

4th GRADE

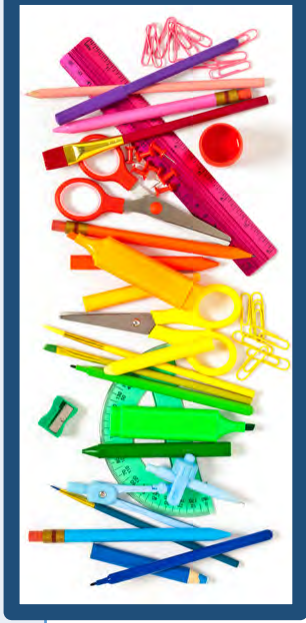
Week 4

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00	Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading -Review a book from Scholastic Home (see login information under Online Learning) -Complete learning pathway through Imagine Learning Literacy (Access through Clever, found on CMSD website student page)	Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading -Independently Read, "Moon Chasers." -Complete learning pathway through Imagine Learning Literacy.	Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading -Complete "Moon Chasers" Response Journal. -Complete learning pathway through Imagine Learning Literacy.	Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading -Complete "Moon Chasers" Comprehension Questions. -Complete learning pathway through Imagine Learning Literacy.	Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading -Review a book from Scholastic Home. -Complete learning pathway through Imagine Learning Literacy.
8:30	Language -Daily Language Practice Journal	Language -Daily Language Practice Journal	Language -Daily Language Practice Journal	Language -Daily Language Practice Journal	Language -Daily Language Practice Journal
9:00	Reading -Watch the youtube video - Chapter 3 Read Aloud. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3KGYLBOICu4 - Read I Survived the Attack of the Grizzlies, 1967. This week read chapters 4 - 8 -Comprehension Journal	Reading -Independently Read Chapter 3 this week. I Survived the Attack of the Grizzlies, 1967. -Reading Comprehension Journal	Reading -Independently Read, - I Survived the Attack of the Grizzlies, 1967. -Reading Comprehension Journal	Reading -Independently Read, I Survived the Attack of the Grizzlies, 1967. -Reading Comprehension Journal	Reading -Independently Read, I Survived the Attack of the Grizzlies, 1967. -Reading Comprehension Journal. =-096a'

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
10:00	Writing -Writing Journal Why was Pops worried about Glacier National Park?	Writing -Writing Journal Watch the youtube video about an overcrowded national park. How does an overcrowded park effect the wildlife? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8VIRaOrQftxg	Writing -Writing Journal According to Pops, why do "all creatures fear the porcupine"?	Writing -Writing Journal According to Pops, what would the rangers do to the bear that attacked them at the cabin?	Writing -Writing Journal What did Mel hear in the forest after she drenched the fire? How did she feel about what she heard? How did the author's style of writing inform you of her feelings?
11:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
12:00	Math Khan Academy Video: "Angles in Circles Word Problem" Activity: Relate Degrees to Fractional Parts of a Circle (13.4 More Practice/Homework)	Math Khan Academy Videos: "Measuring Angles in Degrees" and "Measuring Angles Using a Protractor" Activities: Measure and Draw Angles Using a Protractor (13.5 Reteach) Measure and Draw Angles Using a Protractor (13.5 Additional Practice)	Math Khan Academy Videos: "Measuring Angles Using a Protractor 2" and "Constructing Angles" Activity: Measure and Draw Angles Using a Protractor (13.5 More Practice/Homework)	Math Khan Academy Video: "Decomposing an Angle" Activities: Join and Separate Angles (13.6 Reteach) Join and Separate Angles (13.6 Additional Practice)	Math Khan Academy Video: "Decomposing Angles" Activity: Join and Separate Angles (13.6 More Practice/Homework)
12:30	Art Continue Make Your Own Comic Book	Music Read Info Sheet -Musical Theater	Art Complete Comic Book	Music Leonard Bernstein	Art Continue Photo Journal
1:30	Social Studies Read, "Why People Move to Ohio;" "Things that Attract People;" and "Evolving Transportation in Ohio"	Social Studies -Read, "Moving Goods and People Nationwide;" "From Townpaths to Airplanes;" and "Rolling Business Forward"	Social Studies -Complete Activities: Who Got Here First and Illustrating the Move to Ohio	Social Studies -Complete, Let's Write	Social Studies -Complete, Think and Review
2:00	Science Daily Journal	Science Daily Journal	Science Daily Journal	Science Daily Journal	Science Daily Journal
2:30	Brain Break Choose a Movement & Mindfulness Break Option	Brain Break Choose a Movement & Mindfulness Break Option	Brain Break Choose a Movement & Mindfulness Break Option	Brain Break Choose a Movement & Mindfulness Break Option	Brain Break Choose a Movement & Mindfulness Break Option

Family and Student Supports:

Student Learning Kits	
Please review family letters for these content area assignments: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literacy• Math• Science• Social Studies• Art• Music	<u>Supplies:</u> ruler, crayons, pencils, glue sticks, scissors, paper, markers, composition book
	<u>Math:</u> Daily Math Practice Journal
	<u>Literacy:</u> Daily Interactive Reading Comprehension Journal, Writing Prompt Journal, Daily Language Practice Book, Interactive Phonics Activities/Journal
	<u>Science:</u> Daily Science Activity & Journal
	<u>Art:</u> watercolor paint, paper



Additional Student Supports:

Individual Supports	Please reference the “Helping Your Child at Home in Reading” and “Helping Your Child at Home in Math” documents shared as well as the <i>Individual Supports</i> packet of information for additional access to individual student supports as needed.
English Language Learners	Please reference the <i>Academic Enrichment Packet for English Language Learners</i> to access additional student supports as needed.



Please reach out to your child’s school if you have any questions or need assistance with login information.

Online Learning:

Resource	Access Information
Imagine Learning – Literacy Online learning for literacy – 30 minutes daily (may replace portion of Reading block)	Accessible through Clever (Found on CMSD website student page)
Imagine Learning – Math Online learning for math – 30 minutes daily (may replace Math block)	Accessible through Clever (Found on CMSD website student page)
BrainPop Junior Online video clips that can be used for learning in all subject areas.	https://jr.brainpop.com/
Scholastic Learn at Home Access to books and read alouds along with literacy lessons to use at home.	http://www.scholastic.com/learnathome Username: Learning20 Password: Clifford
ExactPath (access through Clever) Individualized instruction linked to student data that allows students to learn content as appropriate (intervention and enrichment supports)	Accessible through Clever (Found on CMSD website student page)
Second and Seven Read Alouds Online read alouds for grades K-2. No login is needed.	https://kids.secondandseven.com/
Khan Academy Digital Math Instruction Videos – Free login	https://www.khanacademy.org/

Movement & Mindfulness Break Options:

Outside Play Activities	Playground Visit
Go Noodle https://family.gonoodle.com/	Go for a Run or Walk (with an adult)
The OT Toolbox https://www.theottoolbox.com/best-brain-breaks-videos-on-youtube/	Fluency and Fitness (free for 3 wks) https://fluencyandfitness.com/
Mind Yeti https://www.mindyeti.com	Positive Psychology https://positivepsychology.com/mindfulness-for-children-kids-activities/
Calm (app available also) https://www.calm.com/schools	Teach, Train, Love http://teachtrainlove.com/20-brain-break-clips-fight-the-fidgeting/





Dear Students & Families:

CMSD offers instruction through the programs Exact Path and Study Island. Exact Path includes K-12 assessment-driven math, reading, and language arts instruction; and Study Island provides instruction and assessments in math, reading, English Language arts, science, and social studies. The videos below are designed to assist with navigating both Exact Path and Study Island while working from home. Each video is approximately 10-15 minutes in length.

