timeline

list of important events in the order in which they happened
chronological

in order of time
interval

period of time between events
decade

period of 10 years
century

period of 100 years
primary source

records of events as they are first described, usually by witnesses or by people who were involved in the event
secondary source

accounts that describe or explain primary sources; written after the events have taken place by people who were not present at the events
historical narrative

accounts of historical events that use primary and secondary sources and show the perspectives of the writer
prehistoric American Indians

original groups who lived in Ohio before written records include: Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, Fort Ancient
original groups who lived in Ohio after written records began include: Delaware, Miami, Ottawa, Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandot
immigrant

person who comes to a country to live there
migrating settler

person who moves from one place to another within a country
liberty

able to act or speak freely; freedom
justice

receiving fair treatment under the law
Proclamation of 1763

act by the British government that did not allow the colonists to settle west of the Appalachians
taxes

amount of money that a government requires people to pay on goods purchased
Declaration of Independence

American colonies announced their decision to free themselves from Great Britain
Articles of Confederation

the first national government framework; considered ineffective and replaced by the U.S. Constitution
Northwest Ordinance

established a process for the creation of new states and identified democratic ideals to be included in the states of the Northwest Territory
democratic ideals

protection of rights included in the Northwest Ordinance including freedom of religion, right to trial by jury, education, ban on slavery
Battle of Fallen Timbers

American army defeated American Indians leading to the Treaty of Greenville
Treaty of Greenville

Most American Indians gave up their land claims in much of Ohio after their defeat in the Battle of Fallen Timbers.
War of 1812

Conflict between the United States and Great Britain and its American Indian allies
Battle of Lake Erie

Oliver Hazard Perry and American sailors defeated the British navy; ended Indian resistance to American settlement of Ohio
sectional issues

disagreements between regions of the United States, especially over whether or not to allow slavery in new territories
Fugitive Slave Act of 1850

law that made it illegal to help slaves escape to freedom
anti-slavery movement

movement that worked to end slavery in the United States
Underground Railroad

system of secret routes used by free people to help slaves escape to freedom
technological innovations

new inventions that provided benefits to the United States such as the light bulb, gas mask, traffic light, phonograph and cash register
map scale

shows the relationship between a unit of length on a map and the corresponding length on the Earth’s surface
cardinal directions

north, south, east and west shown on a map
intermediate directions

direction in the middle of two cardinal directions such as northeast or southwest
relative location

where something can be found in relation to another place
physical characteristics

landforms and climate of a region

Geography 9
human characteristics

features of a region that involve people, such as population and settlement patterns
economic development

growth of business and industry
agriculture

farming
industry

making products by using machines and factories
biofuels

fuels that are made from plants such as corn and soybeans
region

part of a country that is different or separate from other parts in some way
economic characteristics

relating to the buying, selling, and trading of goods and services
modified

changes humans have made to the environment
positive consequences

effects that benefit people and/or the environment
negative consequences

effects that harm people and/or the environment
cultural diversity

having people who are different races or who have different cultures in a region
industrialization

growth of factories and businesses in a region
demographic

qualities such as age, race, and income of a group of people
immigration

to come to a country to live there
transportation systems

methods of moving people or things from place to place by water, roads, or airways
rights of citizenship

freedom of religion, speech, press, petition and assembly protected by the First Amendment
civic responsibilities and duties

obeying the law, respecting the rights of others, paying taxes, serving on juries, and (for men) registering for the selective service
civic participation

actively engaging in the community by using information effectively to make an informed decision
main idea

tells the topic of the paragraph
fact

true piece of information
opinion

belief, judgment, or way of thinking about something
pictograph

uses symbols or illustrations to represent numbers
bar graph

uses columns of different heights to show and compare different amounts
line graph

uses points connected by a line to show how something has increased, decreased or stayed the same over time
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presents information in columns and rows
perspective

way of thinking about and understanding something
compromise

reaching agreement in which each person gives up something that was wanted in order to end a dispute
laws

rules established by the government to describe how people are expected to behave
U.S. Constitution

provided a government with limited powers and protections for the rights of citizens
First Amendment

guarantees the freedoms of religion, speech, press, petition and assembly
freedom of religion

right to hold our own religious beliefs
freedom of speech

right to express our views freely
freedom of press

right to express our views in print through newspapers, journals, books, etc.
freedom to petition

right to send letters of complaint and request action from the government
freedom of assembly

right to hold public meetings
constitution

written document describing the way a government is organized and how its power is given
democratic constitution

provides framework limiting the powers of the government and defining the authority of elected officials
legislative branch

passes laws
executive branch

carries out and enforces laws
judicial branch

interprets and applies laws
entrepreneur

individual who organizes the use of productive resources to produce goods or services
productive resources

resources used to make goods and services (natural resources, human resources, capital goods)
natural resource

material found in nature, such as minerals, soil and oil
human resource

talents and skills of people that contribute to the production of goods and services
capital goods

human-made materials needed to produce goods and services such as buildings, machinery, tools
profit

money that is made in a business after all the costs are paid
risk

possibility that something bad, such as a loss of money, will happen
benefit

good or helpful result or effect such as making a profit
income

money that is earned from a job or business
financial well-being

earning income, saving money and spending less money to gain enough to meet one's need, including extra for emergencies