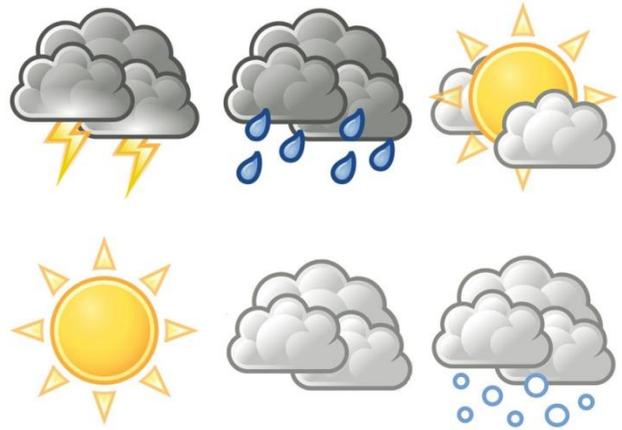
Match the words in the left box with their definitions in the right box.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Amendment _____ | A. the right to vote |
| 2. Ratify _____ | B. a law that is an acceptable practice throughout the nation |
| 3. Constitution _____ | C. people who could not vote in Wisconsin until 1919 |
| 4. State assembly _____ and senate | D. an addition to the Constitution |
| 5. Law of the land _____ | E. the selection, by vote, of a candidate for office |
| 6. Election _____ | F. to give approval |
| 7. Suffrage _____ | G. the fundamental law of the United States That was framed in 1787 and put into effect in 1789 |
| 8. Women _____ | |



Set time travel for 1922 and bundle up!

Wisconsin has long, cold winters and warm summers. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the state was at Danbury in 1922: **-54°F!** The highest, **114°F**, was set at Wisconsin Dells in 1936.



Wisconsin's average precipitation is about 31 inches (79 centimeters) a year. Precipitation is water that falls to earth as rain, snow, sleet, or hail. The average amount of snowfall varies. In the north it is over 100 inches. In the south, it is 30 inches. In an average year, how much snow does your town get?

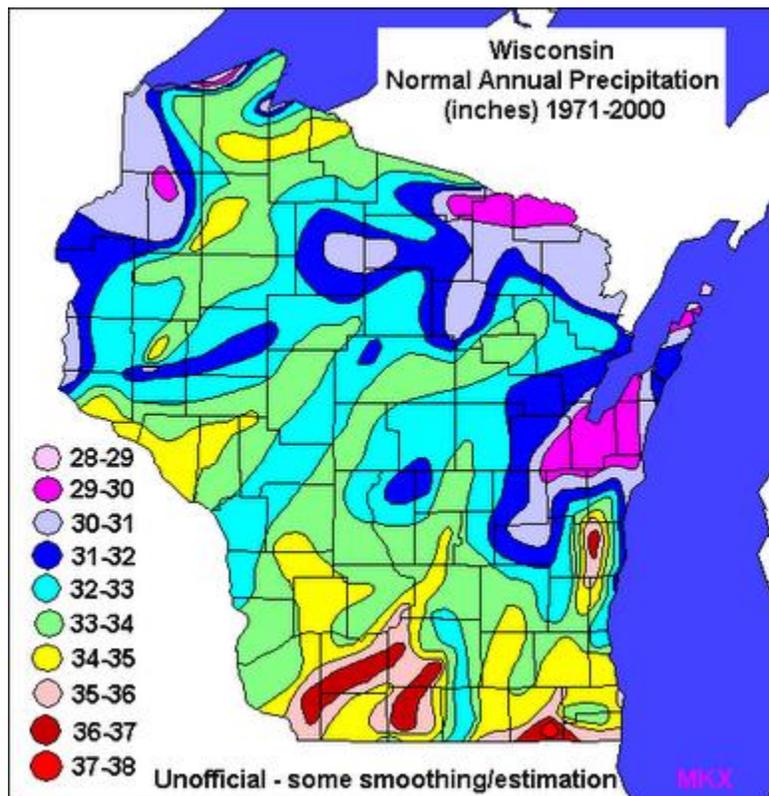
Average Monthly High Temperature for Milwaukee	
Month	Temperature
January	22°F
February	25°F
March	34°F
April	45°F
May	55°F
June	65°F
July	71°F
August	74°F
September	63°F
October	51°F
November	38°F
December	26°F