Please note that students access Exact Path through the CMSD Clever student portal using the login credentials they have been using all school year. The CMSD portal can be reached from this link:

<https://www.clevelandmetroschools.org/Page/15212>

As you will see, each video is specific to the grade range listed in the title.

[Exact Path & Study Island at Home: Grades K-2nd](#)

[Exact Path & Study Island at Home: Grades 3rd-5th](#)

[Exact Path & Study Island at Home: Grades 6th-12th](#)

Thank you!



Daily Assignments Checklist

Name: _____ Week: _____

Dear Parents/Guardians,

In the work packet, you will find assignments for the below subjects. Most often there will be more than one assignment for a subject. After your child completes the assignment(s) in each area, he/she should place a check in the box. This checklist will help your child monitor his/her completion of tasks, as well as promote responsibility. --Thank you!

Assignments	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Learning Warm-Up and Independent Reading					
Language					
Reading					
Writing					
Math					
Art					
Social Studies					
Science					

Name: _____

Moon Campers, Get Ready!

Written by Victoria Schoennagel

Illustrated by Mortimer L. Young

Lexile®: 790L, 411 words



How would you like to go camping on the Moon? It is more than 230,000 miles from Earth.

Only 12 astronauts have walked on the Moon so far. But for a camping trip in the future, people might follow in astronauts' footsteps.

Let's imagine. . . .

Even traveling at rocket speeds, the trip to the Moon will take several days. The rocket will only have enough room for the flight crew and a few travelers. Before you take off you must have special spaceflight training. And each person in the rocket will need a supply of oxygen.

You must plan carefully in advance for a Moon trip. Even more than camping trips back here on Earth! Rockets can only carry a certain amount of weight. Everything you take has to fit into a medium-size backpack. You will have to pack carefully and bring only what you need. Many supplies, such as food, will be provided for you on the Moon.

When you arrive on the Moon you will be greeted by robots. They will escort you to a base camp of inflatable buildings. Moon buildings are used for food storage, sleeping quarters, and scientific research.

You will spend much of your time inside the buildings, breathing normally. When you do go outside, you will carry portable oxygen tanks with your Moon suit. The Moon suit will also protect you from the Sun's harsh radiation.

While on the Moon, you can do amazing things that are impossible on Earth. Practice jumping in near-zero gravity. Explore craters. Collect Moon rocks to take home to Earth. Snap some pictures of Earth, and watch for falling meteoroids!

Are you ready to sign up?

Although only highly trained astronauts have walked on the Moon so far, six people have traveled as space tourists to visit the International Space Station.

Name: _____

These people have paid \$20–\$40 million each. The tickets are too expensive for most people, but it is an exciting first step toward space travel for all.

One company working to provide people with access to the Moon is SpaceX. They don't advertise the cost of their Moon fly-by experience, but it probably costs about \$80 million a seat. Passengers will orbit around the Moon, but not land on it. So far, there are no tickets on sale for a Moon landing.

Based on the progress space tourism has already made, camping trips to the Moon could be in the future. Moon campers, save your pennies and start packing!

Moon Campers, Get Ready!

Written by Victoria Schinnerling
Illustrated by Margaret L. Young

Write about what you think it would be like to take a trip to the moon. What would you want to take with you? Why?

[illegible]

Name: _____

Moon Campers, Get Ready!

Comprehension Questions

Glossary Words	astronaut, crater, escort, in advance, inflatable, international, meteoroid, near-zero gravity, orbit, portable, quarters, radiation, supply, tourist
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Question Type	Question
Literal	<p>What is a “moon camper”?</p> <p>a. One of the 12 people who have been to the Moon. b. Someone who visits the Moon for fun. c. People who like to camp out under the Moon.</p>
Inferential	<p>Why does the author mention oxygen several times?</p> <p>a. Oxygen is very expensive. b. There is no oxygen in space. c. This article is an advertisement for oxygen.</p>
Problem/Solution	<p>What problems would you have if you didn't wear a Moon suit when on the Moon?</p> <p>a. You would float into space because the Moon has too little gravity to keep you on the ground. b. You would have too much weight on you and the rocket could not carry you. c. You couldn't breathe because there's no oxygen, and you would have no protection from the Sun's radiation.</p>

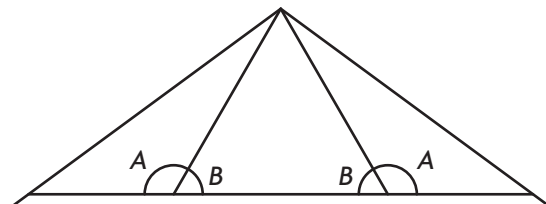
Name _____



Relate Degrees to Fractional Parts of a Circle

1 Angles are used in the construction of roof trusses for homes and buildings.

- Angle *A* turns through $\frac{1}{3}$ of a circle. What is the measure of angle *A*?

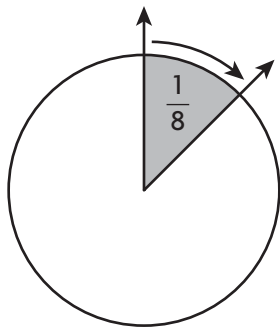


- Angle *B* turns through $\frac{1}{6}$ of a circle. What is the measure of angle *B*?

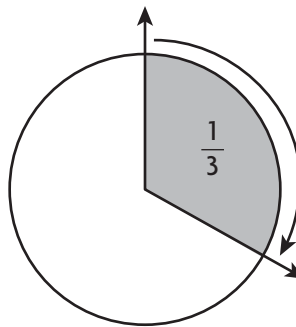
2 How many right angles turn through a circle?

Tell the measure of the angle in degrees.

3 _____



4 _____

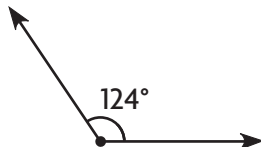


Classify the angle. Write *acute*, *right*, *obtuse*, *straight*, or *reflex*.

