Timelines are visual lines that show historical events in order by date.

People often use timelines to put events in chronological order. Chronological means to arrange events in order by the date or time that they occurred.

Timelines also help you understand the effect of certain events in history on other events. You will find many examples of timelines in history books, science books, and biographies.

Timelines are horizontal or vertical. If the line is horizontal, it will start on the left and dates will be in order from left to right. Vertical timelines usually start from the top of the page and go down the page, with dates in order. All timelines include a title. It is also very important that timelines have even intervals.

Intervals are the spaces between each date on the timeline. Depending on how many years the timeline covers, the intervals could be one month, one year, five years, ten years, or even 100 years. It is important that the intervals are evenly spaced so the dates are correctly placed.
Activity 1.2: Using Timelines to Order Historical Events

World Olympic Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Athens, Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Beijing, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Vancouver, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Sochi, Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Salt Lake City, Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>Sydney, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>Winter Olympics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>London, UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Winter Olympics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Winter Olympics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reading Comprehension Questions

Use the World Olympics Timeline to answer the following questions.

1. What time period does this timeline cover? How many years is that?

2. What are the intervals between each point on the timeline?

3. What would be another appropriate title for this timeline?

4. What pattern do you notice on this timeline? Why do you think it is that way?
5. Use the word bank above to fill in the missing words below.

| Title | Chronological | Intervals |

1. When creating a timeline all events should be in _________________ order.

2. _________________ are the even spaces between dates on a timeline.

3. It is important that each timeline has a _________________ so people know what it is about.
My name is Charlie and I heard from your teacher that you are learning about important events around Ohio. Well I am here to help! We are going to take a trip together to learn about many of the significant events that took place in Ohio's history.

To start our journey, we are going back to 1775. This was the start of the American Revolutionary War. At the time, the United States consisted of only the 13 colonies, but Great Britain still wanted to have control over the people. The
fighting continued until 1783. That means it was almost eight long years of fighting.

One very important document came out of this event; the Declaration of Independence. This document was created by the 13 colonies and declared independence from Britain. What holiday do we have every year to celebrate this event?

After the colonists declared independence from Great Britain, settlers began to arrive in an area known as the Ohio Country. Living in this area was not easy. American Indians had been living in this area for a long time. This caused many tensions between the two groups. So, on August 3, 1795, multiple

(Greenville Treaty line map. Courtesy of the Ohio History Connection.)
American Indian tribes met at Fort Greenville to come to a compromise. This agreement was called the Treaty of Greenville.

A few years later, in 1803, Ohio became a state. At this time, Chillicothe was named the capital since most people lived in that area. In 1810, Zanesville, Ohio became the capital of Ohio. As more people settled in Ohio and cities grew larger, the capital was relocated to Columbus, Ohio in 1816.

Nine years later, Ohio found itself in the midst of conflict as the United States entered the War of 1812. Great Britain attempted to stop U.S. trade and restrict America from expanding its territory. Luckily, our young nation was
strong, and we were able to defeat the British for a second time. The Treaty of Ghent, signed on February 17, 1815, put an end to the war.

Now, let's jump ahead to see what other events took place in Ohio's history.

(The Ohio State Flag. Courtesy of the Ohio History Connection.)

Have you ever seen the state flag of Ohio? Can you think of some places you might see the flag?

Well, this flag was created in 1901 by John Eisemann and adopted as the state flag in 1902. My favorite part of the flag is the red circle with the white ring
around it. Now, some people may say that it is an “O” like Ohio, but it also represents Ohio’s famous nickname, “The Buckeye State!”

Let’s jump to the year 1903; this is also an important year for two brothers from Ohio. Can you guess who they are?

It’s the Wright brothers! Wilbur and Orville Wright were the inventors of the first powered airplane that could be controlled and sustained during flight. Now, what exactly does this mean? At the time, people were just learning about how airplanes worked. They had the wings, but relied on wind to move the plane. Planes at the time also had no steering capabilities or control of motion during flight. Wilbur and Orville were the first
inventors to add a steering device into airplanes. Additions like this led to the airplanes we know today.

These are just a few of the many events that happened in Ohio.
Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What did the Wright brothers invent?

2. ______________ was the capital of Ohio in 1810.

3. What year(s) did the two wars mentioned in the reading occur?
Student Reading 1.3: What are Primary and Secondary Sources?

Imagine you become famous. You are so famous that in 100 years people are paying money to tour the house or apartment you live in now just to see how you lived. What will they see? What will they learn about what life was like when you were in the 4th grade? The things in your home that you use every day are the artifacts of your life. They are objects that tell about life today. Historians use artifacts to learn about life in the past. Artifacts are a type of primary source. Historians use primary and secondary sources to learn about the past.

There are two main types of primary sources, artifacts and first-hand accounts. Artifacts are objects from the past that were made by humans. Examples of artifacts include newspapers, books, clothing, letters, dishes, toys, photographs, furniture, and homes.

