

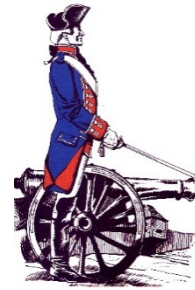


Thank you for participating in our scavenger hunt!

Please scan the code below and take a moment to tell us about your experience!



Mackinacparks.com



Scavenger Hunt: Answer Key and Facilitator Guide

Welcome, traveler!

Use this guide to support your students as they explore the fort.

- ✓ The **bolded** sections provide additional context for the fort exhibits and reconstructed historic buildings. You can read these aloud or use them as prompts to start student reflection. **Bolded and underlined** text corresponds with questions in your students' booklets.
- ✓ All answers for the scavenger hunt are in *italics*.
- ✓ As students gather points towards “winning” the scavenger hunt, they will need to read panels, explore exhibits, and engage with the area around them to find answers.
- ✓ **The maximum number of points available is 85.**
- ✓ Be sure to use your site map to match building numbers to sections in this booklet as you navigate the fort!

This scavenger hunt can take **up to an hour** to complete. Encourage students to answer as many questions as they can!

While the famous events of the American Revolution may seem far away, there are many ways that the Revolution was connected to **Michilimackinac** [mich-ih-le-mack-in-naw].

Today YOU are a traveler visiting this community. Imagine that you are back in time...

During the time of the American Revolution, you would have met people from different communities at Michilimackinac. Many were adults...but some were children, too!

People from which nations have lived at Michilimackinac throughout its history? 3 pts

Exhibits and programs mainly focus on Anishinaabe, British, and French people at Michilimackinac. There also were smaller but important populations of other Native people and enslaved Native and Black people who were part of the history here.

CHALLENGE! Before cars and airplanes, do you think it would have been easy or hard to travel to Michilimackinac? Why? 1 pt

Answers will vary. Ex. Hard, take a long time compared to modern travel. Introduce the fact that waterways were the highways of their time. As long as you had a means of travel, knowledge of the waterways, and made your trip during the right time of year, you could move from place to place very quickly!

As you head back to the Visitor's Center, look past the Mackinac Bridge at Mackinac Island in the east. When the American Revolution ended in 1783, that was not the end at Michilimackinac. The legacy of this community continued on Mackinac Island. The fur trade, still connected to many families from the mainland community, was profitable on the island through the 1800s. The Anishinaabek at the Straits of Mackinac are here today.

The new fort on the island remained in British hands until an American force arrived in 1796. When the War of 1812 came, Fort Mackinac was retaken by allied British and Native forces before reverting to an American fort in 1814. Both Fort Mackinac and the site of Colonial Michilimackinac eventually became state parks that share the story of this place with thousands of people like YOU each year!

2 CHALLENGE! Questions 2 pts each *Answers may vary*

Visit Mackinac Island and explore Fort Mackinac, the Historic Downtown area, and more to continue learning about the story of Michilimackinac. While still on the mainland, visit Historic Mill Creek and the Old Mackinac Point Lighthouse to learn more about the ongoing history of this area and Mackinaw City.

BONUS Challenge Answers
1 point each! (6 challenges)

3. Priest's House; 4. Five artillery pieces; 5. Varies; 6. Ex. jaw harp

Native American Encampment (22)

During the American Revolution, Michilimackinac sent out many war parties to fight the Americans and their allies. People in war parties were mostly Native, with some French Canadians and even fewer British soldiers. In 1780, the largest war party assembled at Michilimackinac was over 1,000 people, including Ojibwe, Dakota, and Menominee delegations. Both Anishinaabe men and women were involved in these campaigns: men were war leaders and women made decisions for their community.

What are the names of the three Anishinaabe communities whose homelands are in the Great Lakes area? 3 pts

Odawa (Ottawa), Ojibwe/Ojibwa (Chippewa), and Potawatomi.

