Module 7. Geography

**Learning Target 9**

☐ Use a map scale and cardinal and intermediate directions to describe the relative location of physical and human characteristics of Ohio and the United States.

Relative location is the location of a place relative to other places. For example, your school might be next to a public library. It might be one mile from your house.

Physical characteristics are the natural parts and physical geography of a place.

Human characteristics are things put in place by humans rather than by nature.

What can you use to describe relative location of physical and human characteristics of Ohio and the United States?

- A **map scale** shows what the distances on the map represent in real life. One inch on a map might represent one mile in real life. Map scales differ from map to map. You can describe relative location by using the map scale to approximate the distance between places.

- **Cardinal directions** are the four main points of the compass (north, south, east and west). They are abbreviated N, S, E and W.

- **Intermediate directions** are the points of the compass that fall between north and east, north and west, south and east, and south and west. They are abbreviated NE, NW, SE and SW.

Cardinal and intermediate directions also can be used to describe relative location. For example, Dayton is west of Zanesville.
Learning Target 10

☐ Explain how Ohio’s agriculture, industry and natural resources continue to both influence and be influenced by the economic development of the United States.

Ohio played a crucial role in the early **economic development** of the United States because of Ohio’s:

- Abundant **natural resources**;
- Skilled laborers;
- Central location; and
- Extensive waterways.

Ohio’s forests provided the resources for building materials and paper. Ohio farms, as well as the fisheries along Lake Erie, supplied food for a rapidly growing nation. Ohio coal powered the factories producing goods. Ohio coal also powered ships and trains that carried products to market during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Ohio is using its natural resources to help the nation move toward **alternative energy sources**. Most of Ohio’s corn was once used to feed the growing nation. Today a lot of the **corn and soybeans** is used in the production of **bio-fuels**. Bio-fuels are believed to reduce air pollution. Ohio is also building **wind turbines** to provide clean energy.

Current economic challenges such as **global competition** influence basic industries in Ohio such as automobile, rubber, steel, and heavy equipment.

Ohio’s waterways continue to provide transportation and provide recreational opportunities.

Create a graphic organizer to take notes on the industry use of Ohio’s natural resources.
Preparing for Ohio’s State Test – Grade 4 Ohio in the U.S.

Learning Target 11

☐ Describe physical and economic characteristics of the northern, southern and western regions of the United States in the early 1800s.

By the early 1800s, the borders of the United States stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

Three regions developed in the United States based upon common physical environments and economies.

North:
• Large cities, small cities and towns;
• Rocky and thin soil;
• Trade centers;
• Manufacturing centers (shipbuilding), logging; and
• Factories, ironworks, textiles, cottage industries.

South:
• Rural, with few large cities and towns;
• Coastal marshes;
• Plantation economy;
• Tobacco, cotton and sugar cash crops;
• Long growing season; and
• Producers of raw materials for northern and British factories.

West (including Ohio):
• Rural with growing cities and towns;
• Inexpensive farmland;
• Rich soil for farming; and
• Producers of raw materials for northern and British factories (timber, minerals).

Create a graphic organizer like the one above to take notes on the physical and economic characteristics of each region.
Learning Target 12

□ Describe ways humans have modified the environment and explain the positive and negative consequences resulting from those modifications.

People modify (change) the environment (air, land, water) to meet their needs.

Examples of modifications to the environment include:

- Building transportation systems such as roads, canals, and railways
- Construction of dams to modify the flow of water
- Use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticide to increase and protect the amount of crops grown in soil.
- Destruction of wetlands and forests to clear land to build farms and towns

Modifications can have positive consequences (good results). Such as:

- Making travel faster and safer
- Creating new jobs
- Meet food, shelter, and clothing needs
- Buy and sell goods and services

Modifications can have negative consequences (bad results). Such as:

- Increase pollution
- Destruction of natural resources
- Plants and animals become endangered or extinct

It is the responsibility of individual citizens to use resources in ways that are sustainable to future generations.

Describe a positive and negative consequence of each modification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modification</th>
<th>Positive Consequence</th>
<th>Negative Consequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of pesticides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of wilderness for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversion of wetlands to highways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Learning Target 13

☐ Explain how Ohio’s population is increasingly reflective of the cultural diversity of the United States.

