

# WISCONSIN ACTIVITY PACKET



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## Wisconsin



Capital: **Madison**

Area: **65,503 sq. miles (23rd)**

Population: **5,841,000 (20th)**

Date of Union Entry: **5/29/1848 (30th state)**

State Bird: **Robin**

State Flower: **Wood Violet**

State Tree: **Sugar Maple**

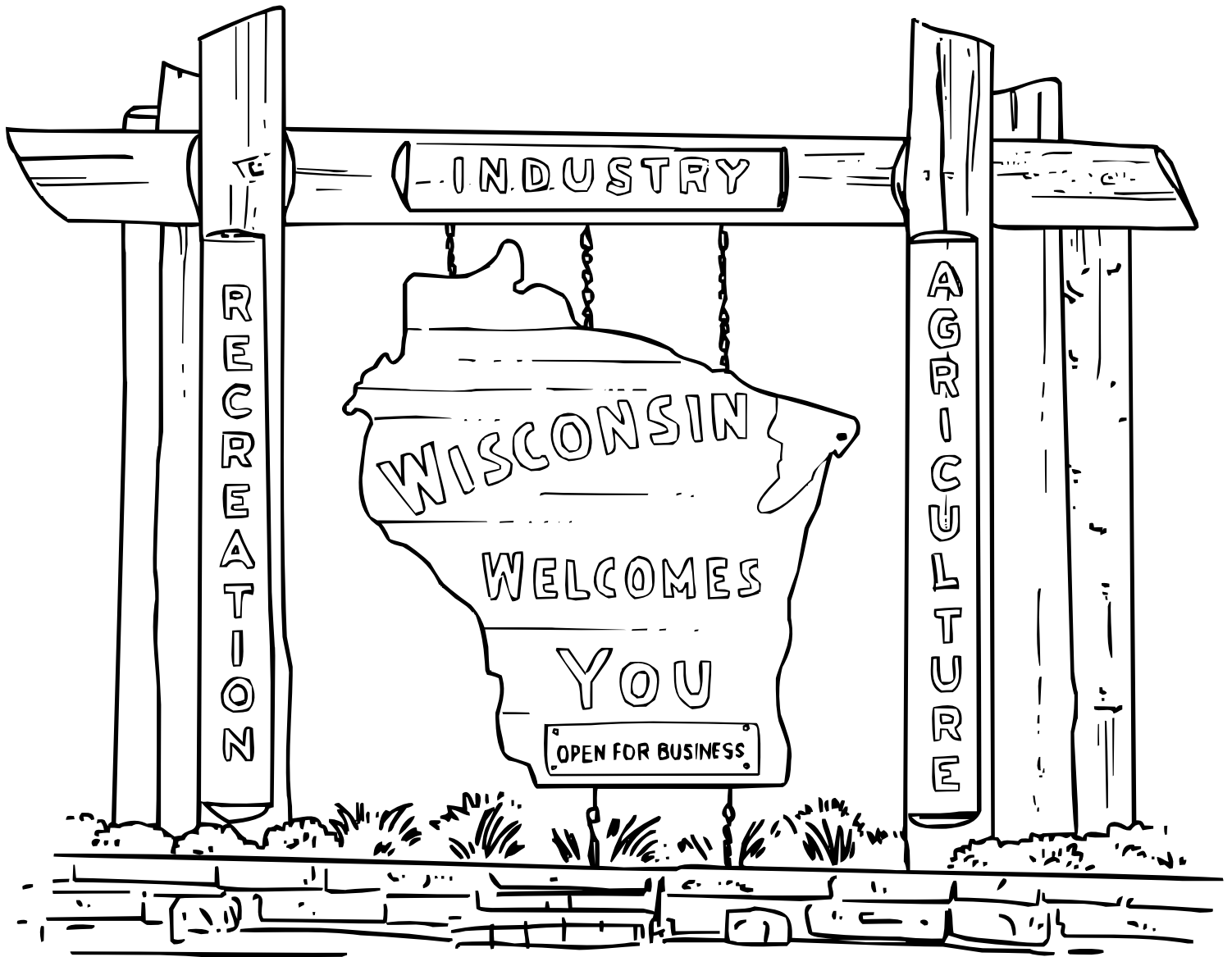
Highest Point: **Timms Hill – 1,952 feet**

Motto: **“Forward!”**

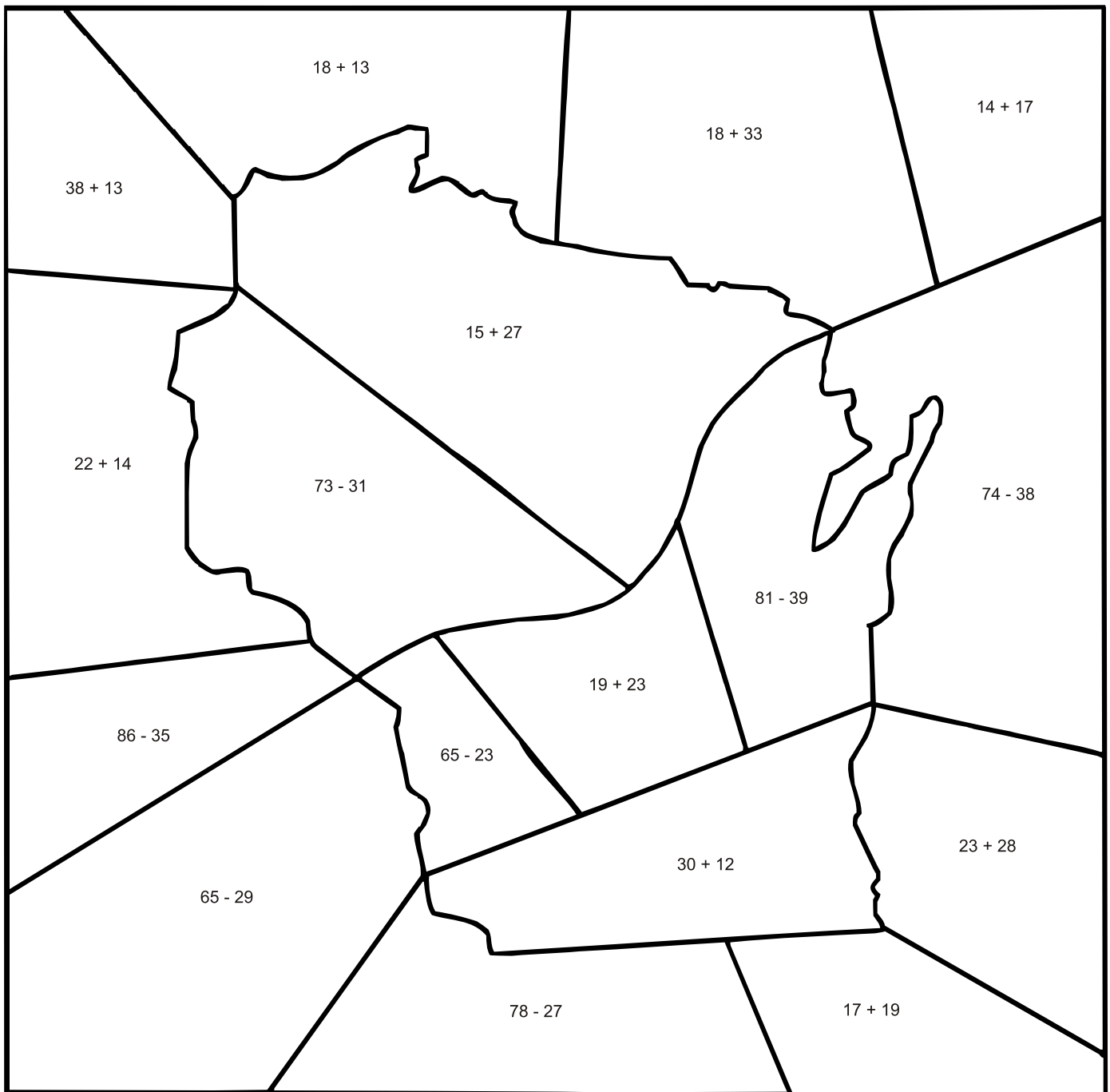
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Welcome to Wisconsin