What kinds of tasks would Anishinaabe communities be doing at the Straits of Mackinac? 3 pts

Signage around the nasaoogan (wooden conical structures used by the Anishinaabek) lists a variety of tasks, including trading between Native nations, fishing, and holding inter-tribal councils. Other acceptable answers will be found on the panels, ex. conducting councils and trading with non-Native people.

CHALLENGE! Based on what you have learned, where could you have met an Anishinaabe person at Michilimackinac during the American Revolution? 2 pts

Encourage students to brainstorm and reflect. Many Anishinaabe people would have been part of the trade community in various roles, from merchant to voyageur. Others were interpreters and worked with the Great Britain Indian Department. Still others were part of war parties which gathered at Michilimackinac before going on campaign.

Voyageur Landing (1)

Boats and canoes paddled by *voyageurs* and Native people brought goods, ideas, and people to Michilimackinac. During the American Revolution, this was one major way people received news about the war and how it would affect their lives.

Study the canoe by the lakeshore. Why do you think canoes were used on the Great Lakes? 1 pt

Ex. Lightweight, held lots of weight, easy to transport if you had to move it between waterways.

CHALLENGE! Think about natural resources available around the Great Lakes. What kind of material(s) do you think were used to make canoes? 1 pt

Answers may vary. Birch bark was used by Anishinaabe people to make canoes, as well as houses! This bark was sewn together with dried spruce root, and the seams were covered with a mixture of sap and other materials. Birch bark is also naturally waterproof!

CHALLENGE! What is the name of the body of water in front of Michilimackinac? (Hint: It is one of the five Great Lakes!) 1 pt

Lake Michigan is directly in front of Colonial Michilimackinac. Lake Huron is on the other side of the Mackinac Bridge. The area where the two lakes come together is called the Straits of Mackinac.

King's Storehouse (5)

Trade goods and provisions were important to life at Michilimackinac during the American Revolution.

Which kinds of materials were stored in this building? 2 pts

Food like flour, salt pork, and rum, as well as trade goods like fabrics, beads, and metal objects. Supplies for British soldiers, like uniforms, were also stored here.

Who received or used these materials? 1 pt

British soldiers and their families received rations of food from this storehouse. British commanding officers would distribute trade goods and other materials to Native leaders as part of conducting diplomacy at Michilimackinac.

CHALLENGE! Think about things you would need if you lived at Michilimackinac during the 1770s. **Which items would you choose from these goods? Why?** 1 pt

Answers will vary. Encourage students to explain their reasons for their choices.

Archaeological Site (16)

The British commander of Michilimackinac during the American Revolution was worried that the fort could not withstand an attack – and that the French Canadian and Anishinaabe people of the area might choose to help the American cause instead of the British. He took actions that impacted what this historic site looks like today.

Look at the maps next to the dig site. **What are some differences you notice between the way the fort looks on these maps and the way the reconstruction looks today?** 1 pt

Answers will vary, ex. barracks is present, less buildings

CHALLENGE! Enter the **Powder Magazine (19)**. **What happened to the original building?** 1 pt

It was burned when the British fort moved to the island during the American Revolution. The remains of the Powder Magazine were preserved when the roof collapsed, extinguishing the fire and saving its foundations.

What happened to the rest of Michilimackinac's buildings? 2 pts

Students may need assistance putting together references to this event throughout the fort. Some buildings were moved to the island, such as the church, the Soldiers' Barracks, and the King's Storehouse. Civilians were ordered to move their homes to the island as well. Buildings which were not moved were burned by the British to prevent them from being occupied by their enemies during the war. A new fort was built on Mackinac Island.

Slavery at the Straits(11)

People practiced slavery throughout the American Revolution, both in the Thirteen Colonies and Canada. Michilimackinac was a big trading hub for enslaved people. Lots of enslaved people who passed through Michilimackinac were women and children.

Who were the people who were enslaved at Michilimackinac? 3 pts

The majority of the enslaved people at Michilimackinac were Native people taken from communities in the west and south, not locally. A smaller proportion of enslaved people were Black. Most enslaved people were women and children.

When was slavery abolished in the area called Michigan today?

1 pt

The first constitution of what became Michigan outlawed slavery in 1835.

CHALLENGE! Who is the first recorded enslaved person on the exhibit wall and what is the date attached to the entry? 2 pts

An anonymous woman, murdered in 1689.

CHALLENGE! Who is the last recorded enslaved person on the exhibit wall and what is the date attached to the entry? 2 pts

Antoine, baptized September 23, 1799.

British Trader's House (7)

While some places in the British empire, like Boston, were protesting British imports, the people of Michilimackinac had a very different relationship with trade. Encourage students to compare and contrast.

Name two animal pelts you recognize. (If you don't know, take your best guess!) 2 pts

1. Ex. Fox, otter

2. Ex. Skunk, beaver

Read the sign on the wall. **Name two trade goods you spy in this room.** 2 pts

1. Ex. glass, ribbons, fabric

2. Ex. guns, teapot, metal tools

CHALLENGE! What do you think would happen if it was not possible to ship the goods in the King's Storehouse and the British Trader's House to and from Michilimackinac? What would happen to business and daily life? 3 pts

Answers will vary. Soldiers and their families would have had greater difficulty receiving rations, relationships between British and Native communities would have suffered without the diplomatic gift-giving, and merchants, traders, and voyageurs would have had less business. Even people not directly affected by the fur trade would have lost easy access to things like tea, fabrics, and other goods ordered for their households.

Treasures from the Sand (7)

How long have archaeologists been working at Michilimackinac?

1 pt

Since 1959!

What can archaeologists learn from artifacts? 2 pts

Archaeologists record what people of the past used for their work and daily life, and in this way learn about their culture. They can also learn about the dispersal of technology, ideas, and materials based on where items are found compared to where they were made.

Archaeologists can even examine artifacts to learn what people ate!

This is just a starting point; many more answers may arise.

CHALLENGE! Earn a point for each artifact you can find!

Write their names below: *Answers will vary.*

something you could eat

ex. egg, fish

something to wear

ex. ring

something sharp

ex. knife blade

something for play

ex. game piece

something for serving tea

ex. teapot

something for construction

ex. building material, nail

something for religion

ex. rosary, holy medal

something for a soldier

ex. parts of flintlock musket

Merchant's House (11)

Lots of people affected by the American Revolution did not fight in it. Michilimackinac was not attacked during the American Revolution, but traders and their families were affected by interrupted shipments due to the war. They also had a stake in its outcome.

Look around you. Who do you think lived in this rowhouse? 1 pt

British soldiers, French and British merchants, and families; in some cases, enslaved people would have also joined these households. This space is furnished as if a prosperous French Canadian merchant lived here, maybe with a larger household.

Based on the furniture and objects, do you think this space is a home, a warehouse, a business, or all three? 2 pts

Answers will vary – it can be all three!

Women were very closely involved in business, not only as creators of networks between families, but also as merchants and property owners. Some children who had Anishinaabe and French parents learned how to speak both languages and became traders, merchants, or interpreters. Skills like these later helped them fight for their family's business interests in the American Revolution.

CHALLENGE! Visit the Solomon-Levy House (17). What was Ezekiel Solomon's job? 1 pt

He was a merchant and trader. He is also the first recorded Jewish settler in Michigan.

What kind of trade goods did Solomon bring to Michilimackinac? Do you think his work was affected by the American Revolution? 2 pts

Encourage students to look at the artifact cases for ideas, ex. fish hooks, bells and glass beads, and religious medals. Students should reflect on what would happen to Solomon's business if shipments of goods were delayed due to the war.

Attack! at Michilimackinac (11)

During the American Revolution, some Americans wanted independence from Britain to occupy the homelands of the Anishinaabek and other Native communities. This is tied to the end of the Anglo-Indian War of 1763, which is also called Pontiac's War. This was a reason why some Native communities fought alongside the British against the Americans in the war.

How was Michilimackinac captured in 1763? 2 pts

It was captured by a group of Ojibwe people by means of playing a bagattaway (ba-got-ah-way) game in front of the open land gate of the fort. This coaxed the British soldiers to let down their guard before the Ojibwe launched a surprise attack and captured the fort.

What is the Proclamation Line of 1763? 1 pt

After the Anglo-Indian War of 1763, the British government established a boundary for the future settlement of their colonists. This was part of making peace with their Native allies, including the Anishinaabe, and practicing better diplomacy.

Commanding Officer's House (14)

Communication was vital for trade, peace, and war. Through councils, such as ones held by commanding officers at Michilimackinac during the American Revolution, war leaders like Madjeckewiss (Ojibwe) and Wapasha (Dakota) listened to British appeals for help and made the decision to lead members of their communities to war against the American rebels.

There were at least three people who lived in the Commanding Officer's House from 1774-1779. **Who were they, and what were their roles?** 3 pts

Arent Schuyler DePeyster was the commanding officer of the British soldiers at Michilimackinac from 1774-1779. Rebecca Blair DePeyster was a community social figure. Susan was a woman who worked in the household of the DePeysters who may have been enslaved or a free domestic servant.

CHALLENGE! What is the name of one of the animals that lived with the family from this house? 1 pt

Ex. Tim the chipmunk, Dapper the dog

CHALLENGE! March across the Parade Ground (15)! 2 pts

Soldiers' Barracks (13)

Where did soldiers and war parties from Michilimackinac travel during the American Revolution? 3 pts

Look at the exhibit display on war parties. British soldiers traveled in the company of Native allies to places like Montreal, St. Joseph, and St. Louis to participate in campaigns.

Sometimes a barracks was home to military families, and other times they lived apart in places like the Soldier's House (11). Some soldiers got married and had children during their career. Women attached to the British military played a role by doing work, like laundry, which kept soldiers healthy. At places like Michilimackinac, women were paid for this work and helped support their families.

What would a soldier's whole family eat? Look for answers inside and outside the Barracks. 2 pts

A soldier was generally given portions of salted pork, dried peas, rice (or oatmeal), flour, and butter as part of their daily rations. Wives and children of soldiers received a portion of a full ration. Soldiers could also grow root vegetables and fresh greens in their gardens, called King's Lots. There were at least three of these at Michilimackinac. Sometimes soldiers could also catch and eat fresh meat like whitefish or passenger pigeons.

CHALLENGE! Visit building 12. What is it? 1 pt

It is a Military Latrine! Officers like DePeyster would have had the privilege of a backyard privy instead of a community facility like this one. The big room is for enlisted soldiers and the smaller room is for officers.

Church of Ste. Anne (10)

Even though Michilimackinac was a British fort during the American Revolution, the Quebec Act of 1774 allowed French Canadian people to practice their faith. This was one of the "Intolerable Acts" which led American colonists to rebel against the British crown.

What faith did French Canadian people practice at Michilimackinac? 1 pt

Roman Catholicism, a denomination of Christianity.

CHALLENGE! As you explore the fort, keep your eyes open for signs which talk about other faiths at Michilimackinac. There were at least three other faiths practiced by Anishinaabe and British people at Michilimackinac. What were the names of these other faiths?

Earn a point for each one!

Answers may include Judaism, Protestantism, and traditional Anishinaabe beliefs. Exhibit panels in the Solomon House, Soldiers' Barracks, and at the Native American Encampment will help students brainstorm answers.

Find the list of priests within the Priest's House (8). Which rebel priest visited Michilimackinac during the American Revolution (from 1775-1783)? 1 pt

Father Pierre Gibault.

[In the student guide, this section is on the same page as the Attack! activity section on the next page.]