

History in Cedar Bog Tour, Cedar Bog Description and Curriculum Resources

Tour:	History in Cedar Bog
Availability:	Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday September, October, April, May, June 9:30 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.
Time Allowance:	1½ to 2 hours on site
Cost:	\$3.00 admission per student
Grades:	Adaptable to all grades Maximum 100 students

Description:

Study the Ice Age, human attitudes towards natural resources especially wetlands, and how people use wetlands and forests as it pertains to Cedar Bog.

Although Cedar Bog is primarily thought of as a natural history site, the historic aspect of the region is tremendous. During this guided tour, students will see how a natural history site can also fit well into their social studies curriculum.

The bog is accessible by a mulch path and boardwalks; wheelchairs will need assistance. Please ask for parent volunteers to help with students on the trail. The students need to understand that field trips are an extension of classroom learning. Classroom rules still apply. Cedar Bog staff cannot conduct a tour and discipline the students as well.

Tours will occur regardless of the weather, except in the event of severe storms with high winds, thunder and lightening. Boardwalks may be slippery at any time of the year.

Social Studies Academic Content Standards Addressed:

History (Chronology)

- 4th. Construct time lines with evenly spaced intervals for years, decades and centuries to show the order of significant events in Ohio history.
- 5th. Create time lines and identify possible relationships between events.
- 5th. Explain the impact of settlement, industrialization and transportation on the expansion of the United States.

History (Settlement)

- 4th. Describe the earliest settlements in Ohio including those of prehistoric peoples.

People in Societies (Cultures)

- 5th. Compare the cultural practices and products of diverse groups in North America including: artistic expressions; religion; language; food; clothing; shelter.

Geography (Places and Regions)

4th. Describe and compare the landforms, climates, population, vegetation and economic characteristics of places and regions in Ohio.

5th. Describe and compare the landforms, climates, population, culture and economic characteristics of places and regions in North America.

5th. Explain how climate is influenced by: Earth-sun relationships; landforms; vegetation.

Geography (Human Environmental Interaction)

4th. Identify how environmental processes (i.e., glaciation and weathering) and characteristics (landforms, bodies of water, climate, vegetation) influence human settlement and activity in Ohio.

4th. Identify ways that people have affected the physical environment of Ohio including: use of wetlands, use of forests; building farms, towns and transportation systems; using fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides; building dams.

5th. Explain how the characteristics of different physical environments affect human activities in North America.

5th. Analyze the positive and negative consequences of human changes to the physical environment including: Great Lakes navigation; highway systems; irrigation; mining; and introduction of new species.

6th. Describe ways human settlements and activities are influenced by environmental factors and processes in different places and regions including: Bodies of water; Landforms; Climates; Vegetation; Weathering; Seismic activity.

6th. Describe ways in which human migration has an impact on the physical and human characteristics of places including: Urbanization; Desertification; Deforestation.

6th. Describe ways humans depend on and modify the environment and the positive and negative consequences of the modifications including: Dam building; Energy production/usage; Agriculture; Urban growth.

Geography (Movement)

6th. Explain push and pull factors that cause people to migrate from place to place including: Oppression/Freedom; Poverty/Economic opportunity; Cultural ties; Political conflicts; Environmental factors.

Citizenship (Rights and Responsibilities)

5th. Explain the obligation of upholding the U.S. Constitution including: obeying laws; paying taxes; serving on juries.

Social Studies Skills and Methods (Thinking and Organizing)

5th. Draw inferences from key relevant information.

Social Studies Skills and Methods (Problem Solving)

5th. Use a problem-solving/decision –making process which includes: identifying a problem; gathering information; listing and considering options; considering advantages and disadvantages of options; choosing and implementing a solution; developing criteria for judging its effectiveness; evaluating the effectiveness of the solution.

History Glossary:

adaptation. Adjustment to environmental conditions, modifications of an organism or its parts that makes it more fit for existence under the conditions of its environment.

biological evolution. Changes in the genetic composition of a population through successive generations.

biome. Major ecological community (tropical rain forest, grassland, or desert).

capacity. The maximum amount or number that can be contained or accommodated.

carnivore. A flesh-eating animal.

characteristic. A distinguishing trait, feature, quality, or property.

classification. Systematic arrangement in groups or categories according to established criteria.

conservation. A careful preservation and protection of something; especially planned management of a natural resource to prevent exploitation, destruction, or neglect.

cycle. An interval of time during which a sequence of a recurring succession of events or phenomena is completed.

diversity. A great deal of variety.

DNA. Deoxyribonucleic acid. A double strand of nucleotides, that is a self-replicating material present in living organisms as the main constituent or chromosomes. It contains the genetic code and transmits the heredity pattern.

dominant. A gene, that when present, is expected in the phenotype.

ecological. The interactions and relationships between organisms and their environment.

ecosystem. The complex of a community of organisms and its environment functioning as an ecological unit.

emigration. A category of population dispersal covering one-way movement out of the population area.

endothermic. Characterized by and formed with absorption of heat.

energy. The capacity for doing work, can be in various forms, such as nuclear, sound, thermal, and light.

environment. The complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival.

evidence. Facts or observations on which a conclusion can be based.

evolution (biological). Changes in the genetic composition of a population through successive generations.

exothermic. Characterized by or formed with liberation of heat.

food chain. An arrangement of the organisms of an ecological community according to the order of predation in which each uses the next usually lower member as a food source.

food web. The totality of interacting food chains in an ecological community; interacting food chains in an ecological community.

fossil. Remnant, impression or trace of an organism or past geologic ages that has been preserved in the Earth's crust.

fossil fuel. A fuel (such as coal, oil, or natural gas) that is formed in Earth from plant or animal remains.

germination. The beginning of growth in a spore, seed, zygote etc., especially following a dormant period.

glaciation. To subject to glacial action in which a large body of ice moves slowly down a slope or valley, or spreads outward on a land surface.

habitability. Suitable for a dwelling place.

habitat. The place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows.

herbivore. A plant-eating animal.

heredity. The sum of the qualities and potentialities genetically derived from one's ancestors; the relation between successive generations, by which characteristics persist.

heritable. Capable of being inherited or of passing by inheritance.

immigration. Coming into the population.

landform. A natural feature of a land surface.

life. An organism that has the capacity for metabolism, growth, reaction to stimuli, and reproduction.

life cycle. The series of stages in form and functional activity through which an organism passes from fertilized ovum to the fertilized ovum or the next generation.

method. A system procedure, technique, or mode of inquiry employed by or proper to a particular discipline or art.

natural. Existing in, or produced by nature.

natural selection. The principle that in a given environment individuals having characteristics that aid survival will produce more offspring, and the proportion of individuals having such characteristics will increase with each succeeding generation.

nesting. To build or occupy a nest; settle in.

observe. To watch carefully, especially with attention to details or behavior for the purpose of arriving at a judgment.

organic. Compounds containing carbon and chiefly or ultimately of biological origin.

organism. An individual constituted to carry on the activities of life by means of organs separate in function but mutually dependent; a living being.

pattern. A reliable sample of traits, acts, tendencies, or other observable characteristics.

photosynthesis. The chemical process by which chlorophyll-containing plants use light to convert carbon dioxide and water into carbohydrates, releasing oxygen as a byproduct.

physical change. A change in a substance that does not alter its chemical makeup.

physical properties. A property of a material that can be observed without changing the chemical makeup of material.

physiology. The biological science of essential and characteristic life processes, activities, and functions.

pollution. A substance that, when added to the environment causes the environment to be harmful or unfit for living things.

population. All the plants or animals of the same kind found in a given area.

predator. An animal that lives by capturing prey as a means of maintaining life.

prey. An animal taken by a predator as food.

producer. Any of various organisms (such as a green plant) which produce their own organic compounds from simple precursors (such as carbon dioxide and inorganic nitrogen) and many of which are food sources for other organisms.

recycle. To process (as liquid body waste, glass, or cans) in order to regain material for human use.

reproduction. The process by which organisms give rise to offspring and which fundamentally consists of the segregation of a portion of the parental body by a sexual or an asexual process, and its subsequent growth and differentiation into a new individual.

resource. Industrial materials and capacities (as mineral deposits and waterpower) supplied by nature (earth science) and substances used by an organism for survival (biology).

respiration. The physical and chemical processes by which an organism supplies its cells and tissues with the oxygen needed for metabolism and relieves them of the carbon dioxide formed in energy-producing reactions.

scientific theory. A plausible or scientifically acceptable general principle or body of principles offered to explain phenomena.

sediment. Material deposited by water, wind, or glaciers.

species. A group or organisms consisting of similar individuals capable of exchanging genes or interbreeding.

survival. The continuation of life or existence.

system. 1. A group of body organs that together perform one or more vital functions. 2. An organized group of devices, parts or factors that together perform a function or drive a process (weather systems, mechanical systems).

Cedar Bog is operated by the Ohio Historical Society, a nonprofit organization that serves as the state's partner in preserving and interpreting Ohio's history, archaeology, and natural history.