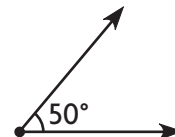
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6



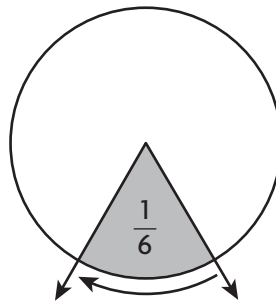
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Test Prep

8 What is the measure of the angle in degrees?

- (A) 60°
- (B) 65°
- (C) 72°
- (D) 360°



9 How many quarter turns make one full turn on a circle?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 1

10 Classify an angle that has a measure of 174° .

- (A) acute angle
- (B) right angle
- (C) obtuse angle
- (D) reflex angle

Spiral Review

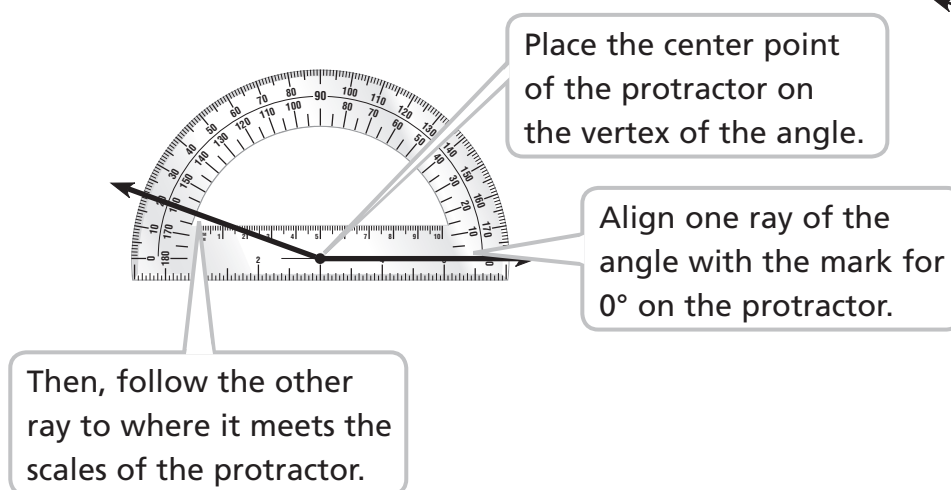
11 Mrs. Hoops has 15 groups of index cards. Each group has 64 cards. About how many index cards does Mrs. Hoops have?

12 Noah saves a total of \$248 over 8 months. How much money does he save each month if he saves an equal amount each month?

13 Gia's dog has 9 puppies. Each puppy gets a bath 3 times a week. How many baths does Gia have to give each week?

Measure and Draw Angles Using a Protractor

Use a protractor to find the measure of this angle.



The ray crosses the scales at 20° and 160° . Since the angle is an obtuse angle, use the measure that is greater than 90° .

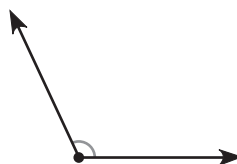
So, the angle measures 160° .

Use a protractor to find the angle measure.

1



2



Use a protractor to draw the angle.

3 40°

4 135°

Name _____

Measure and Draw Angles Using a Protractor

- 1** Mrs. Shen is designing walking paths for a local park. In one part of the park, two paths meet to form $\angle ABC$, which is a 65° angle. Use a protractor to draw the meeting of these two paths. Label your drawing.

Use a protractor to draw the angle.

2 120°

3 80°

4 Draw a *right* angle.

5 Draw an *acute* angle.

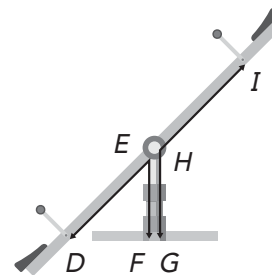
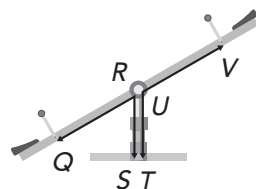
How do you know that the angle you drew is a right angle?

How do you know that the angle you drew is an acute angle?



Measure and Draw Angles Using a Protractor

- 1** **MP Use Tools** A seesaw is an example of a simple machine: a lever. Like a balance scale, a seesaw can be balanced and level, or one side can be higher or lower than the other side. The park department wants to order a new seesaw that has an angle of 60 degrees under it when unbalanced. Use a protractor to find the angle measure formed by the underside of the seesaw and the center support. Write each measure. Then circle the seesaw the park department should order.

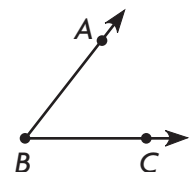


$m\angle QRS =$ _____

$m\angle DEF =$ _____

- 2** Use a protractor to find the angle measure.

What do you need to do to each ray before you can find the measure of the angle?



$m\angle ABC =$ _____

Use a protractor to draw the angle.

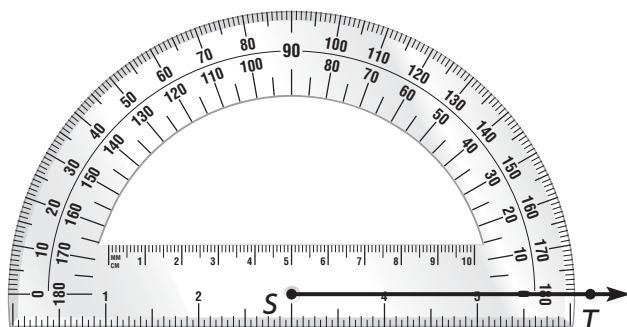
- 3** 82°

- 4** 145°

- 5 Math on the Spot** Draw an angle with a measure of 0° . Describe your drawing.

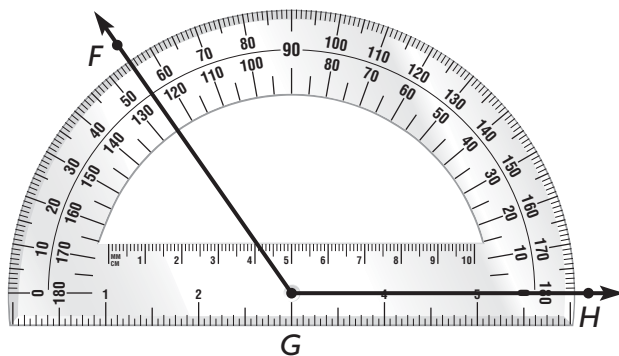
Test Prep

- 6 Use the protractor to complete $\angle RST$ that measures 84° .



- 7 What is the measure of $\angle FGH$?

- (A) 55°
- (B) 65°
- (C) 125°
- (D) 135°

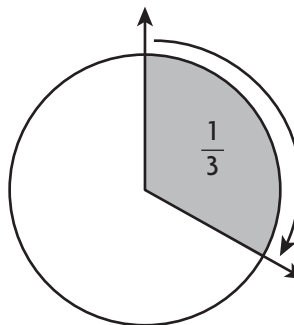


Spiral Review

- 8 Use the area or perimeter formula to find the unknown measure.

A fourth-grade class is painting a rectangular mural that has an area of 96 square feet. The width of the mural is 8 feet. What is the length?

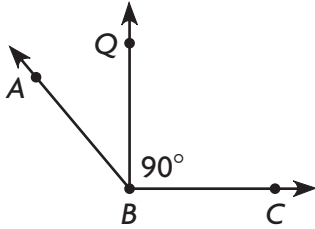
- 9 Write the measure of the shaded angle in degrees.



Join and Separate Angles

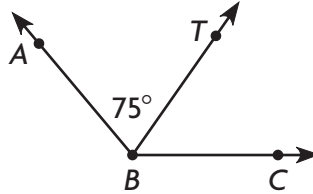
The measure of $\angle ABC$ is 130° . It is separated into two angles in two different ways. The measure of one angle is shown. Subtract to find the measure of the second angle. Write an equation to record your work.