Average Monthly High Temperature for Milwaukee												
75°F												
70°F												
65°F												
60°F												
55°F												
50°F												
45°F												
40°F												
35°F												
30°F												
25°F												
20°F												
15°F												
10°F												
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D

A line graph is one way to show changes over a period of time. Use the information in the data table to complete the above line graph. Then answer the following questions.



1. Which is the coldest month in Milwaukee? _____
2. Which two months are hotter than June? _____
3. In which month is the temperature 12 degrees colder than in November? _____
4. During which three months are average temperatures between 40°F and 60°F



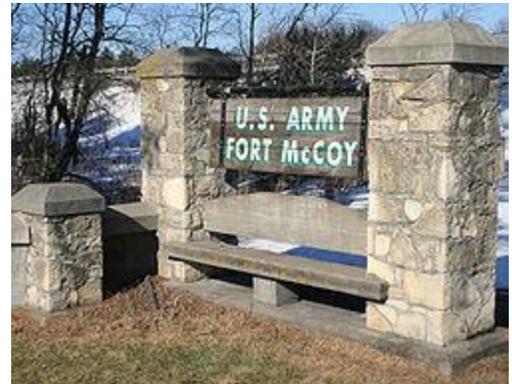
Set time travel for 1929. Fort McCoy



Wisconsin has a rich military heritage. The last battle ship ever made was the **USS Wisconsin**. After being in both World War II and the Korean War and sailing around the world with President Theodore

Roosevelt, it was decommissioned in 1958. The Wisconsin was recommissioned in 1988, at the cost of 385 million dollars!

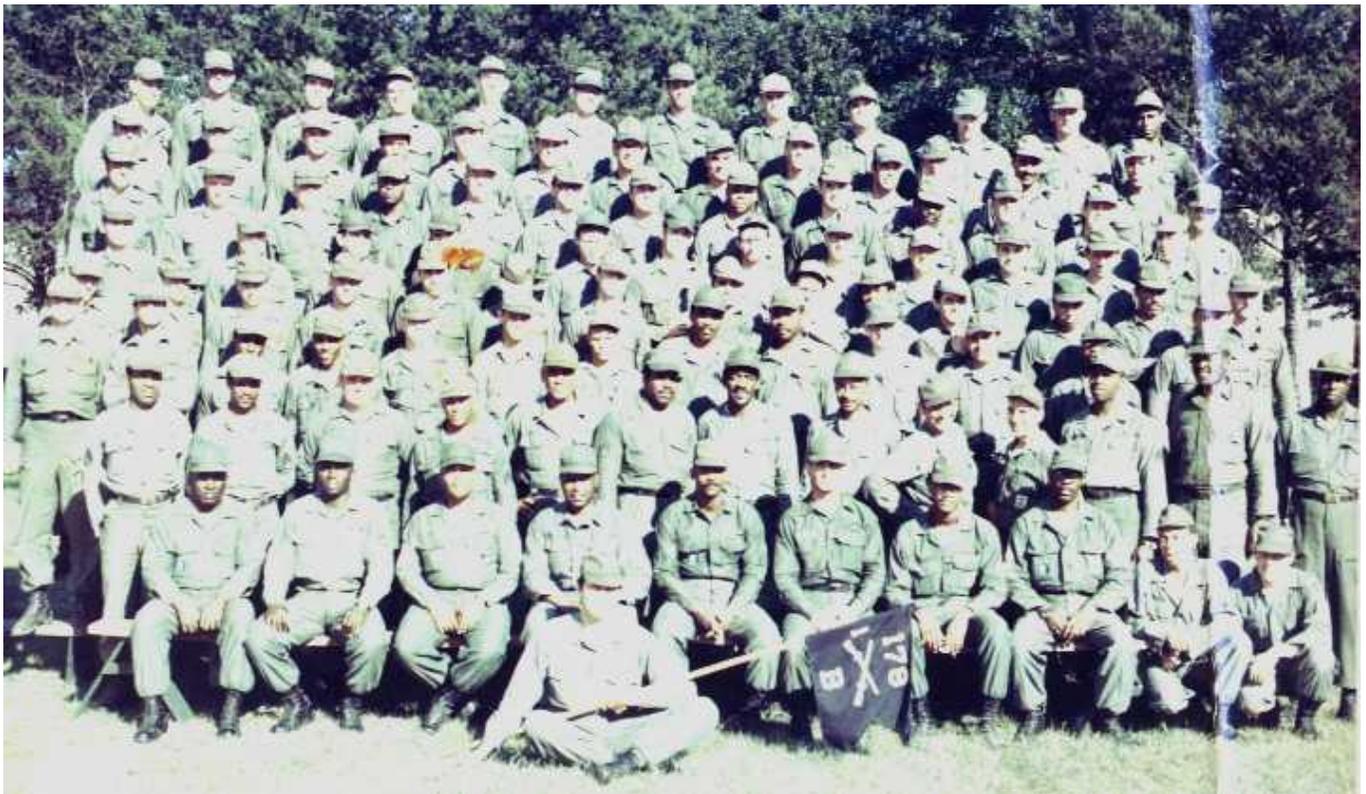
The nation's largest Army Reserve training and deployment center is at **Fort McCoy**, near **Sparta**. Fort McCoy was founded in 1929, and named after Major General Robert Bruce McCoy. This military installation covers 60,000 acres (24,300 hectares) of land, and trains around 135,000 military personnel every year! Over 20 Medal of Honor winners were Wisconsinites!



