



Icon Identification



Hard-To-Believe-But-True!
Fascinating trivia!



Map Skill Builder
Learn map skills and never be lost!



Question for Discussion
Who wants to be a millionaire?!



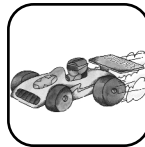
Reading Activity
The best kind of activity!



Scavenger Hunt!
Stuff for you to look for!



Math Experience
A neat math problem or info!



Quick Quiz
Think fast!



Special Economics Info
Money Makes the World Go 'Round!



Origin/Definition
Word origins or definitions.



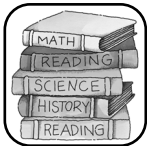
The Great Debate
A chance to share your opinion!



Background Check
Deep digging unearthed this stuff!



Look-It-Up!
We can't give you EVERYTHING!



Enrichment
Stuff that will stick with you!



High Tech
Computer Technology Connections!



Special Civics Information



Quick Review
You didn't forget, did you?



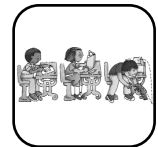
Write About It!
A writing activity.



Scratch Pad
A place for calculations... or doodles!

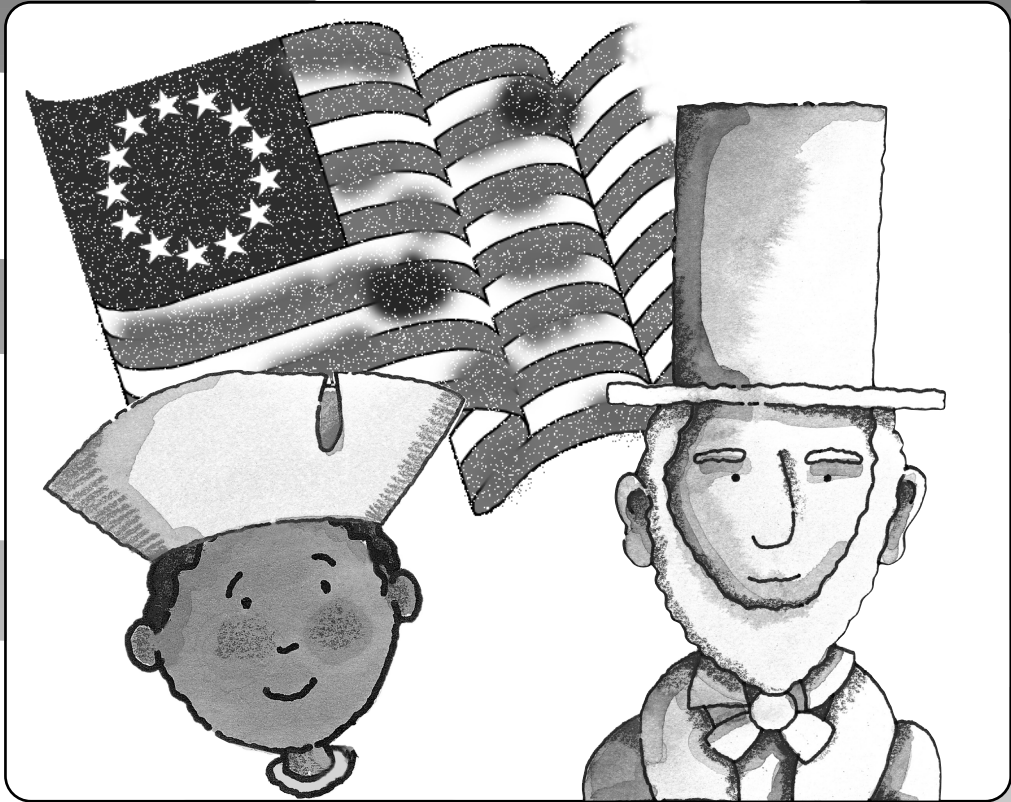


One More - Just for Fun!
All work and no play...



Essential Skills
You can't live without these!