1



$$m\angle ABQ = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

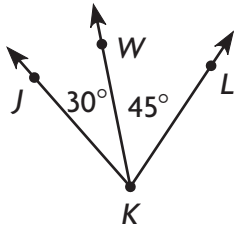
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$$m\angle TBC = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

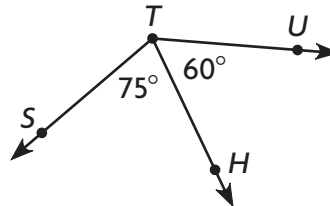
Add to find the measure of the angle. Write an equation to record your work.

3



$$m\angle JKL = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4

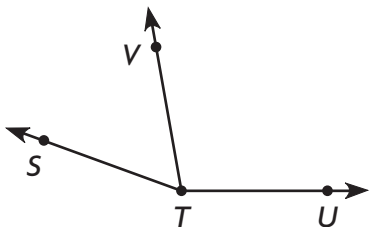


$$m\angle STU = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

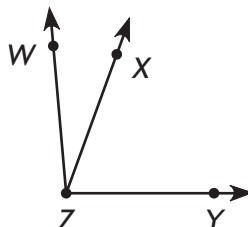
Join and Separate Angles

Use a protractor to find the measure of each angle. Label each angle with its measure. Write the sum of the angle measures as an equation.

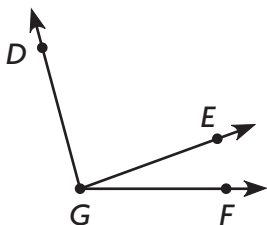
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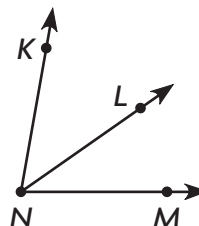
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3

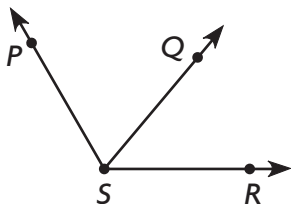


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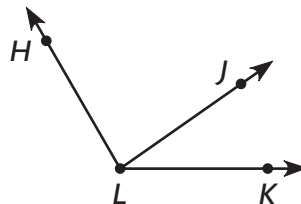


The sum of the two angles measure 120° . The measure of one angle is shown. Subtract to find the measure of the other angle. Write an equation to record your work.

5



6



7 Draw to show two different ways to separate an angle with a measure of 150° into 3 parts.

Name _____

LESSON 13.6

More Practice/
Homework

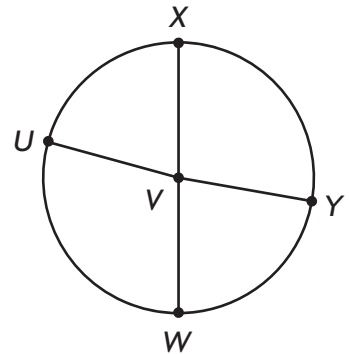


ONLINE

Video Tutorials and
Interactive Examples

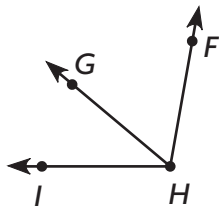
Join and Separate Angles

- 1 Could the measures of the four angles in the circle be 75° , 105° , 80° , and 100° ? Explain.

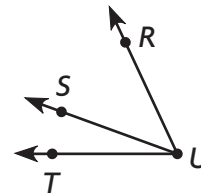


- MP Use Tools** Use a protractor to find the measure of each angle. Label each angle with its measure. Write the sum of the angle measures as an equation.

2

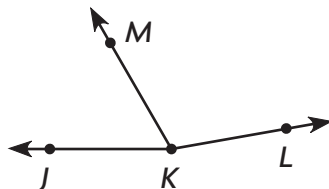


3



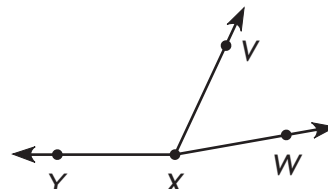
The measure of each whole angle is 170° . It is separated into two parts in two different ways. For each way, measure one part of the angle with a protractor. Then write an equation to find the measure of the second angle.

4



$m\angle$ _____ = _____

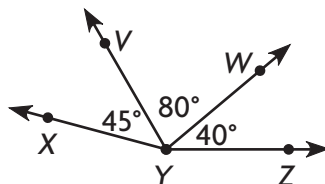
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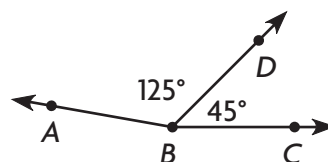
$m\angle$ _____ = _____

Test Prep

- 6 Write an equation to find the measure of $\angle XYZ$.

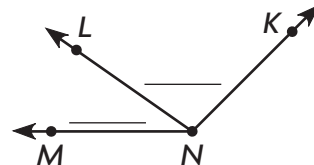


- 7 Sef wants to find the measure of $\angle ABC$. Which shows an equation he could use to find the measure of $\angle ABC$?



- (A) $125^\circ - 45^\circ = 80^\circ$
 (B) $180^\circ - 125^\circ = 55^\circ$
 (C) $180^\circ + 45^\circ = 225^\circ$
 (D) $125^\circ + 45^\circ = 170^\circ$

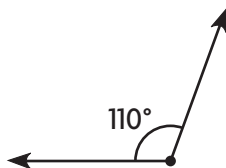
- 8 Use a protractor to find the measure of each angle. Label each angle with its measure. Write the sum of the angle measures as an equation.



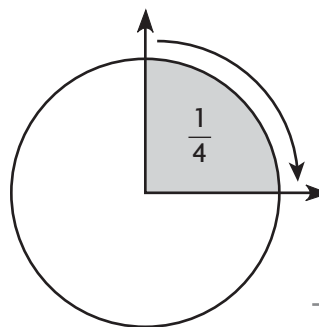
Spiral Review

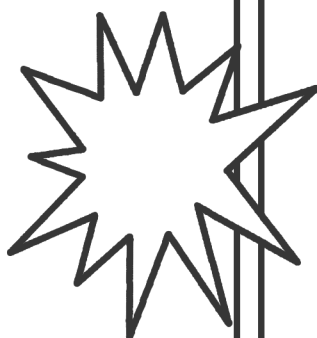
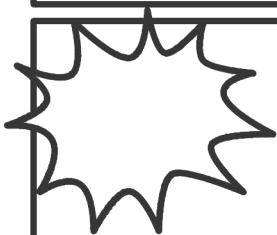
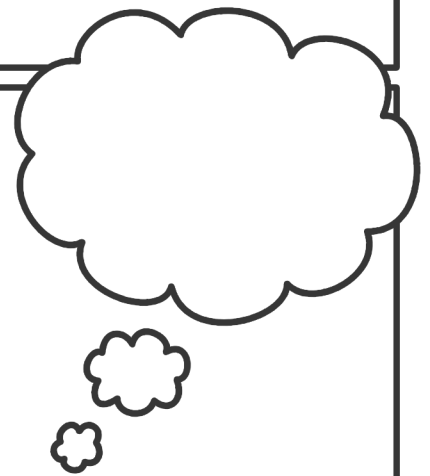
- 9 Classify the angle.