In 1800, Ohio’s population grew slowly during the colonial period, totaling just over 45,000. When the Ohio territory became a state in 1803, settlers flocked to Ohio. In 1810, the population quintupled (multiplied by five) to more than 230,000.

In 1860, Ohio had 14 percent of its population foreign born. The largest groups of immigrants came from Germany, Ireland and Britain.

Industrialization changed the demographic data for Ohio and the United States. Growing industries and jobs attracted new immigrants. The 1900s brought increased immigration from eastern, central and southern Europe (Spain, Italy and Greece) to Ohio’s largest cities.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the United States population and cultural diversity will change.

- In 2003, Blacks made up 13% of the nation’s population. This is expected to increase to 15% in 2060.
- Hispanics are now the fastest-growing minority group in the U.S. The Hispanic population is projected to nearly triple.
- Asians comprise the third largest minority group – and the second fastest-growing group – in the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau predicts that the numbers of Asians will increase from 5 percent of the U.S. population in 2008 to 9 percent by 2050.

By 2008, the three largest groups of immigrants to Ohio were from India, Mexico and China. Ohio’s population increasingly reflects the cultural diversity of the nation.
Learning Target 14

☐ Explain how Ohio’s location and its transportation systems have influenced the movement of people, products and ideas.

At one time, Ohio was the “Gateway to the West”. Ohio’s main means to transport goods was the Ohio River. Eventually, canals, railroads and roads were constructed to meet the needs of a westward-expanding nation.

A canal is a human-made water route. It helped move people and products cheaper.

Railroads like the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad made travel faster, cheaper, and more direct.

The National Road linked the frontier with the East Coast.

Ohio continues to function as a major transportation hub for the nation. Ohio’s large transportation networks include air, highway, rail, and river. These means of transportation are important to the national and international distribution of merchandise. Ohio’s transportation network influences the movement of people, products and ideas.

Ohio is also home to corporate offices for banks, insurance companies and retail stores. People from around the world buy Ohio products and materials such as chemicals, rubber, agricultural products, trucks and stone.

Erie Canal, 1902

Ohio Freeway, 2016

Describe why highways are important today to move goods in Ohio, and why canals are not as important as they were.
1. A map of the eastern United States is shown.

According to the map, which state is southwest of Ohio?
A. Virginia
B. Wisconsin
C. New York
D. Mississippi
2. Select two of Ohio’s resources that are used as alternative energy sources.
   - [ ] coal
   - [ ] gasoline
   - [ ] natural gas
   - [ ] soybeans
   - [ ] wind

3. Which of Ohio’s natural resources powered American railroads and factories in the late 1800s and early 1900s?
   A. coal
   B. electricity
   C. rivers
   D. timber
4. In the early 1800s, the United States developed regions that became known as the North, the South and the West.

Each statement describes one of these regions. Move each statement into the correct column in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This region had a plantation economy.</td>
<td>Many factories and textile mills were located here.</td>
<td>Tobacco, cotton, and sugar were the major cash crops in this region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This region contained the most cities.</td>
<td>Minerals and timber were sent from this region to factories.</td>
<td>This region was rural, but cities were growing quickly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. More than 42,000 miles of highway have been built throughout the United States. This construction has had a great impact on the nation and the environment.

Describe one positive consequence of interstate highway growth.

Describe one negative consequence of interstate highway growth.
6. Identify and explain one possible positive result of a farmer’s decision to use pesticides on his crops. Then, identify and explain one possible negative result of a farmer’s decision to use pesticides on his crops.

7. Which two waterways in or near Ohio are important for the transportation of goods and people across the nation?
   A. Lake Erie and the Ohio River
   B. Lake Ontario and the Atlantic Ocean
   C. the Pacific Ocean and the Ohio River
   D. the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence River

8. What was a major route that Ohio used to transport goods and people to the rest of the country in the early 1800s?
   A. Interstate Highway 71
   B. Appalachian Trail
   C. Cuyahoga River
   D. Ohio River