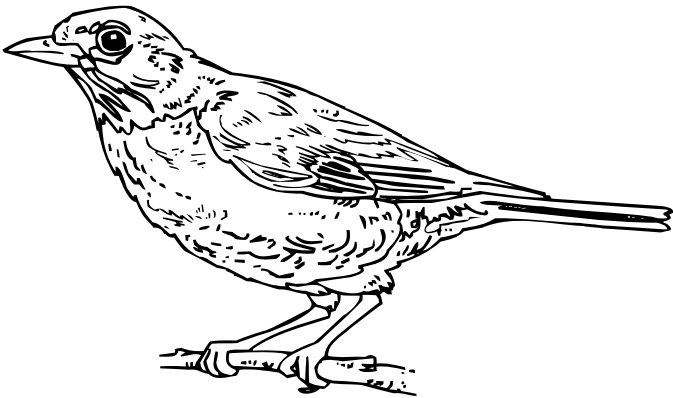


Do you know what state is pictured?

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31 = White  
 36 = Red  
 42 = Powder Blue  
 51 = Blue





**American Robin**

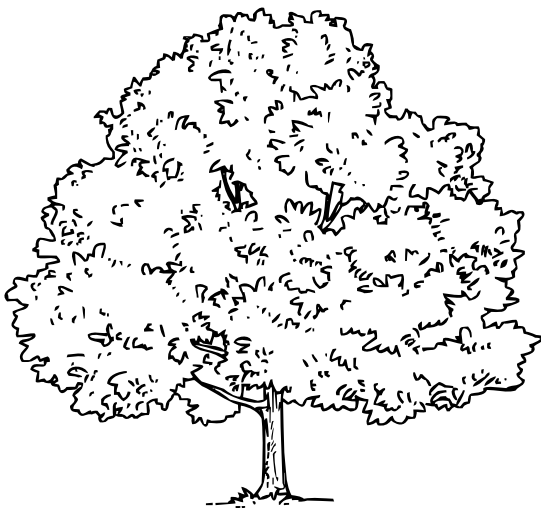


**Wood Violet**

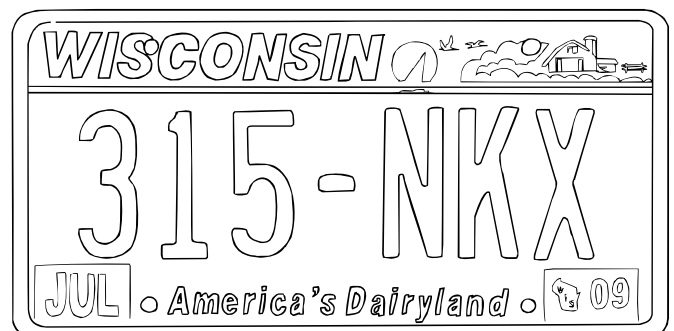


**The Badger State**

**State license plate**



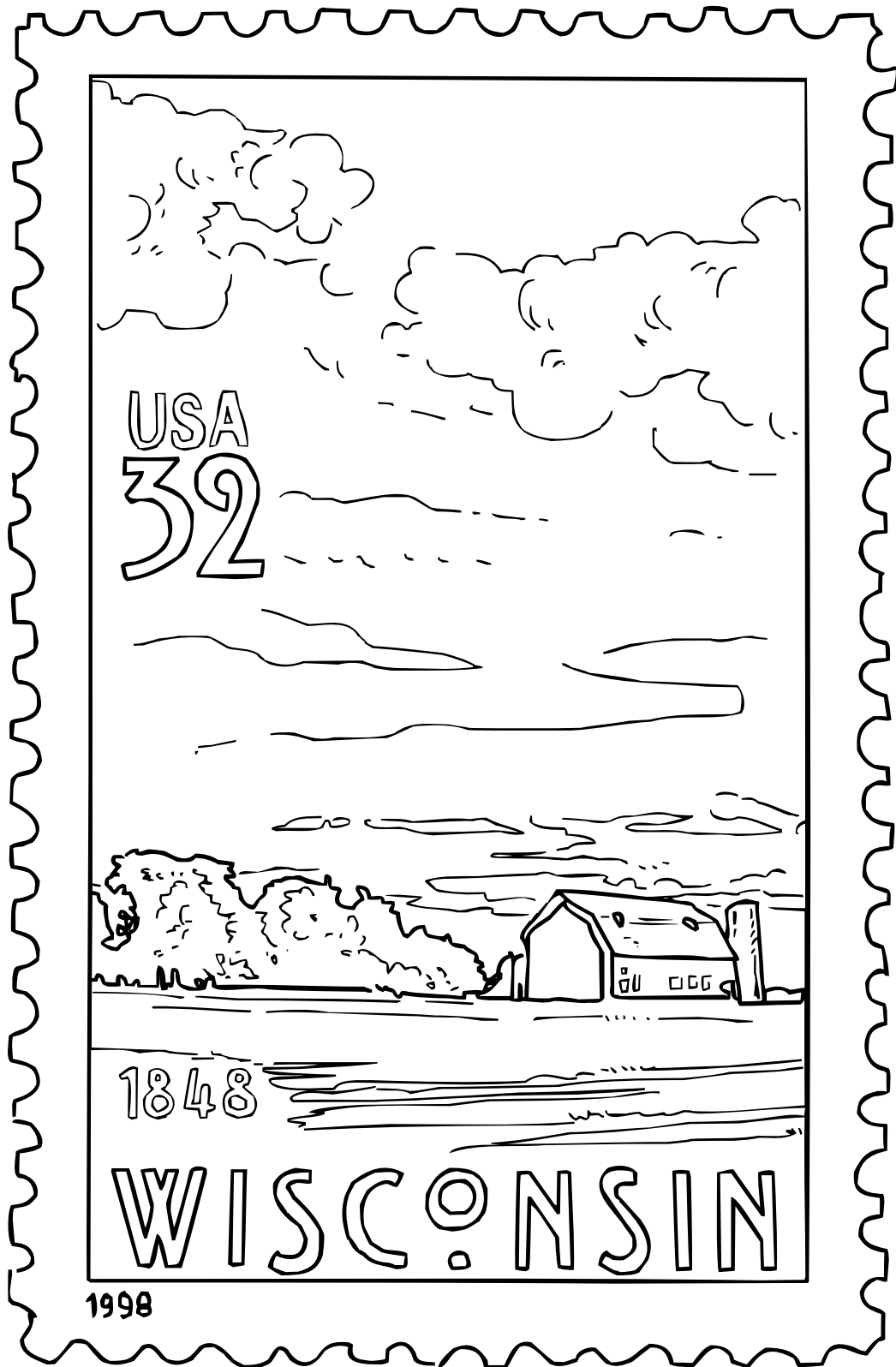
**Sugar Maple**



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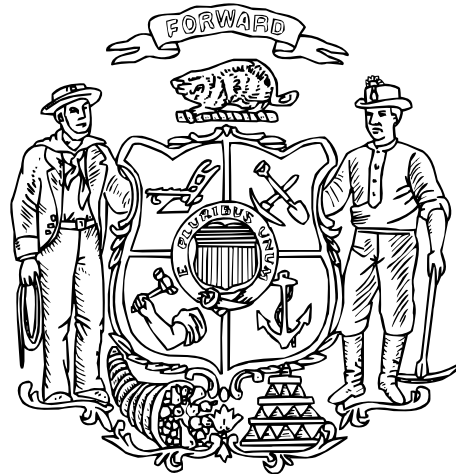
Wisconsin stamp

