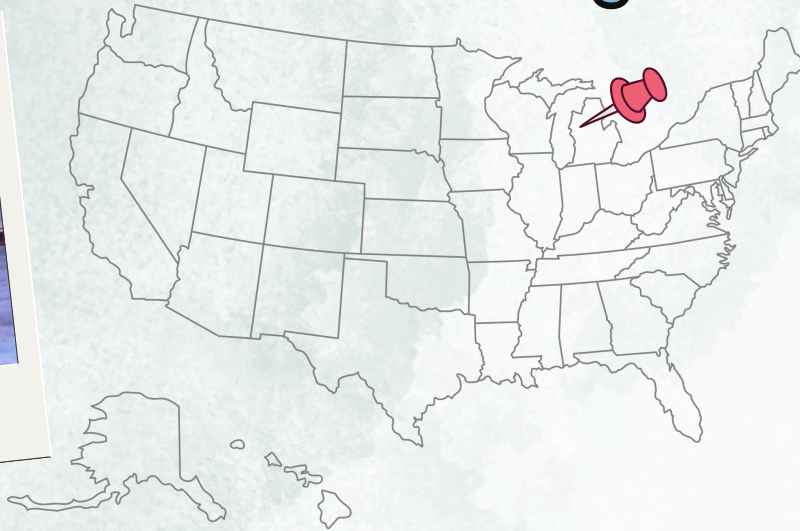


STOP #3

Michigan



Virtual Visit
[Henry Ford Museum](#)

Restaurants Ahead
Natural State Diner
Riverbend Cafe



STOP #3

Michigan



Great Lakes

Virtual Hike
Sleeping Bear Dunes
National Lakeshore



Mackinac Island



Detroit Motor City

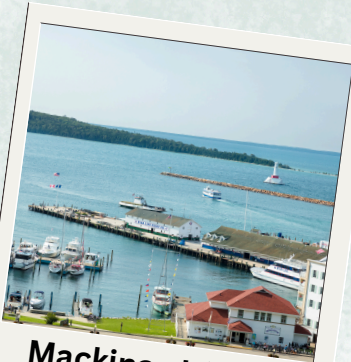


Tulip Time Festival



Great Lakes

Michigan is known for its amazing connection to the Great Lakes, as it borders four of the five lakes: Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie. These lakes are some of the largest freshwater lakes in the world! The Great Lakes in Michigan offer beautiful beaches, perfect for swimming and playing, as well as plenty of opportunities for boating, fishing, and exploring. The lakes are important for Michigan's economy and environment, and they help create the state's stunning natural beauty. Whether it's the calm waters of Lake Michigan or the rugged shores of Lake Superior, the Great Lakes make Michigan a special place to visit and enjoy. **Great Lakes Water Cycle Activity**



Mackinac Island

Mackinac Island is a beautiful island in Michigan, located between the upper and lower parts of the state. It's famous for being car-free, meaning the only ways to get around are by walking, biking, or riding horse-drawn carriages! The island is known for its historic sites, including Fort Mackinac, which dates back to the American Revolution, and its charming Victorian-style homes. Mackinac Island is also famous for its delicious fudge, and many visitors come to enjoy the scenic views, bike rides, and outdoor activities. It's a special place where people can experience history, nature, and a peaceful atmosphere. **Mackinac Island Travel Agency Activity**



Detroit Motor City

Detroit, known as "Motor City," is famous for being the birthplace of the American automobile industry. In the early 1900s, companies like Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler were founded in Detroit, changing the world by making cars affordable for everyone. Henry Ford revolutionized car manufacturing with the introduction of the assembly line, allowing cars to be built faster and cheaper. This helped make Detroit a major hub for car production, and it became known around the world as the heart of the automobile industry. Today, Detroit still plays a big role in the automotive world, and its legacy is seen in its many car museums, factories, and even the Detroit Auto Show. **Car Design Activity**