(Flint Ridge Projectile Point. Courtesy of Ohio Memory.)
The second type of primary source, a **first-hand account**, records what happened at a particular event. It can be written down at the time it happened, such as in a diary or a newspaper article, or it may have been recorded by a camera or on video. If someone who was at the event recorded it later, it is still considered a primary source because the person recording it was an eye-witness. For example, if you see a car accident and are interviewed later that night by a news reporter, you are an eye-witness. Your interview is a first-hand account because you were there when the event happened. Other examples of first-hand accounts are diary entries, letters, autobiographies,

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**CHRISTOPHER GIST’S JOURNALS**

**HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL NOTES**

**Biographies of his Contemporaries**

BY WILLIAM M. DARLINGTON

*(Christopher Gist’s journal, written in 1750. It records his observations about the American Indians and the Ohio Country. Courtesy of the Ohio History Connection Archives Library.)*

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Activity 1.3: What are Primary and Secondary Sources?
memoirs, songs, or even paintings created by someone who saw an event as it was happening.

Secondary sources are sources that were created after the event by people who weren’t there. They are based on primary sources. That means the author of a secondary source studied the primary sources, and then reported on them. Often, secondary sources attempt to explain or describe primary sources. The author is trying to teach us what he or she learned from studying the primary sources. Websites, textbooks, television shows or movies about an event, magazine articles, and non-fiction history books are examples of secondary sources. Historians try to use primary sources whenever possible. We will use both primary and secondary sources in 4th-grade social studies this year.
Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is an artifact?

2. What are the two main types of primary sources?
3. Is the photo below a primary or a secondary source? Why?

(Perrysburg resident Cora Charles in the kitchen of her home in the 1950s. Photo courtesy of Ohio Memory.)
Student Reading 1.4: Primary and Secondary Sources as Historical Tools

Historians use a number of tools to investigate the past. One of their main tools are primary sources: documents, photos, artifacts, and other items from the time period being studied or stories about the time period told or written by people who experienced the event as it happened. As historians examine these sources, they ask a set of questions to learn more about the item and what it might tell them about the time period. Some of these questions might be, “Who made the item?”, “When was it made?”, “Where was it made?”, “Why was it made or what was it made to do?”

(Musket Ball recovered from Fort Laurens. Courtesy of the Ohio History Connection.)
Secondary sources are often made by historians to explain the past to students and other people. Secondary sources are created after an event by people who were not there when it happened. Examples include textbooks, models, online articles, and reenactments. To decide if a source is primary or secondary, ask, “Is the source original, made at the time by people who were there?” If the answer is yes, it is a primary source. If the answer is no, it is a secondary source. Remember if you are looking at a photo, movie, or video, or listening to a recording, it can only be a

(The Grand Constitution is a song from 1787. Courtesy of the Ohio History Connection.)
primary source if the technology used to make it was already invented when the event occurred. For example, a movie showing a woolly mammoth can’t be a primary source because woolly mammoths became extinct before movies were invented.
Name______________________________

Date______________________________

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is one question historians ask when they examine a primary source?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

2. List (2) examples of secondary sources.

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
3. Why would a video of a woolly mammoth be a secondary source?
Student Reading 1.2: Relative Location and Using Maps

Everything on earth can be found in a specific location that is relative to other things. This is called relative location. It describes a specific place in location to other places. For example, Columbus is south of Cleveland, or the school is west of the library. These locations can be found when looking at a map.

Maps are drawings that show a place on a flat surface. Mapmakers help you learn to read maps by adding features to them. These features include a title, a compass rose, a legend, and a scale.

Map Features

The features of a map help you figure out where a place can be found. The title of a map identifies what a map is about. A compass rose shows the cardinal directions on the map: north, south, east, and west. North is always located at the top of a map, and south at the bottom. Intermediate directions are located
between the cardinal directions. They are northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest.

**MAP LEGEND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minerals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>★ Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Limestone/Dolomite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✤ Salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✡ Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✡ Sand and Gravel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maps have symbols in a **legend**. A legend shows the meaning of the symbols on the map. The symbols can be represented by lines, colors, or other marks inside a box.

Another important part of a map is a **map scale**. A map scale helps you figure out the real distance on the map from one place to another. Most map scales measure distance in miles or kilometers.

1 inch = 1 mile (1:62,500)
Kinds of Maps

There are two types of maps: political and physical. A political map shows the location of cities, states, and countries. A physical map shows landforms such as mountains, and bodies of water such as oceans. Is the following a political or physical map?
Reading Comprehension Questions

1. What is relative location?

2. List (3) features of a map.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

3. Explain the difference between a political map and a physical map.
4. Is the map below a physical or political map? Explain your answer.
5. Give the map below a title and a legend or key. From Hamilton County, what direction would you travel to reach the Port Columbus International Airport? From Huron County, what direction would you travel to reach the Akron-Canton Regional Airport?