32 cents

Wisconsin State Quarter



# WISCONSIN

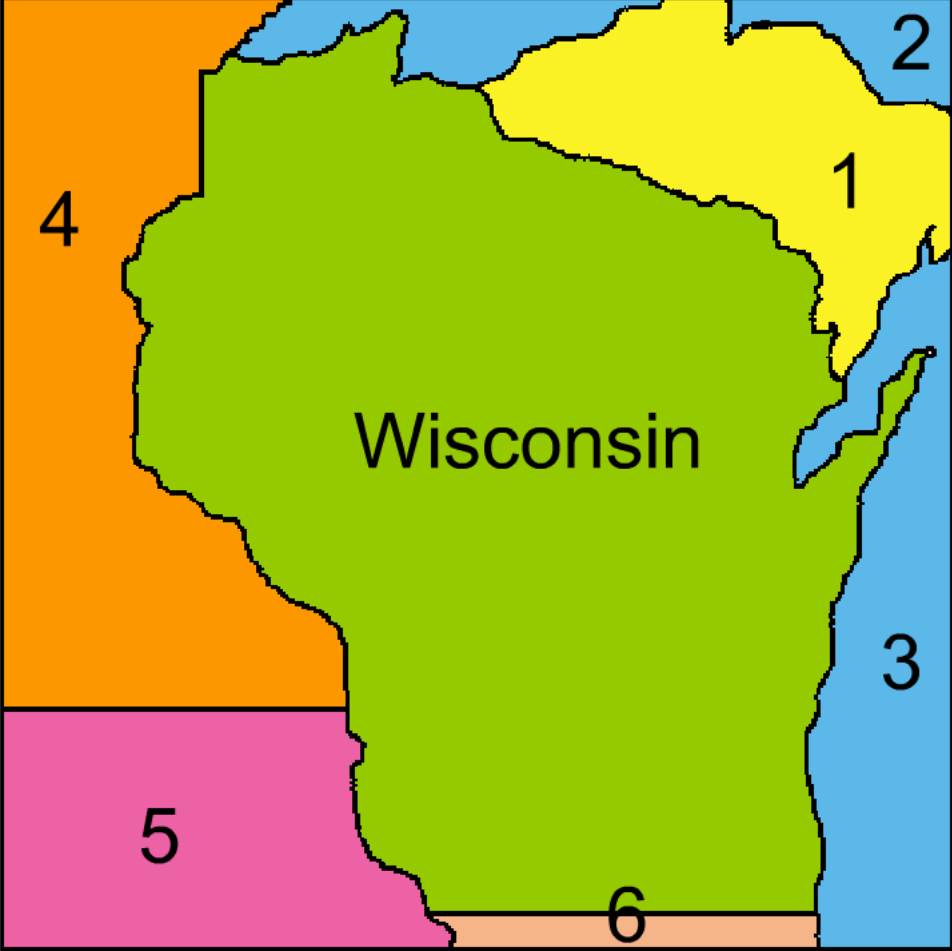


# 1848

**WISCONSIN**



Wisconsin Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Wisconsin

1

2

3

4

5

6

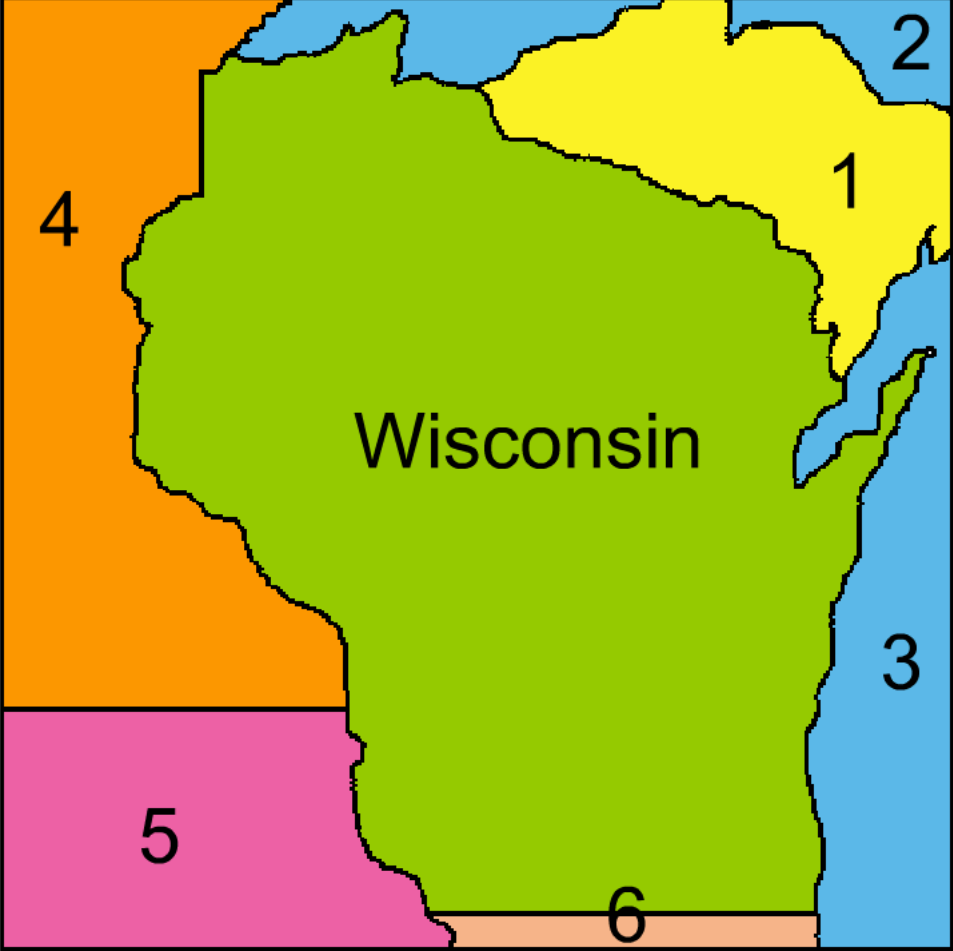
Wisconsin Labels

Lake Michigan
Minnesota
Michigan
Illinois
Iowa
Lake Superior

Labels:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

## Wisconsin Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Wisconsin

1

2

3

4

5

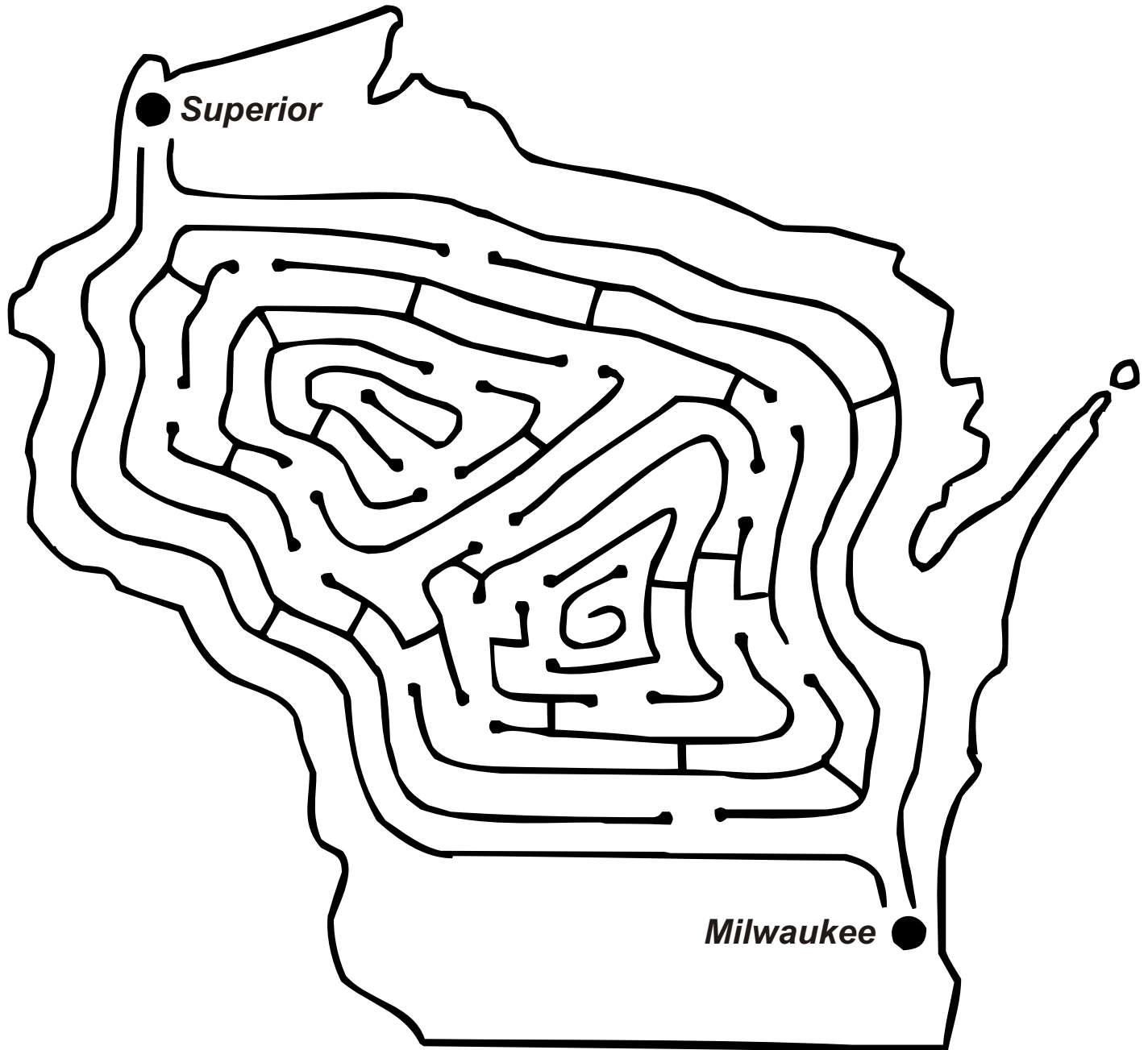
6

Wisconsin Labels

Lake Michigan
Minnesota
Michigan
Illinois
Iowa
Lake Superior

Labels:

1. Michigan
2. Lake Superior
3. Lake Michigan
4. Minnesota
5. Iowa
6. Illinois



**Wisconsin - The Badger State**

## **The Legend**

Paul Bunyan is a fictional, giant lumberjack in American lore. Said to have been born with a full beard, Paul Bunyan could fell a dozen trees with a single swing of his oversized ax and could outperform “machines” that, at the time, threatened the livelihood of lumberjacks. Together, with his 5,000-pound blue ox named Babe, whose footsteps allegedly became Minnesota’s 10,000 lakes, the legendary pair accomplished superhuman feats that involved clearing the land of trees. Most of the tales involved the oversized Bunyan and his ox fighting fearsome creatures, clearing wide swaths of land, or fighting off severe weather. The tale of Paul Bunyan was similar to other folktales of the time that involved the settlement, growth, or industrialization of America such as those of John Henry and Johnny Appleseed.