Tulip Time Festival

The Tulip Time Festival in Holland, Michigan, is a popular annual event that celebrates the beauty of spring with millions of colorful tulips in bloom. Held each May, the festival features vibrant flower displays, parades, traditional Dutch music and dancing, and exciting activities for families. The event honors the city's Dutch heritage, with many people dressing in traditional Dutch costumes and enjoying cultural performances. Visitors can explore the stunning tulip gardens, watch the famous wooden shoe races, and even enjoy delicious Dutch treats like pancakes and stropwafels. The Tulip Time Festival is a wonderful celebration of flowers, culture, and community! **Dutch Dance**



RECIPE:

DETROIT STYLE PIZZA

MACKINAC ISLAND FUDGE

PASTIES

CHERRY TART

Arkansas has a rich and diverse history shaped by Native American tribes, European settlers, and its role in pivotal moments in U.S. history. Long before European exploration, the Quapaw people thrived in the region. They lived along the Mississippi River and its tributaries, building villages and practicing agriculture, hunting, and fishing. Known for their diplomacy and hospitality, the Quapaw welcomed French explorers in the late 17th century. Frenchman Henri de Tonti established Arkansas Post in 1686 as a trading hub, making it the first European settlement in what would later become Arkansas. Over time, the Quapaw and other Native tribes were forced to cede their lands and relocate due to U.S. policies, leaving an enduring legacy in the region.

In the early 19th century, American settlers began to migrate to Arkansas, drawn by fertile land for farming. Cotton plantations, worked by enslaved African Americans, became a major part of the economy, particularly in the Mississippi Delta region. On June 15, 1836, Arkansas became the 25th state to join the Union. As it developed, the state balanced a blend of frontier culture and agricultural wealth, with Little Rock designated as its capital. However, this prosperity was deeply tied to the institution of slavery, which caused division in the years leading to the Civil War.

During the Civil War, Arkansas seceded from the Union on May 6, 1861, aligning with the Confederate States of America. The state became a battleground for several key conflicts, including the Battle of Pea Ridge in 1862, which helped secure Union control of Missouri. Although parts of Arkansas were occupied by Union forces, Confederate sentiment remained strong in many areas. The war brought significant destruction to the state, and the post-war Reconstruction era was marked by economic struggles and efforts to rebuild a society that had relied heavily on slavery.

After the Civil War ended in 1865, Arkansas had to rebuild homes, farms, and communities. Many people worked hard to start new lives, and the state slowly recovered. Over time, railroads were built, making it easier to travel and trade goods like cotton and timber. While life wasn't always easy, people in Arkansas showed strength and determination. Today, the state is known for its natural beauty, from the mountains and rivers to the forests and parks, and for being a place where history and nature come together.

MICHIGAN

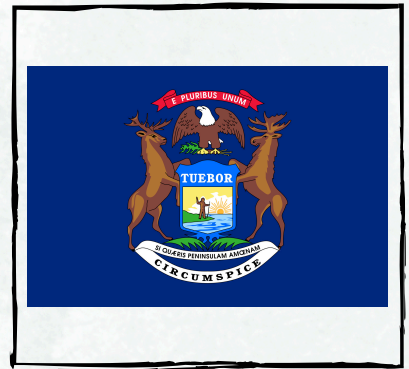
STATE BIRD

STATE FLAG

CAPITAL
LANSING



AMERICAN ROBIN

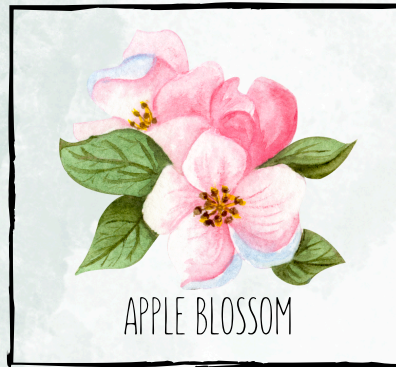


STATE FLOWER

POPULATION

STATE NUMBER
26TH

Date of Statehood: JANUARY 26, 1837



APPLE BLOSSOM

10 MILLION

Extension Activities

1. Create your own "Great Lakes Landscape" inspired by Michigan's natural beauty. Start by imagining a scene from Michigan, like the shores of a Great Lake or a sunset over a sand dune. Lightly sketch the horizon line where the sky meets the water, and add details like waves, sand, and trees. Then, draw elements like animals, boats, or even a lighthouse to make the scene unique. Once the sketch is ready, color in the picture using watercolors, colored pencils, or markers, thinking about the colors found in Michigan's nature—blues for the lakes, greens for trees, and vibrant oranges or purples for sunsets.