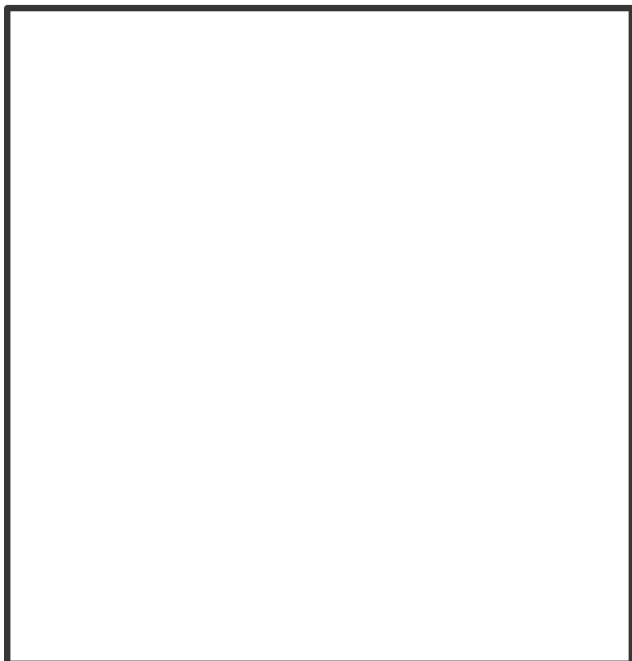
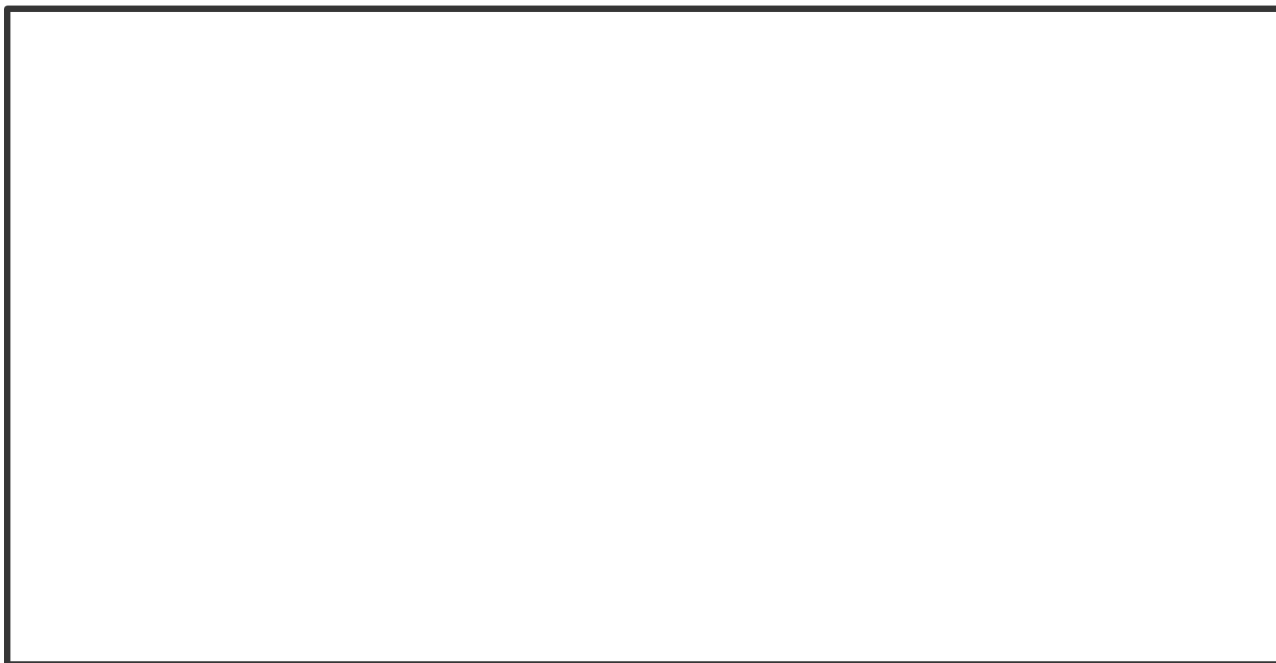
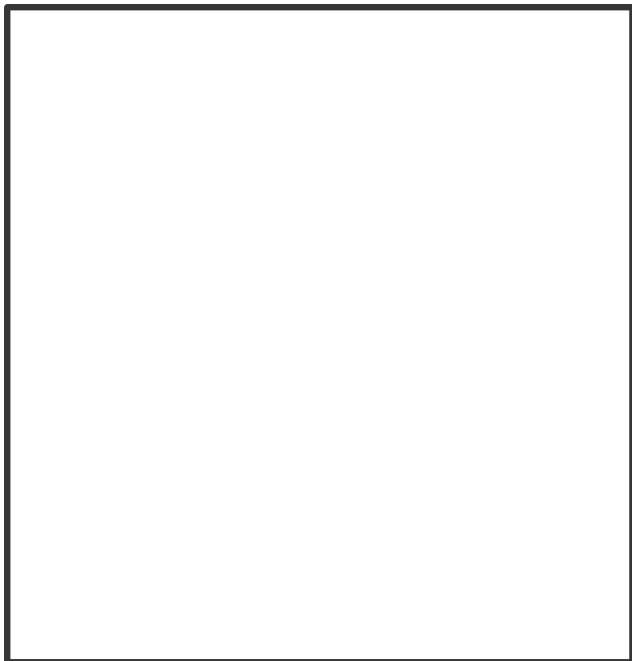
Write *acute*, *right*, *obtuse*, *straight*, or *reflex*.



- 10 What is the measure of the angle in degrees?









Week 4: Music

Brief History of American Musical Theater

The modern American musical is usually associated with the “triple threat”, singing, dancing and acting. It is also the culmination of costume and set design utilizing resources and technology. The line that connects operas to musicals is a complicated one, influenced by shifting cultural tastes, commercial enterprise and a wide ocean.

In 1728, the British dramatist, John Gay’s *The Beggar’s Opera* opened in London. This ballad opera used popular tunes with rewritten lyrics and spoken dialogue to satirize the serious nature of Italian opera. This genre of “anti-opera” was a huge success and many British ballads were taken across the pond and performed in the American colonies. After the revolution, American theaters became the home of the burlesque show, witty parodies of famous plays. They included dancing girls, popular songs, witty comedy and sometimes lewd subject matter. *The Black Crook*, which opened in New York in 1866, became the culmination of this new American musical theater genre. It is considered to be the first “book” musical written by Americans.

But this new genre owed a great deal to European influences. The form of the American musical borrows heavily from the opera buffas of Offenbach and the operettas of Johan Strauss II. The content comes from the minstrel shows, vaudeville, burlesque and other popular entertainments of the late 19th century. But the look and production value come directly from the work of Gilbert and Sullivan.

The Pirates of Penzance premiered in New York in 1879. This comic opera set a new standard with American audiences with its witty lyrics and dialogue, sophisticated musical structure and its impeccable production value. American dramatist and composers were inspired to imitate and make this genre their own. In the early 1900s, George M. Cohan and Victor Herbert began to give the “Broadway Musical” a distinctly American sound and Ziegfeld’s “Follies” introduced a new sense of pageantry and performance.