Section 1



History

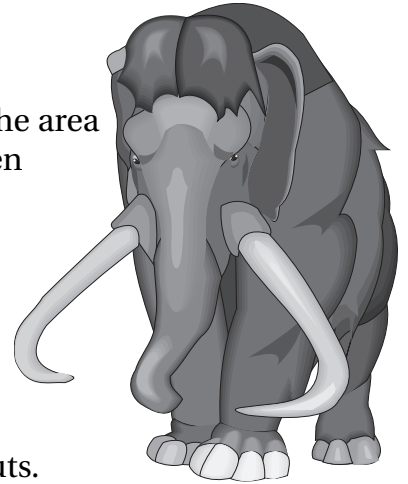
Chapter 1

History B.2, Settlement: Describe the earliest settlements in Ohio including those of prehistoric peoples.

Social Studies Skills and Methods A.4, Obtaining Information: Describe how archaeologists and historians study and interpret the past.

Early Settlements in Ohio

Thousands of years ago, Native Americans lived in the area we now know as Ohio. These early people left no written language and little lasting artifacts. *Artifacts* are tools, weapons, clothing, and artwork left by past peoples. Because we know very little about these early Native Americans, we call them prehistoric people. *Prehistoric* means before history was recorded. From the few lasting artifacts that have been found, it appears these prehistoric people survived by hunting mastodons and mammoths and gathering fruits and nuts. Archaeologists named these people the Paleo Indians.



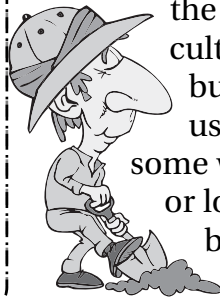
After the Paleo Indians, a new group of people came to the region we now call the Midwest, including our state of Ohio. These Native Americans did not have any recorded history either, but they did leave behind many interesting artifacts that tell us about their lives. Archaeologists call these Native Americans the

Mound Builders. The Mound Builders included several different cultures, including the Adena, the Hopewell, and the Fort Ancient culture. Many of the mounds were built for burial purposes, some were used to worship the spirits, and some were even used as meeting places or lookout points. Mounds that were built in the shape of an animal were called *effigy mounds*.



archaeologist:
someone who studies history or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by looking at artifacts, drawings and monuments.

effigy: a stylized representation of a person, spirit, or animal



Chapter 2

Social Studies Skills and Methods A.1b,e, Obtaining Information: Obtain information about state issues from encyclopedias and multimedia/electronic sources, and determine the relevance of information to a research topic.



Look It Up

Research the following groups and mounds. Use an encyclopedia and the Internet. Match the groups to the famous mounds the archaeologists believe they built.

A. ADENA _____ Miamisburg Mound

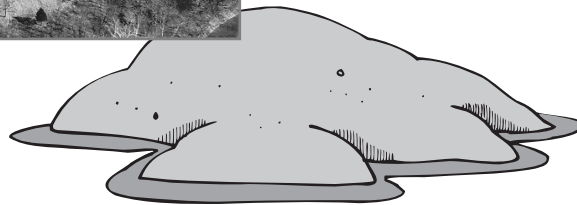
B. HOPEWELL _____ Tremper Mound

C. FORT ANCIENT _____ Mount City



_____ Opossum Mound

_____ Serpent Mound
(two possible answers)



Which source had the most information about these groups and mounds?

_____ encyclopedia _____ Internet

Which source did you like using the best?

_____ encyclopedia _____ Internet



Show What You Know!

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

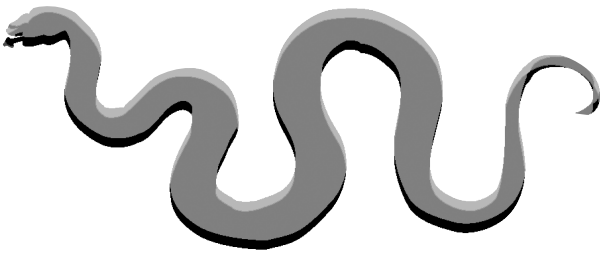
1. What were the earliest Native Americans in Ohio called?

2. What is the name for a mound made in the shape of an animal?

3. Name three reasons the Mound Builders might have built a mound.

4. What were two types of animals the Paleo Indians hunted?

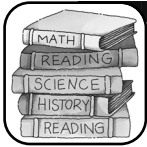
5. What are artifacts? _____



History is Recorded!

