



### Michigan History Chapter 3 Study Guide

1. People from Europe began coming to MI. Europe is across the Atlantic Ocean. Britain and France are countries in Europe we discussed in this chapter.
2. The French began to reach MI about 1620.
3. Many of the French came here for economic reasons, mainly to make money by trading furs.
4. Fur bearing animals such as beaver were scarce in France.
5. Tribes got things from the fur traders they could not make for themselves like metal cooking pots and guns. These things made life easier for them.
6. Think about the term “opportunity cost”. When the Native Americans traded, they often had to make choices on what to trade for. This meant there were some things they may have wanted but decided not to get.
7. Because there were no roads here when the French arrived, they traveled by rivers or lakes.
8. A diary is an example of a primary source
9. Sault St. Marie was the first town in MI. It was started by Father Marquette, a French priest. Sault St. Marie is in the eastern Upper Peninsula near Canada.
10. Father Marquette left MI to explore the Mississippi River. The French thought this river might help them reach China
11. In 1701, another Frenchman named Cadillac started Detroit. He did this to control the Great Lakes and the fur trade. Today, Detroit is Michigan's largest city and has more people living in it than any other city in our state.
12. The French and the tribes interacted by trading with each other and exploring together. French priests shared God with the tribes. Sometimes, Indians and French married each other.
13. Later in the 1700s, the French and the British fought a war to control North America and the British won that war. Most of the French left. If the French had won, we might be speaking French today.
14. At first, MI tribes were upset about the British coming to this area. The British didn't see the tribes as friends and didn't trade gunpowder with them.

15. Chief Pontiac (an Odawa leader) started a rebellion to drive out the British. He and others attacked British forts. Even though they captured several forts, the tribes did not win.
16. In history, there are many “cause and effect” relationships. This is when one event leads to another event. The second event is caused by the first and is its effect.
17. The Proclamation of 1763 said that the British settlers could not move west of the Appalachian Mountains. The cause of this law was Pontiac's rebellion. The British wanted the tribes to stay peaceful.
18. It was hard for both the tribes and Europeans to pursue their happiness at the same time. Each group wanted different things. To be happy, the tribes wanted to keep their land and their way of life as it was. To be happy, the Europeans wanted to expand. They wanted to have more of their people live here. The Europeans wanted to start farms and towns.