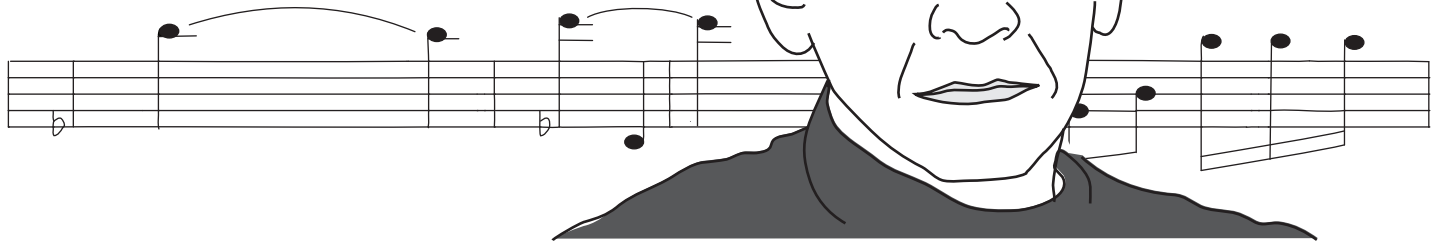


Week 4: Music

In the 1920s, the American musical began to travel back across the pond to entertain British audiences. By the next decade, during the Great Depression, the musical grew in popularity; with the premiere of Cole Porter's *Anything Goes*, Rodgers and Hart's *On Your Toes*, and Ira and George Gershwin's *Of Thee I Sing*. These productions saw the birth of many popular songs that found their way onto the radio and into the American consciousness.

But the musical truly came into its own in 1943 when Rogers and Hammerstein opened *Oklahoma*. This work is now a touchstone for story, character development and production. Since then the musical has evolved with the shifting tastes of audiences, embracing new musical genres and offering spectacle that is rarely seen on the opera stage. By the end of the 20th century, with the sophisticated music and storytelling of Leonard Bernstein and Stephen Sondheim, it's hard to truly define where musical ends and opera begins.

LEONARD BERNSTEIN



Leonard Bernstein was born in Massachusetts in 1918. He studied piano as a child and developed a lifelong love for it, going on to major in Music at Harvard. After completing college, he moved to New York City and took jobs transcribing music and writing arrangements for publishers, and worked his way up to becoming an assistant conductor at the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. One night in 1943, he was rushed in to conduct the New York Philharmonic after their usual conductor fell ill. The night's concert was nationally broadcast, and Bernstein became an overnight sensation in the world of orchestral music. He then began guest conducting with several orchestras, and composed symphonies and ballets. One of his ballets was adapted into a musical called *On the Town*, which was later made into a successful MGM movie musical. He also hosted a television show that taught music to children, which made him a well-known name in American homes in the late 1950s. In 1959, he collaborated with writers Arthur Laurents and Stephen Sondheim and choreographer Jerome Robbins to compose the score to *West Side Story*, now one of the most famous American musicals and his most famous work. He continued conducting and composing for the rest of his life.

Bernstein's music was famous for combining several different styles of music, including elements of jazz, Jewish folk music, and the works of composers from the 18th and 19th centuries, to create his own signature sound. Search the internet for a recording or video of *West Side Story*, or check out the film version or cast recording from your local library, and listen to some of the music. Do you hear any of his regular influences, or do you hear something completely different? List the different elements you hear in the song in the space below.





Why People Move to Ohio

Do you know why your family or ancestors first moved to Ohio? There are many reasons why people move to a new state or city. They might be in search of a new job. Or, they might be moving for land. Or, your ancestors may have been here for thousands of years.

While there can be many reasons for a move, in the past, there were specific reasons why people chose Ohio as their new home state. Ohio is in the center of America. Its location played a major role in the movement of people from east to west.

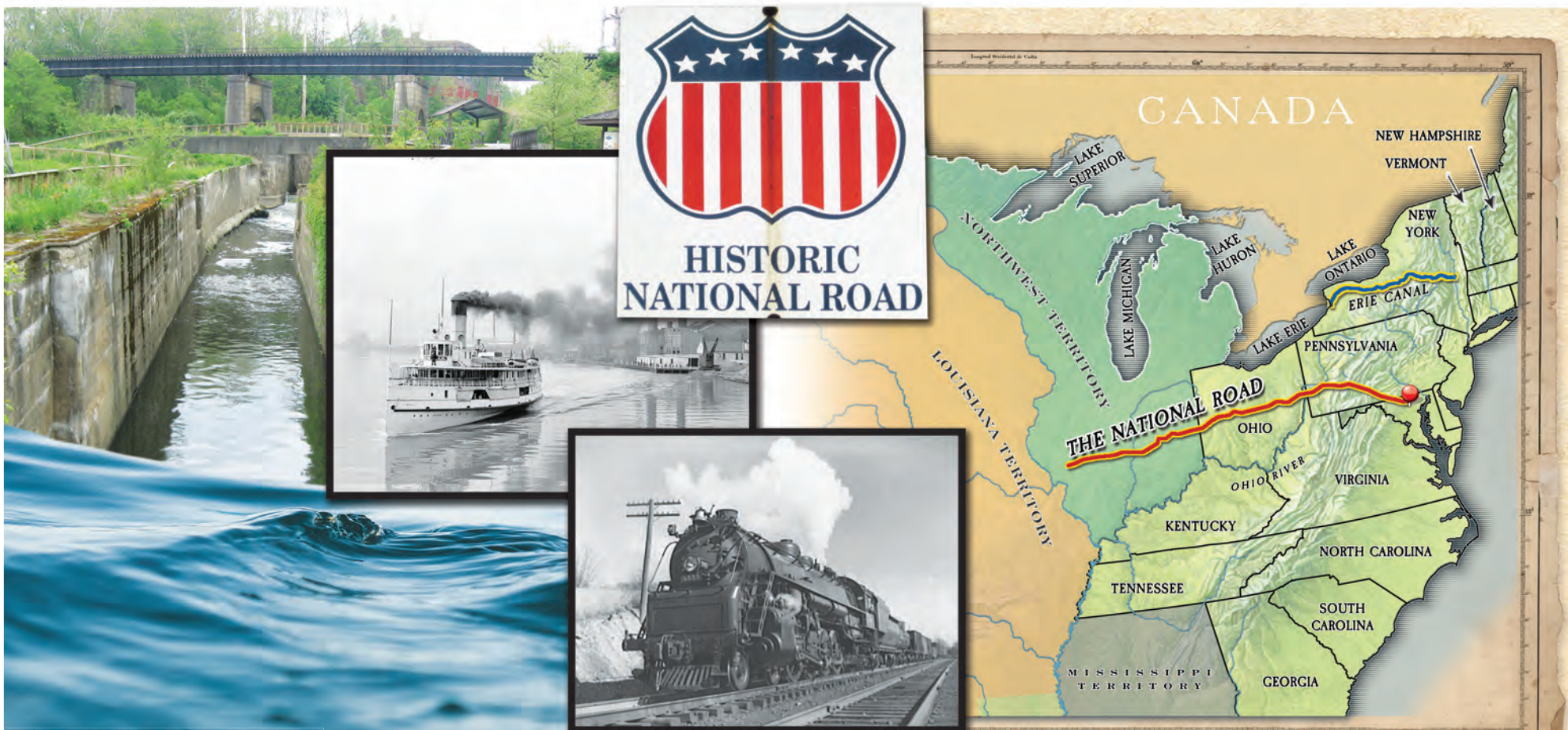
Ohio has many waterways. These rivers and lakes act as highways. Lake Erie and the Ohio River both have been important to the growth of our state. The Ohio River forms the southern edge of our state border. Starting in 1811, steamboats began running along the river. Then, in the 1820s, canals started getting built. Canals are long, narrow spaces where water is funneled through. People built canals in order to move water a certain way, or so boats could go through a certain area. The canals were created to link up the Ohio River with Lake Erie. A canal was also constructed to connect Lake Erie

with New York City. These canals needed workers to create them. This attracted a lot of people looking for work to Ohio. Many immigrants moved here to help build the canals. Ohio's economy grew. This helped the state grow.