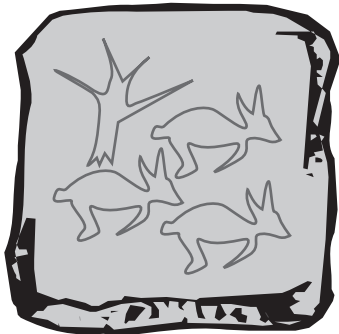


Around 1730, several different tribes of Native Americans began arriving in Ohio. Some of the tribes were pushed off their land in the East by warring tribes or white settlers. The main tribes of Ohio were the Delaware, Wyandot, Miami, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Mingo (Seneca). These tribes began recording history by picture writing. They painted these pictures on animal skins and on their wigwams. Each picture told of an event that happened. Because these Native Americans spoke many different languages, they learned to communicate with other tribes by sign language.

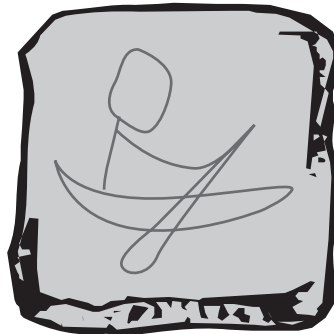


A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words!

Look at the picture writings below and read their meanings, then make up your own picture writing. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, draw 3 picture writings. Swap your picture writing with a friend's and see if you can translate them!



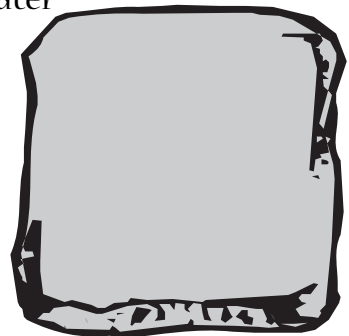
deer in a forest



traveling by water



man making picture



Native American Way of Life

The Native Americans of Ohio lived very differently than we do now. In those days, Ohio was mostly covered in forests and the hunting was good. Native American men hunted animals such as deer, buffalo, and elk. They also got meat by trapping and fishing. The women of the tribes took care of the crops, skinned the animals the men killed, collected firewood and water, and made clothing from animal skins. As you can see, everyone kept very busy! Most Native American homes in Ohio were made from long poles and bark. They were called wigwams or lodges. Many family members lived together in these homes, including the grandparents.



What's in a Name?

The word Ohio comes from the Native American word "Oyo."

To find out what "Oyo" means, unscramble the word below.

EAFULBUTI RVIER



Fact or Opinion?

Fact Opinion

- The main tribes of Ohio were the Delaware, Wyandot, Miami, Ottawa, Shawnee and Mingo. _____
- The early Native Americans were good artists. _____
- Native Americans were very strong. _____
- Native American women made clothing from animal skins. _____
- Most Native American homes were called wigwams or lodges. _____
- It was fun to have many family members live in the same home. _____

Chapter 3

History C.4, Growth: Explain how Ohio progressed from territory to statehood, including the terms of the Northwest Ordinance.

The British and French Arrive in Ohio

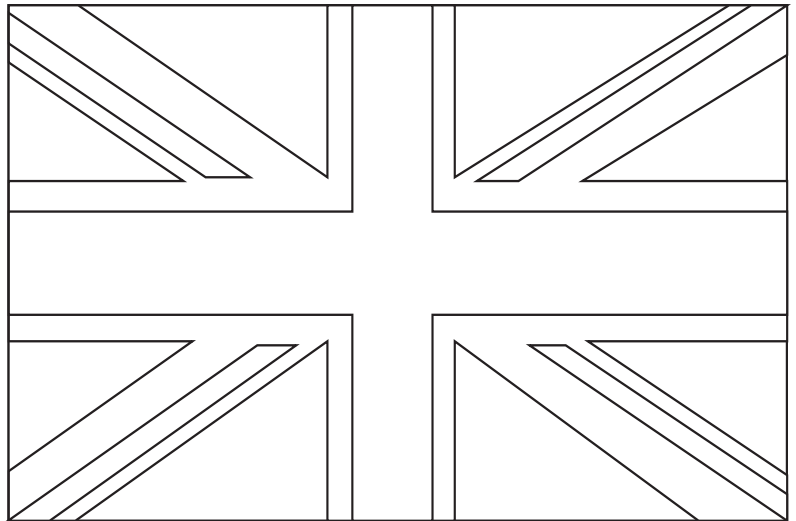
The British and French soon heard about the wonderful hunting land in Ohio. The kings of England and France sent explorers and traders to Ohio. The explorers were to claim land for their country and the traders were to get valuable furs from the Native Americans by trading.