Great Lakes Water Cycle Activity

Materials You'll Need:

- 3 clear cups or bowls
- Water
- Ice cubes
- Plastic wrap
- Paper towel or sponge
- Blue food coloring (optional)
- Markers (for drawing)
- Small container or bowl (optional)

Instructions:

1. Create Your "Great Lakes":

- a. Fill one of your cups or bowls with water. This will be your "lake." You can add a few drops of blue food coloring to make it look like the Great Lakes!

2. Evaporation:

- a. Take a paper towel or sponge and put it into the "lake" cup. Watch the paper towel soak up the water. This is like water evaporating from the Great Lakes into the air!

3. Condensation:

- a. Now, take a second empty cup or bowl and place it above the "lake" cup. Fill the second cup with ice cubes. As the warm water evaporates, the cold ice will cause condensation, just like clouds form in the sky. Look closely and see the water droplets forming on the cold cup. This is like clouds in the sky!

4. Precipitation:

- a. After a few minutes, gently tilt the second cup to let the water droplets (like "rain") fall down into another small container or back into the "lake" cup. This is like how rain falls back into the lakes!

5. Draw What You Saw:

- a. Draw the three parts of the water cycle you just saw:
 - Evaporation (the water soaking into the sponge)
 - Condensation (the water droplets on the cold cup)
 - Precipitation (the water falling back down)

6. Reflection:

- a. Think about how the Great Lakes are always part of this cycle. Water from the lakes evaporates into the air, forms clouds, and comes back as rain. This keeps the lakes full and provides water for plants, animals, and people!

Mackinac Island Travel Agency Activity

Instructions:

- 1. Choose Your Activities:**
- 2. Think about what you would like to do on Mackinac Island. Choose from activities like:**
 - Visiting Fort Mackinac to learn about its history
 - Seeing the amazing Arch Rock
 - Taking a horse-drawn carriage ride around the island
 - Biking or hiking through Mackinac Island State Park
 - Trying the famous fudge at a fudge shop
- 3. Plan Your Trip:**
- 4. Create a plan for your trip! Write down the activities you want to do and how much time you will spend at each one. Don't forget to think about how you'll get around the island (remember—no cars, just bikes or horses!).**
- 5. Present Your Plan:**
- 6. Share your trip plan! Explain why you picked the activities you did, what makes Mackinac Island special, and what transportation you would use.**

Car Design Activity

Motor City Car Design STEM Challenge

Objective: Use science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) skills to design a car inspired by Detroit's "Motor City" history and solve engineering challenges related to car design.

Materials Needed:

- Paper
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Straws
- Tape
- Scissors
- Rubber bands
- Bottle caps (for wheels)
- Cardboard (for the car body)
- Popsicle sticks or wooden skewers (optional)
- Markers or crayons (for decoration)
- Stopwatch (for testing)

Instructions:

1. Design Your Car:

- Use cardboard or paper to create the body of your car.
- Attach bottle caps to create wheels that can rotate.
- Use straws or popsicle sticks to create axles for your wheels.
- Optionally, add a rubber band to help propel the car.

2. Build and Test:

- Assemble your car and test it by rolling it on a flat surface.
- Measure how far it goes in 10 seconds.

3. Improve:

- Try adjusting the wheels, axles, or car body to make it go farther or faster.

4. Reflection:

- Think about how gravity, friction, and design affect how your car moves. What can you change to improve its performance?