Starting in 1811, the National Road also started construction. This was a road meant to link the East to the West as well. It was the first U.S. federal highway. The highway connected Ohio with many other states. This also encouraged people to move to Ohio. The state was central so traveling and shipping goods was easy.

In the 1830s, railroads began taking over. Trains were much faster than steamboats. Many miles of tracks were laid down. This promoted the development of certain industries. The iron, steel and coal industries in Ohio grew. All of these items were needed to build trains and keep them running.

As Ohio's rail system grew, more and more goods could be quickly transported. All of this helped grow Ohio's economy. As Ohio's economy grew, it attracted more and more people to the state.



Connections

Things That Attract People

Take time to find a partner in your classroom. It's time to discuss what things, or factors, attract people to a new home.

Grab a piece of paper and a pen. Then, begin brainstorming with your partner about which factors would make you want to move to a certain place. See how many factors you two can name.

If you and your partner are feeling

stuck, think about what you like best about living in Ohio. Think about what your family or other friends may like best about living in Ohio. Do you know why your family or ancestors first moved to Ohio?

Look at your list together with your partner. Cross out the factors that are not as strong or motivating. For example, you're more likely to move somewhere

for a job than the chance to be close to Disneyland! Which factors are more important to consider when moving?

Now, think about Ohio. We live in a pretty great state. Ohio is an affordable place for many families. It's also home to three dynamic cities: Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus. There are universities here, too. There are lots of things to do. It's a wonderful place for families to live!



Evolving Transportation in Ohio

American Indians were the first to set foot on Ohio soil. This was long before we called this land Ohio. They didn't have access to planes, steamboats or motor cars. Instead, they traveled using footpaths. The Portage Path was one of the paths they walked along. This path took them between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas Rivers. American Indians would carry their canoes from one river to the other. The Ohio River was a main transportation route. American Indians traveled down the river in their canoes.

The Northwest Ordinance changed transportation in the Ohio area. Settlers entered the Ohio area when the ordinance passed. This encouraged the building of new roads. Roads opened up the territory for more settlers. As roads were built, more and more people came and settled in the area. Settlers also used the Ohio River as a transportation route. They'd ride "flatboats," which looked like rafts with a large bottom. They used the flatboats to transport their livestock and belongings.

After flatboats, people then turned to steamboats. Large steamboats could carry people and cargo. In the early 1800s, thousands of steamboats passed through the waters of the Ohio River. More communities were built along the river. As you can see, transportation is a big factor when people decide where to live!

The next major transportation transformation was the railroad. The introduction of trains also changed how cargo was carried from city to city. A train could travel around 25 miles an hour. This was much faster than a canal boat! Trains could also operate the entire year. Canals were closed down in the winter due to ice. Therefore, cargo could now be moved year-round with trains. In the 1800s, many miles of railroad tracks were laid down in our state.

The first federal highway, the National Road, started construction in 1811. The first roads, though, were mainly mud. Sometimes, the roads would be built from plank logs. It wasn't until a new car came on the scene



The Portage Path



flatboat



steamboat



From Footpaths to Airlines

Ohio is known as the "birthplace of aviation." That's because the Wright Brothers were born here in Dayton. The Wright Brothers built the first airplanes that could fly the skies. Their invention changed the world!

Can you imagine a world without airplanes? That was the world before 1903. Before the invention of the plane, many people didn't think a craft heavier than air could lift off the ground. On December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers had their first successful takeoff. Their plane flew for 12 seconds. And, it only traveled a total of 120 feet. That doesn't sound like much compared to planes these days. However, at the time, it was a huge success.

Commercial flights didn't start taking off until the 1930s. Those early flights took up to 64 hours to go from the East to West Coast. Ohio was an ideal place for flights to stop and fuel up.

Ohio has witnessed many important firsts in aviation history. For example, the first cargo flight took off in our state. This is a flight carrying goods to another place. On November 7, 1910, an airplane traveled between Dayton to Columbus. It was carrying 10 bolts of fabric. It took 71 minutes for the plane to travel a distance of 65 miles between the two cities.

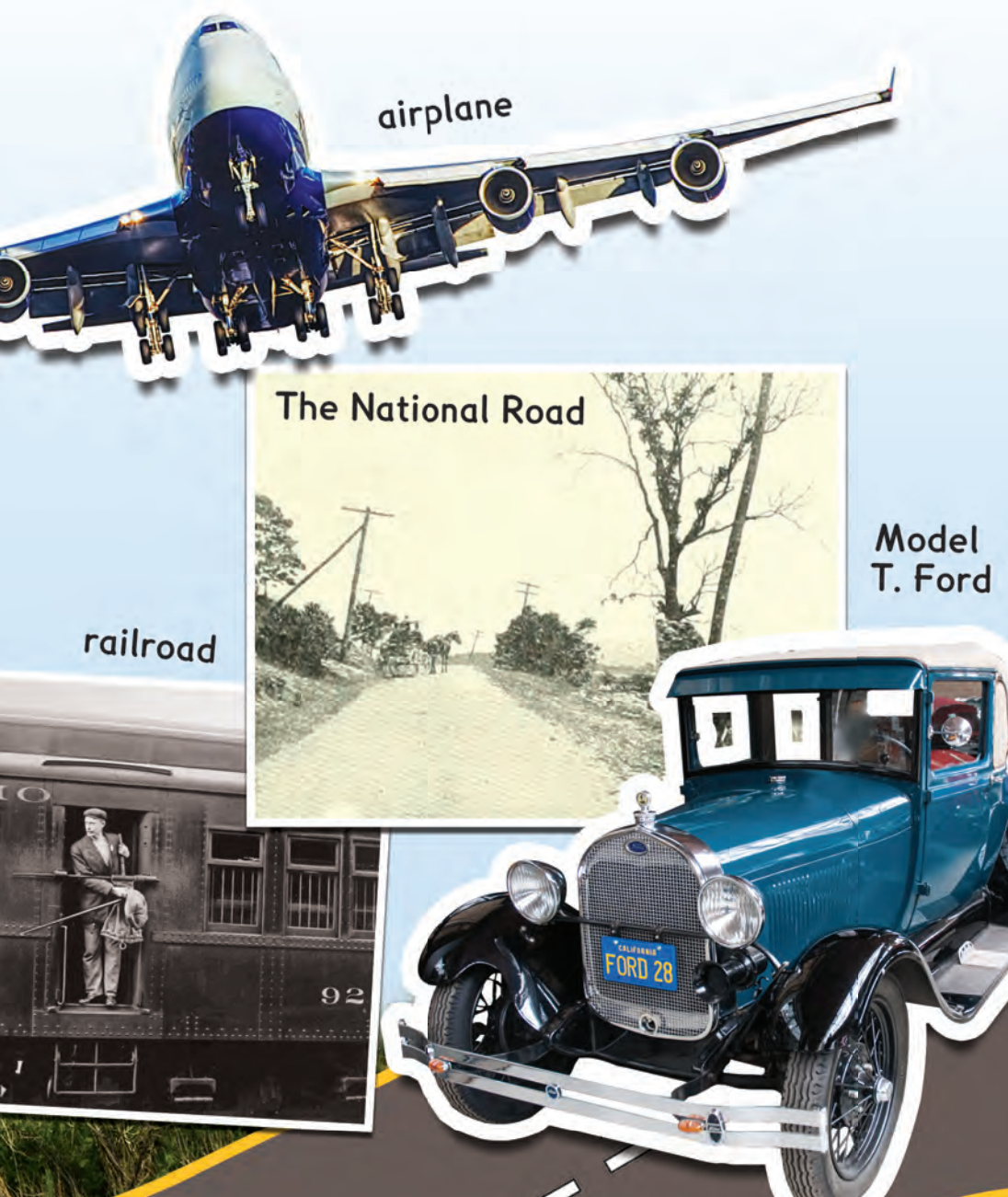
In 2017, Ohio sent goods to over 200 different countries. This is only possible because of airplanes. Before, boats carried cargo to different countries. Aviation made the transport of cargo much easier and simpler. For example, Ohio exports goods to Germany. By boat, the goods would take many months to transport. Now, these goods can travel from Ohio to Germany in under 10 hours. This quick transport of goods means the state can sell more goods at a quicker pace.