As the stakes rose higher and higher between England and France, a war was inevitable. They began to fight each other, with many Native Americans siding with the French. The war was known as the French and Indian War. The French built forts to protect their claims and the British tried to capture these forts. In the end, the French lost the French and Indian War. A treaty was signed between England and France in 1763. The British were given many lands, including the land from the Ohio River to the Great Lakes. This land became known as the *Northwest Territory*.



**One More
Just
for Fun**

Color the British flag.





True or False?

Place a T in the blank if the statement is true.

Place an F in the blank if the statement is false.

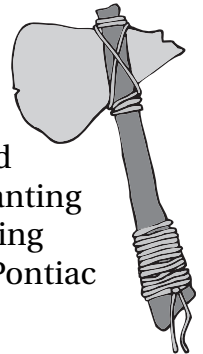


- _____ 1. The French and Indian war was fought between France and the Native Americans.
- _____ 2. The British won the French and Indian War.
- _____ 3. Traders came to Ohio to trade for gold and silver.
- _____ 4. A treaty was signed between England and France in 1863.
- _____ 5. After the treaty was signed, Ohio became a part of the Northwest Territory.



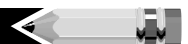
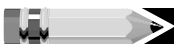
Native American Unrest

The French and Indian War ended in British victory, and many Native Americans were upset. They knew the French had only wanted to trade furs, but the British were coming to their land to stay. Not wanting to lose their land to white settlers, the Native Americans began attacking British forts. Several chiefs led their tribes in battles including Chief Pontiac of the Ottawas, Chief Logan of the Mingos, and Chief Cornstalk of the Shawnee. The Native Americans were all eventually defeated.



Hard to Believe but True

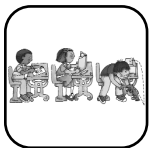
During the attacks on British forts and settler homes, Native Americans often took white children as captives. Sometimes, when negotiating treaties with white men, the Native Americans would give the children back. However, often the children had lived so many years with the Native Americans, they did not want to return to their white families!



The Revolutionary War Affects Ohio

In 1775, the American Revolutionary War began. When the King of Great Britain promised the Native Americans that no more settlers would come to what is now Ohio, they decided to fight on the side of the British. Many colonists did not pay attention to this promise since they were at war with England. They continued to settle in the Ohio territory, seizing land without paying for it and building cabins on it. This greatly angered the Native Americans and they decided to fight back.

The American soldiers built a fort near the Tuscarawas River in Ohio and named it Fort Laurens. During the very harsh winter of 1778 it was hard for the soldiers to find food. The fort had very few supplies and no way to get any more because the Native Americans had blocked the path. If some of the soldiers left the fort to chop wood or hunt for food, Native Americans attacked them. Many men died that winter at Fort Laurens. Eventually, the Native Americans gave up their siege and went home.



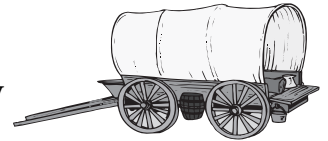
Essential Skills

Number the following events in the order they occurred.

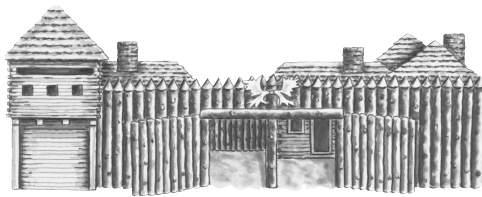
- _____ Native Americans attacked soldiers who ventured out of Fort Laurens.
- _____ The settlers continued to settle in Ohio even though the King of England promised the Native Americans they would not.
- _____ Fort Laurens was built on the Tuscarawas River.
- _____ The Revolutionary War begins between England and American colonists.