← **Maj. Gen. Robert Bruce McCoy** – Fort McCoy is named for Robert Bruce McCoy. He was born Sept. 5, 1867 in Kenosha, Wis. The son of a Civil War captain, Robert B. McCoy was a prominent local resident who served as a lawyer, district attorney, county judge and mayor of Sparta, Wis. In 1920, he was nominated as the Democratic Party candidate for governor of Wisconsin.

Read each statement and decide if it's fact or an opinion.

1. The USS Wisconsin is a beautiful ship. _____
2. Fort McCoy is the largest Army Reserve training center. _____
3. It was a waste of money to recommission the USS Wisconsin. _____
4. Fort McCoy covers 60,000 acres of land. _____
5. The USS Wisconsin was involved in two major wars. _____
6. Wisconsinites are the bravest people in the United States. _____



At the same time that Fort McCoy opened...

The Wall Street Stock Market collapses in 1929. The state of Wisconsin, along with the rest of the nation, plunged headfirst into the **Great Depression**. It was the worst economic crisis America had even known. Banks closed and businesses crashed... there was financial ruin everywhere. In Wisconsin alone, more than one-half of all workers lost their jobs.



While the nation was in the midst of the Depression, **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** became president. With America on the brink of economic devastation, the federal government stepped forward and hired unemployed people to build parks, bridges, and roads. With this help, and other government

assistance, the country began to slowly, and painfully, pull out of the Great Depression. Within the first 100 days of his office, Roosevelt enacted a number of policies to help minimize the suffering of the nation's many unemployed workers. These programs were known as the **NEW DEAL**. The jobs helped families support themselves and improved the country's infrastructure.