## **The History**

The legend of Paul Bunyan was thought to have been born in the lumber camps of Minnesota in the late 1800s, though some historians insist the legend of Paul Bunyan is nothing more than “fakelore,” a literary invention that claims to be authentic folklore. Paul Bunyan was first mentioned in print in the *Duluth News Tribune* in 1904. His legend grew as part of a promotional campaign for the Red River Lumber Company. In 1958, Disney produced the successful musical *Paul Bunyan*, making him a household name.

## **Was he Real?**

Historians are not in agreement whether or not Paul Bunyan, as a regular human actually existed. Some believe Paul Bunyan was born from a tough French-Canadian logger nicknamed “Saginaw Joe.” Others believe he was derived from a different logger named Bon Jean and that Paul Bunyan was born from the merging of the legends of Saginaw Joe and Bon Jean. Whether he existed or not, the spirit of Paul Bunyan and his ox live on. Numerous “larger-than-life” statues of the pair exist today, including a 49-foot-tall Paul Bunyan in California.

### **1. Which is true about Paul Bunyan?**

- A. He was a huge lumberjack that could do unimaginable things
- B. He was part of a folktale that explained how America was settled
- C. He was a French-Canadian logger
- D. He was an invention made up by the Red River Lumber Company

- 2. Which of the following would not be included in the story of Paul Bunyan?**
- A. Paul and Babe chopping down trees and clearing the land
  - B. Paul and Babe fighting off tornados
  - C. Paul and Babe fighting off deadly wildlife
  - D. Paul and Babe using modern machinery of their time
- 3. What would folktales involving John Henry, Johnny Appleseed, and Paul Bunyan have in common?**
- A. They all are folktales that involves animals
  - B. They all are folktales that lumberjacks
  - C. They all are modern folktales
  - D. They are folktales about America's development
- 4. Paul Bunyan...**
- A. may or may not be modeled from an actual person or people
  - B. was a "faketale."
  - C. first appeared in a Disney movie in 1958.
  - D. was first mentioned in a lumber company promotional campaign.
- 5. For which of the following could "Saginaw Joe" be the answer?**
- A. Who was Paul Bunyan?
  - B. Was Paul Burney a real person?
  - C. Who was one of the lumberjacks Paul Bunyan may have been modeled after?
  - D. Which of Bon Jean's friends was Paul Bunyan modeled after?
- 6. Which of the following could replace "merging of" in the following sentence?**

Others believe he was derived from a different logger named Bon Jean and that Paul Bunyan was born from the merging of the legends of Saginaw Joe and Bon Jean.

- A. explanation of
- B. combination of
- C. result of
- D. positioning of

**7. What is a “household name” as used in the sentence below?**

In 1958, Disney produced the successful musical *Paul Bunyan*, making him a household name.

- A. Someone everybody has heard of
- B. Someone people who live in houses have heard of
- C. Someone who owns one or more houses
- D. Someone who some homeowners have heard of



**Wisconsin Cheese**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

The state of Wisconsin is well known for producing cheese. In fact, more cheese is produced in Wisconsin than in any other state. In addition, the state produces over 600 kinds of cheeses.

The first step in making good cheese is adding milk. It takes ten pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese. First, cheesemakers must weigh, heat, and clean the milk before adding bacteria called starter cultures to the milk for flavor. Then, an enzyme called rennet is added to the mixture to make it thick. Next, the mixture is cut into pieces to separate the liquid from the curds. Large curds are baked at lower temperatures to make ricotta or mascarpone cheeses, while smaller curds are cooked at higher temperatures to make parmesan or romano cheeses. Curds are cooked and stirred until they are firm. Different salting techniques are used to produce even more kinds of cheeses and the cheese is then pressed into different shapes. At this point, the cheese is ready to be packaged.

**1. Which of the following best describes the passage?**

- A. It's a story
- B. It's tells how something is made
- C. It compares two things
- D. It's a mystery

**2. What is rennet?**

- A. Rennet is added to the cheese for flavor
- B. Rennet is added to the cheese when it is ready to be packaged
- C. Rennet is added to the cheese when it is pressed
- D. Rennet is added to make the cheese thick

**3. Which is not true?**

- A. It takes one pound of milk to make ten pounds of cheese
- B. Small curds are cooked at high temperatures to make Parmesan cheese
- C. Wisconsin produces more cheese than any other state
- D. Starter cultures are added to the milk to give it flavor

#### **4. What happens first?**

- A. The cheese is pressed
- B. Rennet is added to the mixture
- C. The mixture is cut into pieces to separate the liquid from the curds
- D. The curds are baked at different temperatures

## Great Lakes

The Great Lakes are located in the northern United States and southern Canada. Together, they are the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world and contain over 20 percent of the world's entire supply of fresh water. The largest of the lakes, Lake Superior, is the second largest freshwater lake in the world. Lake Michigan is the only of the five lakes located entirely within the United States. The Great Lakes were formed from retreating glaciers that left large basins in the land about 14,000 years ago. The basins were filled with meltwater from the glaciers, thus forming the lakes.

### The Great Lakes

**Lake Superior** – The largest of the great lakes is nearly the size of the state of Virginia. Lake Superior is about 350 miles long. It has an average depth of about 483 feet and a maximum depth of 1,333 feet. Duluth, Minnesota, is its largest port.

**Lake Michigan** – Lake Michigan is the only great lake located entirely within the United States. It is about 307 miles long. It has an average depth of 283 feet and a maximum depth of 923 feet. Its major ports are Chicago, Illinois, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**Lake Huron** – Lake Huron is the second-largest of the Great Lakes. It is about 206 miles long and 183 miles wide. On average, it's 195 feet deep with a maximum depth of 750 feet. The lake contains more than 30,000 islands and thus, has more shoreline than any other great lake.

**Lake Erie** – Lake Erie is the second-smallest of the Great Lakes. It is also the shallowest and has the least amount of water of any of the lakes. Its deepest point is only 210 feet. Its major ports include Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, New York.

**Lake Ontario** – Lake Ontario is the smallest of the Great Lakes. It serves as the outlet of the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence Seaway, and thus, the Atlantic Ocean. Its major ports include Toronto, Ontario, and Rochester, New York

**1. What do all of the Great Lakes have in common?**

- A. They all have parts that are more than 500 feet deep
- B. They are all split between the United States and Canada
- C. They were all formed by retreating glaciers
- D. They all have major ports

**2. Which of the following is true?**

- A. Lake Erie is smaller than Lake Ontario
- B. Lake Huron is totally within the borders of the United States
- C. Lake Huron has more shoreline than any other of the Great Lakes
- D. Chicago is one of Lake Superior's major ports

**3. Which of the following orders the Great Lakes from largest to smallest?**

- A. Superior >> Michigan >> Huron >> Ontario >> Erie
- B. Michigan >> Superior >> Ontario >> Huron >> Erie
- C. Superior >> Huron >> Erie >> Michigan >> Ontario
- D. Superior >> Huron >> Michigan >> Erie >> Ontario

**4. Which of the following best describes how the Great Lakes were formed?**

- A. The Great Lakes were formed by glaciers that advanced
- B. The Great Lakes were formed by glaciers that retreated and then melted
- C. The Great Lakes were formed by glaciers that retreated and then froze again
- D. The Great Lakes were formed 14,000 years ago

**5. Which of the following best describes the chart?**

- A. It gives opinions about the Great Lakes
- B. It tells the history of the Great Lakes
- C. It tells a few facts about each of the Great Lakes
- D. It tells about how the Great Lakes are used today

## **The Interior Lowlands**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### **Where is it?**

The Interior Lowlands of the United States lie in a vast grassy expanse between the Appalachian Mountains and the Great Plains. Over a dozen states contain at least a part of this region, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The Lowlands stretch from the Coastal Plain at its southernmost edge to Canada.

### **How was it formed?**

While dramatic tectonic plate movements formed the features of the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains to the east and to the west, the Interior Lowlands are, in contrast, characterized by 600 million years of little geologic activity. Above the tectonic plate, an ancient bed of crystalline rocks lies under deep layers of sedimentary rock. In the southern region of the Interior Lowlands, silt blown in by the wind settled in fertile layers on the sedimentary rock. On the northern edge, glaciers carved the basins of the Great Lakes. As glaciers formed and receded over millions of years, their melting runoff formed streams and rivers.

### **Agriculture**

The fertile soil of the Interior Lowlands has long been used for agriculture. Native Americans such as the Omaha developed and traded many varieties of corn in this region. The majority of agricultural land in the Interior Lowlands today is used to grow corn and soybeans. Although climate change is lengthening growing seasons for farmers, increases in the frequency of cataclysmic events such as floods, heat waves, and droughts in the Lowlands threaten agricultural stability.

### **Natural Resources**

This region is also rich in natural resources. Sandstone deposits provide sand that is used as a raw material in glass production. Salt and limestone are found in the northern portion of the region. Petroleum from oil fields in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas is used for the production of motor oil and jet fuel. The Interior Lowlands are an important physiographic region whose vast resources, both agricultural and mineral, are used by millions of people.

**1. Which state was NOT listed as one of the states that contain the Interior Lowlands?**

- a. Illinois
- b. Colorado
- c. Ohio
- d. Indiana

**2. What formed the rivers and streams in the northern area of the Interior Lowlands?**

- a. The Great Lakes
- b. Runoff from glaciers
- c. Runoff from the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains
- d. Extreme flooding events

**3. Why is the farmland in the Lowlands so fertile?**

- a. The wind deposits new soil on the land
- b. The soil has not eroded away
- c. Runoff from glaciers deposited new soil
- d. The land has long been fertilized by people

**4. What effect has climate change had on agriculture in the Interior Lowlands?**

- a. Colder winters kill crops
- b. Warmer summers allow more crops to grow
- c. More precipitation has produced healthier crops
- d. Longer growing seasons for crops



**5. Based on the following sentence, what is the best synonym for the word “cataclysmic”?**

*“Although climate change is lengthening growing seasons for farmers, increases in the frequency of cataclysmic events such as floods, heat waves, and droughts in the Lowlands threaten agricultural stability”*

- a. destructive
- b. random
- c. surprising
- d. sad

**6. Which of the following was not identified as a natural resource from this region?**

- a. glass
- b. sand
- c. limestone
- d. petroleum

**Answers:**

**1. B**

**2. B**

**3. A**

**4. D**

**5. A**

**6. A**

## **Comparing and Contrasting Iowa and Wisconsin**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

### **Iowa**

Iowa is located in the Midwestern United States. Known as the Hawkeye State, Iowa borders Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska. Iowa's land is dominated by grasslands, rolling hills, and prairies. It is the only state in which the eastern and western borders are made of water. The Mississippi River forms Iowa's eastern border and the Missouri River forms its western border. Iowa's capital and largest city is Des Moines, pronounced "dah-moin." Iowa became America's 29<sup>th</sup> state on December 27, 1846. It was carved from the Louisiana Territory, acquired by America from France in 1803. Today, over 3,100,000 people live in Iowa, making it the 29<sup>th</sup> largest state in terms of population in America.

### **Wisconsin**

Wisconsin, known as the Badger State, is located in the Midwestern United States. It borders Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan. Its western border is formed by the Mississippi River. It is also a Great Lakes state because it borders Lake Michigan to the east and Lake Superior to the north.

Wisconsin became America's 30<sup>th</sup> state on May 29, 1848. Its capital is Madison, named after America's fourth president, James Madison, and its largest city is Milwaukee, located on the southern shores of Lake Michigan. Wisconsin is one of the nation's leading dairy producer, and famous for its vast cheese industry and is sometimes called "America's DairyLand." In fact, fans of the Green Bay Packers, Wisconsin's professional football team, are called "cheeseheads." Almost six million people live in Wisconsin, making it the nation's 20<sup>th</sup> largest state in terms of population.

Which facts belong in each category?

<b>Home to the Green Bay Packers</b>
<b>Has more people</b>
<b>The Mississippi River flows through</b>
<b>Capital and largest city are the same</b>
<b>Borders one or more great lakes</b>
<b>Capital is named after a president</b>
<b>Located in the Midwestern United States</b>
<b>Borders more states</b>
<b>Became a state in 1858</b>
<b>Eastern and western borders are made of water</b>

<b>Iowa</b>
<b>Both</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>
<b>Neither</b>

**Answers:**

**Iowa**

**Capital and largest city are the same**

**Borders more states**

**Eastern and western borders are made of water.**

**Both**

**The Mississippi River flows through**

**Located in the Midwestern United States**

**Wisconsin**

**Home to the Green Bay Packers**

**Has more people**

**Borders one or more great lakes**

**Capital is named after a president**

**Neither**

**Became a state in 1858**

## **Comparing and Contrasting Michigan and Wisconsin**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Michigan**

Michigan, nicknamed the Wolverine State, or Great Lakes State, has two parts separated by Lakes Michigan and Huron. The upper part is called the Upper Peninsula or “U.P.” and the lower, and much larger mitten-shaped part, is called the Lower Peninsula. Michigan borders Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin and is part of the Midwestern United States. It also borders Canada. Waters from four great lakes: Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, wash upon Michigan’s shores. Michigan became America’s 26<sup>th</sup> state on January 26, 1837. Its capital is Lansing and its largest city is Detroit. Detroit, aptly nicknamed “Motor City,” was once the car-producing capital of the world. It was also called “Motown” because many famous rhythm and blues singers and groups got their start in Detroit under Motown Records including: The Jackson 5, the Supremes, Marvin Gaye, and Stevie Wonder. Today, a little less than 10 million people live in Michigan, which ranks its tenth among states.

### **Wisconsin**

Wisconsin, known as the Badger State, is located in the Midwestern United States. It borders Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan. Its western border is formed by the Mississippi River. It is also a Great Lakes state because its borders Lake Michigan to the east and Lake Superior to the north.

Wisconsin became America’s 30<sup>th</sup> state on May 29, 1848. Its capital is Madison, named after America’s fourth president, James Madison, and its largest city is Milwaukee, located on the southern shores of Lake Michigan. Wisconsin is one of the nation’s leading dairy producer, and famous for its vast cheese industry and is sometimes called “America’s DairyLand.” In fact, fans of the Green Bay Packers, Wisconsin’s professional football team, are called “cheeseheads.” Almost six million people live in Wisconsin, making it the nation’s 20<sup>th</sup> largest state in terms of population.



Which facts belong in each category?

<b>Capital is named after a president</b>
<b>Became a state first</b>
<b>Borders Iowa</b>
<b>Located in the Midwestern United States</b>
<b>Borders more than two great lakes</b>
<b>Has more people</b>
<b>Borders Canada</b>
<b>Is the milk-producing capital of America</b>
<b>The Mississippi River forms its western border</b>
<b>Called the Wolverine State</b>

<b>Michigan</b>
<b>Both</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>
<b>Neither</b>

## **Answers:**

### **Michigan**

**Became a state first**  
**Borders more than two great lakes**  
**Has more people**  
**Called the Wolverine State**

### **Both**

**Located in the Midwestern United States**  
**Borders Canada**

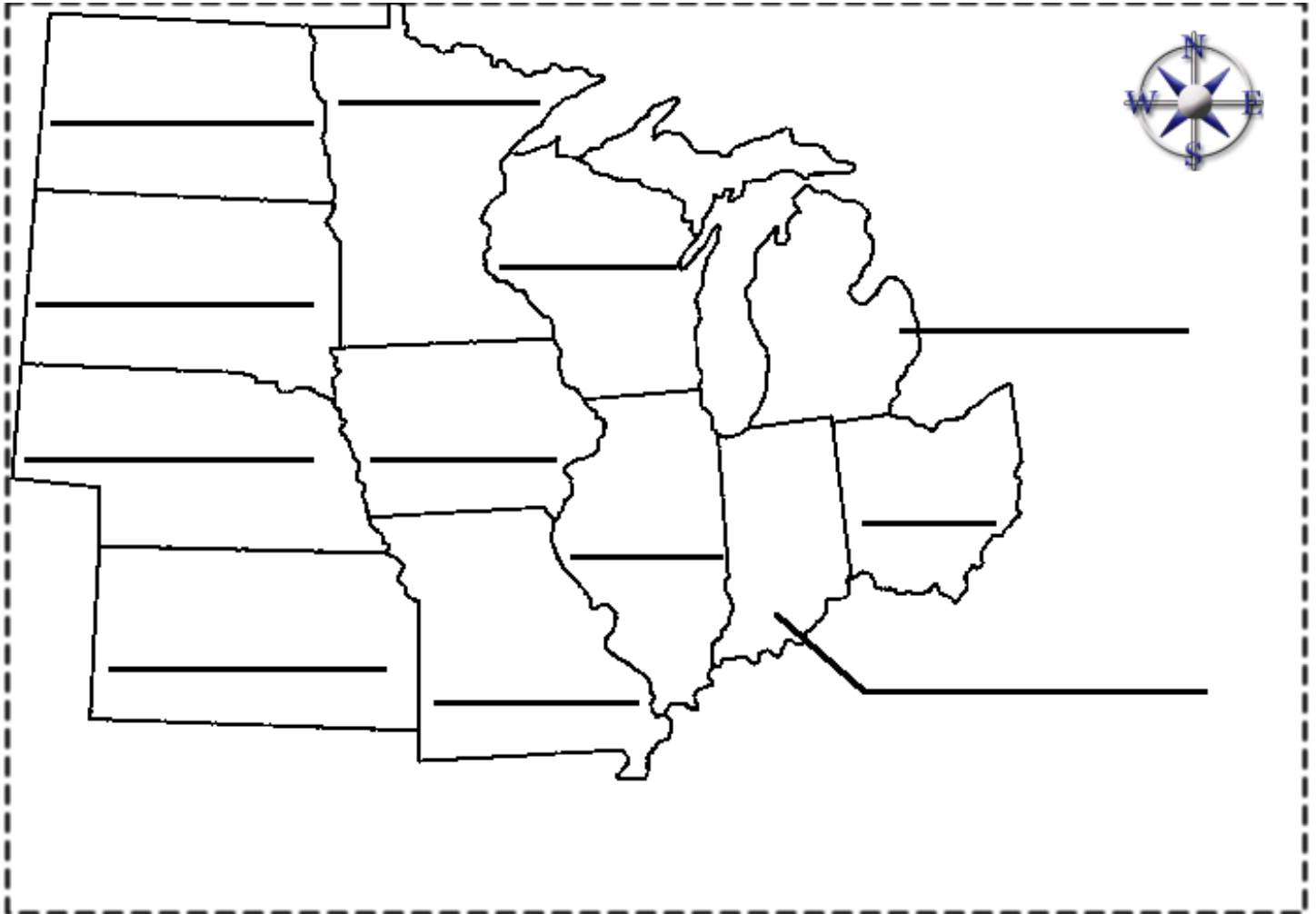
### **Wisconsin**

**Capital is named after a president**  
**Borders Iowa**  
**The Mississippi River forms its western border**

### **Neither**

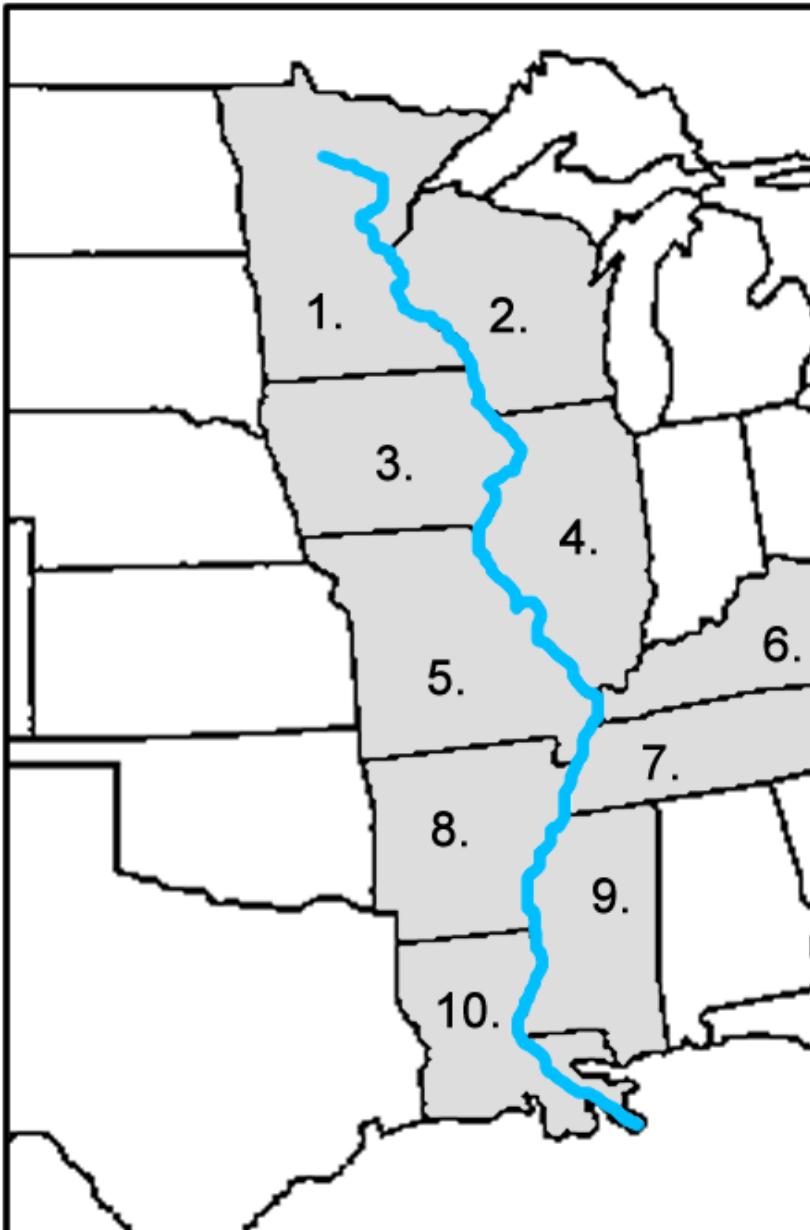
**Is the milk-producing capital of America**

Midwestern States Label Map



## Mississippi River States

Label the Mississippi River States



Label the Mississippi  
River States

- 1.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10.) \_\_\_\_\_

**Green Bay Packers Printable Reading Comprehension**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Green Bay Packers is a professional football team in the National Football League (NFL). It is in the National Football Conference (NFC) north division with the Detroit Lions, Minnesota Vikings, and Chicago Bears. The Packers play their games at Lambeau Field, which opened in 1957 and is the oldest continuously operating football stadium in the NFL.

The Packers were founded in 1919 by Curly Lambeau and George Whitney Calhoun. Lambeau obtained the money to pay for uniforms from his employer, the Indian Packing Company – a meat packing company with facilities in several locations, including Green Bay, Wisconsin. The company agreed to pay for the uniforms if Lambeau named the team the “Packers.” At first, the Packers functioned more like a club team and played other teams in Wisconsin and Michigan. In 1921, the Packers joined the newly formed American Professional Football Association. The franchise was revoked, however, when