Military Cargo Plane

that our state roads started changing. Starting in 1908, the Ford Model T was produced. This was a cheaper car that more people could afford. Thus, a greater number of cars hit the road. This increased the demand for better roads. Over time, concrete roads replaced the old roads. In the 1950s, the United States began creating an interstate highway system. Now, eight different interstates crisscross through Ohio! Our roads have come a long way from muddy routes. Our highways make getting from one city to another much easier. This led to the growth of Ohioan cities. Suburbs began to grow along with these new roads.

Think about what kind of transportation you use now. You probably travel from city to city using a car or bus. But, if you're traveling far, you might travel by plane! It's unlikely that you walk between two places that are far apart. You also probably don't travel by boat. But this is how people in the past moved around our state. Transportation has changed a lot in Ohio.



Moving Goods and People Nationwide

It's not just people that need to move around. We need to move goods from place to place to buy and sell.

In the 1800s, Americans began building canals that crossed large distances. These artificial rivers were used to move goods by boat. Most of the time, it was easier to move goods over water than it was by land. The age of canal-digging didn't last long, though. The steam engine and the railroad dramatically changed the way people and goods moved around the country. Steam engines produced a lot of power to move heavy loads a long way. Today, trains are still an important part of transportation in the U.S., but they don't run on steam power. They use diesel gas or electricity. Ohio has over 5,000 miles of railroad tracks today! Trains are still crucial for moving goods. Trains are less popular for people, though.

In the 20th century, Americans took to the skies with airplanes! According to the Federal Aviation Administration, about 43,000 flights and about 2.6 million passengers take to the skies about the U.S. every day. Many goods take are moved by plane, too, but it's a lot more expensive than trains. Has your family ordered something online and had it arrive just one or two days later? Chances are, it was moved by plane. But if you pay less, it'll likely come by ground and take longer. We also have cars and buses today to move people. Goods are moved on the roads in large trucks.

Even today, the world of transportation is changing. Don't have a car? Many people can simply pull their smartphone out of their pocket, open a ridesharing app, and a driver will come and take them where they want to go. It's exciting to think about what the future holds for transportation!



Rolling Business Forward

New transport means new jobs! People moved to Ohio to build. They built canals, railroads and roads. They came to work on aircraft, too.

Our economy grows through goods and services. Goods are items that can be sold. Services are actions that can be done for others at a cost. Railways allowed faster delivery of goods and services. A top Ohioan export is oil seed. It would have taken a long time to move oil seed from Ohio to another state in the past. With train networks, oil seed can be shipped to other places much quicker.

Opening up the skies helped grow Ohioan industries. Airplanes have made it easier to move goods across the country. For example, think about ordering a book online. The book can be sent across the country in one to two days. A plane allows for the rapid delivery of this good. When people receive orders soon after purchase, they are confident to buy more. They only have to wait a short time to get

their delivery.

New technology helps businesses communicate faster. The telegraph and telephone allowed people to order goods faster. The new modes of moving goods delivers them with

greater speed. With computers, ordering and shipping goods is even faster. When transport systems improved, new jobs followed. The way people share information does have the same effect.



Name _____

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Primary Source & Bonus Media

Who got here first?

Follow the directions below to figure out “who got here first” and what transportation they used.

1. Use a computer at home or at your local library to start your research. Ask your teacher or librarian for help if you need assistance.
2. Research Ohio’s roots. Here are some key words you can use during your research:
 - Cuyahoga river
 - Tuscarawas river
 - Portage Path
 - Adena Period (1000 B.C.E-600 C.E.)
 - American Indians
3. During your research, keep track of how the first people to Ohio traveled around. Write down your findings here.

Illustrating the Move to Ohio

Activity

Transportation continues to shape and change the movement of people and goods in the United States and Ohio.

Read through this week’s articles again. Then, create a poster with images that show how the changing types of transportation brought people to Ohio. You might create a visual timeline.

Consider: What transportation modes were first used in Ohio? Which ones are used more now? Also, think about how you, your family and your friends travel around the state and the country. What images can you draw that represent those modes of transportation? How would those modes of transportation be different from your ancestors’?

Let’s Write

Write about a time when you used a form of transportation other than the family vehicle. Where were you going? Why was this the best transportation? How did it make you feel?

1. Physically, Ohio is near the center of America. How was Ohio symbolically the center of America in the 1800s?
2. What do you think is the best reason to move to Ohio? Why so?
3. Do you think we are likely to return to traveling by boat in the future? Why or why not?
4. The Wright Brothers’ first flight lasted

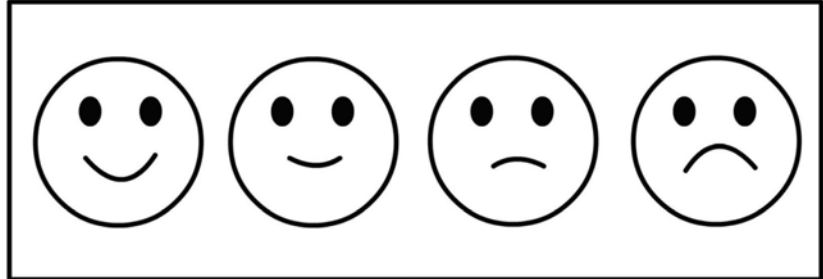
Think & Review

- only 12 seconds. Why do you think it did not last longer?
5. Do you think building new things is still one of the main factors that would attract someone to move to Ohio? Why or why not?

Name: _____

Feelings Check-In

How am I feeling?



My Favorite New Activity

Inside:

Outside:

I Really Miss

1.

2.

3.

Things I'm looking forward to:

1.

2.

3.

Today I will do this because it brings me joy: