

**Unit 1 Wisconsin Geography:
Topography and Environment
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Videos explaining how glaciers shaped Wisconsin

The Driftless Area (5:17 minutes) at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R22RTkcpp-c>
Published on Jul 8, 2013

Solve one of geology's greatest mysteries of The Driftless Areas by exploring the strange ice age forces that helped this 15,000 square miles escape the crushing effects of glaciers for over 2 million years of repeated glaciation.

Great Lakes (5:36 minutes) at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ibTWQogsbL8>
Published on May 9, 2010

The video explains how glaciers formed the great lakes and how the great lakes are connected.

Exploring Wisconsin Our Home: A Place Called Wisconsin (13.48 minutes) at
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tYV_3Hdu9cs

Uploaded December 22, 2008

The video introduces the five geographic regions of Wisconsin, the locations and characteristics of each. A brief part of the video is explaining how the glaciers affected the topography, except for the driftless area from around 8-9 minutes into the video.

Print resources on how glaciers shaped Wisconsin's topography

Malone, B. (1998). *Learning from the land: Wisconsin land use*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin Office of School Services.

Chapter 1 in the students' book describes how glaciers were the last major geological change which shaped Wisconsin's landscape. It also describes the physical features of the five regions of Wisconsin. The teacher's edition describes an inquiry activity in which students are encouraged to decide which region they would prefer to live based on the location of rivers, soil types, vegetation, minerals, and growing seasons. Maps illustrating these features are included for students to study and discuss.

Malone, B. & Gray, J. J. (2001). *Working with water: Wisconsin waterways*. Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Chapter 1 in the students' book explains how Wisconsin was once under water, then later under ice, which affected the landscape. It also explains that glaciers had to move around steep rocky areas (such as the Door peninsula), which changed the glaciers' path. When glaciers melted, they created ponds and lakes, including the Great Lakes and Devils Lake in Baraboo (also Lake Winnebago, which the book doesn't mention).

University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute. (2013). *How they were made*. Retrieved from
<http://seagrant.wisc.edu/home/Default.aspx?tabid=590>

The website explains how the Great Lakes were formed thousands of years ago by mile-thick glaciers of the Wisconsin Ice Age.

Wisconsin Cartographer's Guild & Malone, B. (2000). Chapter 1: The landscape. In *Mapping Wisconsin history: Teacher's guide and student materials* (pages 1-15). Madison, WI: Office of School Services, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The chapter includes activities to help students learn how the Ice Age helped shape Wisconsin's geography. It includes maps to show where the different glacial lobes were located, illustrations of different glacial land features, maps showing where the land features are located in Wisconsin, and a map showing the five regions of Wisconsin, including the unglaciated or driftless area in the western uplands. The chapter describes how students can create a glacier and observe how it melts and leaves glacier drift.

Wisconsin Historical Society. (1996-2015). *The physical geography of Wisconsin*. Retrieved from http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/turningpoints/tp-001/?action=more_essay

The webpage summarizes the physical features of Wisconsin, including the main features defining the border between Wisconsin and other states (Lake Michigan, Mississippi River, and by human-made borders) and the four principal habitats (eastern lowlands, southern prairies, western valleys, and northern forests). The webpage also summarizes that Wisconsin's basic landforms were formed by glaciers.