it was discovered that the Packers used college players in a game, which was illegal. The transgression was reported by Chicago Staleys head coach George Halas, giving birth to the timeless rivalry between the Packers and what would soon become the Chicago Bears. The Packers were soon reinstated with new investors, who formed the Green Bay Football Corporation. The Green Bay Football Corporation, which still runs the team today, is the only publicly-owned, non-profit franchise in American professional sports. A non-profit corporation is a company that uses its profits to further its mission rather than paying shareholders. Currently, there are over 360,000 Packers shareholders. Furthermore, Green Bay, Wisconsin, is the smallest American city home to a professional franchise.

As of 2018, the Packers have won 13 league championships, including four super bowls. The Packers are frequently cited as one of America’s most popular sports franchises. It is the only franchise in the NFL with a yellow helmet.

**1. What is NOT true about the Green Bay Packers?**

- A. The team plays in the oldest continuously operating football stadium in the NFL
- B. The team is in the NFC North Division
- C. It joined the American Professional Football Association in 1919
- D. It once had its franchise revoked for cheating

**2. What was the effect of George Halas reporting the Packers?**

- A. The Packers became one of the most successful sports franchises
- B. The Packers were forced to move from Green Bay
- C. A rivalry between the Packers and Bears was born
- D. The Packers built Lambeau Field

**3. Which best describes the structure of this passage?**

- A. Cause and effect
- B. Main idea with details
- C. Compare and contrast
- D. Chronological

**4. Which of the following would be an example of the operations of a non-profit corporation?**

- A. A company that pays its shareholders
- B. A company that invests its money in other companies
- C. A company that invests its money in its mission
- D. A company that seeks to purchase other companies

**5. What is a “transgression” as used in the sentence below?**

The transgression was reported by Chicago Staleys head coach George Halas, giving birth to the timeless rivalry between the Packers and what would soon become the Chicago Bears.

- A. Disappointment
- B. An action against rules
- C. A crime
- D. An unfortunate event

**6. The Green Bay Packers are a unique professional sports team for several reasons. In which of the following ways are the Packers not unique?**

- A. The Packers play in Green Bay, Wisconsin
- B. The Packers play in the NFC north division
- C. The Packers are a publicly owned sports franchise
- D. The Packers have yellow helmets



**7. What is implied in the sentence below?**

The Packers play their games at Lambeau Field, which opened in 1957 and is the oldest football stadium continuously operating football stadium in the NFL.

- A. The Packers have been playing since 1957
- B. The Packers have the oldest stadium in the NFL
- C. Lambeau Field was probably named after Curly Lambeau
- D. There may be older stadiums that are no longer operating



Wisconsin Printable Outline Map