To Ohio or Bust!

In 1783, the defeated British gave the Northwest Territory to the newly established United States of America. The Revolutionary War was over and America was free from British rule! Many dreams began to form themselves in the minds of ambitious colonists who had their eye set on land to the west of the original thirteen colonies. Two men, Reverend Cutler and General Rufus Putnam, organized a group of men who agreed to buy land in what is now Ohio. They called themselves the Ohio Company.

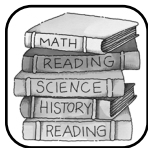


The *Northwest Ordinance of 1787* protected new settlers to the Northwest Territory. It allowed for public schools, freedom to worship and freedom of speech, and no slavery. As these territories grew, they would be divided into states. In December of 1787, the Ohio Company sent their first group in covered wagons to the Ohio Territory. They traveled for several weeks through many dangers. Once they made it to the Ohio River, they built boats to take them and their supplies deeper into Ohio country.



On a high hill on the east side of the Muskingum River, the Ohio Company built the fort Campus Martius for protection from Native Americans. While living in the fort, Putnam helped surveyors plan a settlement outside of the fort. They called this new settlement Marietta. It was the first permanent settlement in Ohio and in the Northwest Territory.

In 1800, Congress separated the Indiana Territory from the Northwest Territory. The remainder was present-day Ohio. When the population there reached almost 70,000, settlers applied for statehood. Ohio became the 17th state in the Union on March 3, 1803.



Enrichment

To find out what Rufus Putnam is often called, cross off every other letter below starting with G.

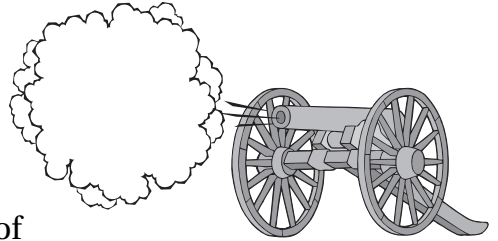
GFKANTLHIEORPOXFNOYHQIJO _____

Chapter 4

History B.3, Settlement: Explain the causes and effects of the frontier wars of the 1790s, including the Battle of Fallen Timbers, on American Indians in Ohio and the United States.

On the Warpath!

Settlements began popping up all over the Ohio territory – Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus – all grew quickly. These new towns had to have protection from soldiers at nearby forts because of Native American attacks. Many of these new towns were built right in the middle of the hunting grounds of the Native Americans. Native Americans raided many settlements and killed the people that lived there. The settlers often retaliated by doing the same to Native American villages.



President George Washington was worried about the Northwest Territory. Any attempt at peace with the Native Americans seemed to fall through. Washington sent the Army to the Northwest Territory to battle the Native Americans and make the territory safe for settlers. Many of his men were killed. In 1792, Washington sent General “Mad” Anthony Wayne to the Northwest Territory to defeat the Native Americans. In 1794, General Wayne and his well-trained soldiers battled the Native Americans in a forest where many trees had been knocked down by a storm. This battle became known as the *Battle of Fallen Timbers*. General Wayne and his troops defeated the Native Americans. This paved the way for many more settlers to safely move into the Northwest Territory.



Hard to Believe but True

Miami Chief Little Turtle warned his warriors that General Wayne was a force to be reckoned with. Many did not listen to him and instead made Chief Blue Jacket, of the Shawnee tribe, their leader. Blue Jacket had his warriors fast (not eat) for three days prior to the battle in order to increase their ferocity toward the enemy. General Wayne knew of this fasting tradition and delayed his arrival until the Indians were weak and distracted by their hunger.

Whose Point-of-View?

Consider the plight of the Native Americans in the 1790s with white settlers moving onto land that had been “theirs” for generations. Now consider the plight of the white settlers in America, who have traveled long distances through danger after danger to make a new life for themselves.



The Great Debate

In the space below, write about their plight from a Native American's and then a settler's point-of-view. After you are finished, share these writings with your class for a lively discussion!



Native American Point-of-View



Settlers Point-of-View