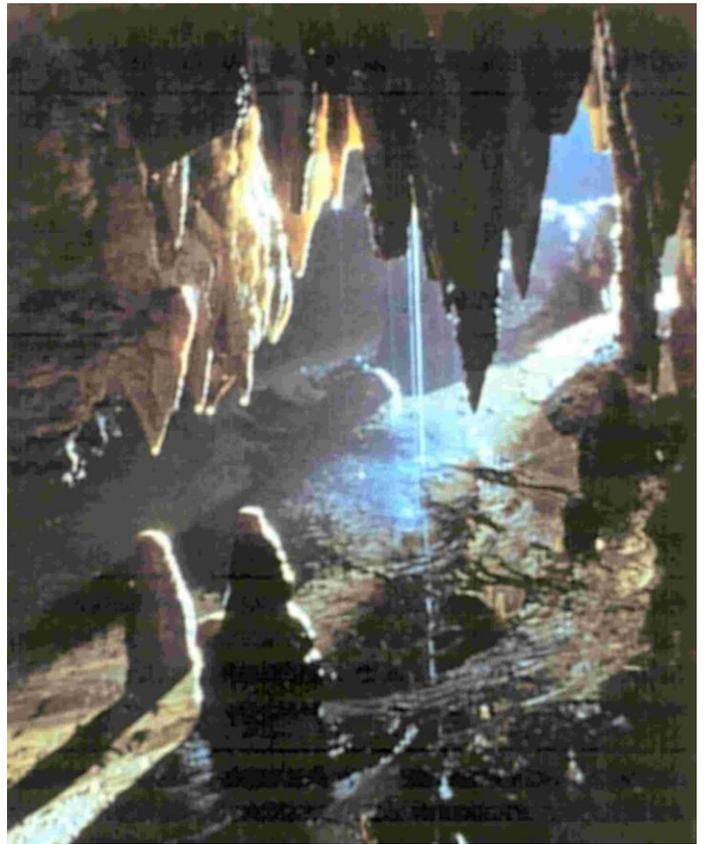
Put an X next to the jobs that were part of Roosevelt's New Deal.

1. Computer programmer ____
2. Bridge builder ____
3. Fashion model ____
4. Park builder ____
5. Interior designer ____
6. Hospital builder ____
7. School builder ____
8. Website designer ____



Set time travel for 1939.

Wisconsin is home to over 300 known caves. In 1939, a rock-blasting crew discovered the **Cave of the Mounds** by accident at Mount Horeb. The cave is over a million years old, and is filled with limestone stalactites, stalagmites, and even has fossils in it! People have found fossils of ancient squid, called **cephalopods**. It's easy to see why the Cave of the Mounds is the most popular cave in Wisconsin!



Set time travel to 1959. Wisconsinites in Spa-a-a-a-a-ace!

Not only will you find the world's largest refracting telescope in Wisconsin, there are several Wisconsinite astronauts too! **Donald K. "Deke" Slayton** of Sparta was one of seven Mercury astronauts in 1959. He also participated in the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project in July 1975. **Mark C. Lee** of Viroqua flew on the space shuttle in 1989. His wife, **Jen Davis**, is also an astronaut. **Daniel Bradenstein** of Watertown was a

pilot on three shuttle missions in 1983, 1985 and 1990. **Leroy Chiao** of Milwaukee was made an astronaut in 1990. These and other brave men and women serve our country in the space program every day!



Donald K. "Deke" Slayton



Leroy Chiao



Jen Davis

Wisconsin has come a long way over the time thanks to some important Wisconsinites. See if you can match the following using the name bank below

Douglas MacArthur	Aldo Leopold	Ada Deer	Father James Groppi
Golda Meir	John Bardeen	Albert Ochsner	Arnold Gesell
John Muir	Frances Willard	Laura Ingalls Wilder	Shirley Abrahamson
Georgia O'Keefe	Cordelia Harvey	Belle Case La Follette	Margarethe Schurz
Ringling Brothers	Harry Houdini	Vince Lombardi	Richard Ira Bong
Orson Welles	Carl Schurz	Jean Nicolet	William Mitchell
Frank Lloyd Wright	Black Hawk	Vel Phillips	Walter Stewart
Ezekiel Gillispie	Oshkosh	Lillie Rosa Minoka-Hill	Solomon Laurent Juneau
Agoston de Mokcsa	Samuel C. Johnson		

_____ A magician from Appleton

_____ Football coach that led the Green Bay Packers to five league titles, and Super Bowls I and II

_____ A French explorer and the first European to have seen Lake Michigan

_____ A pioneer in cancer treatment

_____ The Hungarian count who founded Sauk City, Wisconsin around 1841

_____ A fur trader that was the first permanent settler in Milwaukee and its first mayor

_____ African-American pioneer who founded Forest, Wisconsin

_____ A world famous architect that designed homes and buildings all over the United States

_____ "Wisconsin Angel"; she helped found several military hospitals in Wisconsin

- _____ World War II flying ace
- _____ In 1865, his civil-rights case forced the Wisconsin Supreme Court to grant African-Americans the right to vote
- _____ First African-American to serve on Milwaukee's city council
- _____ Created a paste wax for floors and founded a company that still makes household cleaning products
- _____ Won two Nobel Prizes in physics
- _____ Sauk Indian chief that objected to the European settlers taking over the Indians' land in Wisconsin and Illinois
- _____ One of the founders of the environmental movement
- _____ Menominee Indian who fought in the war of 1812; his efforts helped make the U.S. government grant the Menominee a reservation
- _____ Five performing brothers
- _____ Became a doctor in the late 1800s, and treated the people of Oneida in the early 1900s; Daughter of a Mohawk woman and a Quaker doctor
- _____ Fighter pilot in World War I that learned to fly from Orville Wright and commanded the United States air forces in France for a time
- _____ Abolitionist, Brigadier General for the Union
- _____ First female Prime Minister of Israel
- _____ Author of the *Little House* series of books
- _____ Actor, star of *Citizen Kane*, who fooled the world with his *War of the Worlds* radio broadcast
- _____ Congress called her the "first woman of the 19th century"

- _____ Famous child psychologist
- _____ Fought for civil rights in Milwaukee in the 1960s
- _____ Commanded the United States Armed Forces in the far East during World War II
- _____ Advocate for Native American rights in Wisconsin
- _____ A Scottish born naturalist and environmentalist who founded the Sierra Club, a world-wide conservation group
- _____ Opened the first kindergarten in the United States
- _____ World-famous abstract artist
- _____ First woman on the Wisconsin Supreme Court
- _____ First woman to graduate from the University of Wisconsin law school

The painting of "Famous Wisconsinites"
(On A Rare And Sunny Day)



Set time travel for the future.

What will Wisconsin be like in the future? No one really knows. Your actions today influence your future. They also influence the future of Wisconsin. Everyone in the Wisconsin can contribute to make life better.

Have you ever heard of the “**Wisconsin Idea**?” No one knows where the term comes from. Still, it has influenced the people of Wisconsin for many years.

The Wisconsin Idea is simple. It means that Wisconsinites respect education. They believe that the better educated you are, the better the government will be. They feel that the state government, the university, and citizens should work together to solve problems. As some people say, “The boundaries of the university are the boundaries of the state.” This means that Wisconsinites want to apply the best thinking and newest ideas to every area of their lives.

The Wisconsin Idea was already around in 1848 when the University of Wisconsin was founded. To carry out the Wisconsin Idea, the University helps people in Wisconsin. It trains specialists, does research to aid state farmers and industries, and educates citizens.

You can help make a better future. What can you do? You can get a good education. Learning science, languages, mathematics, social studies, and language arts is a good place to start.

Volunteering is another good way to contribute to your world. There are many ways you can help in your community right now. Giving your time to a cause you care about is one of the best ways to make a difference. All over Wisconsin people your age are doing volunteer work. They help homeless animals at the Humane Society. They collect clothing and

household supplies for people who are down on their luck. They work on environmental clean-up projects.

What kinds of jobs will Wisconsinites have in the future? It depends on how things change. You can decide what you will do, and enjoy doing it, by getting involved now. Getting a good education will help you understand important issues and give you the skills you need to express your opinions. Volunteer work will help you understand other people and the world as well as yourself! It's also a way to learn new skills.

Choose a partner and work together to create a mural of Wisconsin's future.

1. Talk with your partner about what you think Wisconsin will be like 10 years from now, 50 years from now and 100 years from now.
2. Make a series of three drawings showing life in Wisconsin 10, 50 and 100 years in the future in your Wisconsin notebook.
3. Be sure to include in the drawings, the things that you and others can do to contribute to a better life for everyone.

Resources used for Wisconsin Time Travelers

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