

Achievement Advantage Program
Description and Curriculum Resources

- Location:** Fort Ancient State Memorial, Oregonia (Warren), Ohio
- Program:** Achievement Advantage
- Availability:** February
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, by appointment
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
- Time Allowance:** Up to 2 hours
- Cost:** Add \$1.00 program fee to \$3.00 admission per student
- Grades:** 4th

Description:

Sharpen those proficiency skills with this engaging, hands-on program. Stations for the day will feature pre-historic and historic Indian cultures and related topics.

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.

History (Settlement)

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

4th. Explain the causes and effects of the frontier wars of the 1790s, including the Battle of Fallen Timbers, on American Indians in Ohio and the United States.

People in Societies (Cultures)

4th. Describe the cultural practices and products of various groups who have settled in Ohio over time: The Paleo Indians, Archaic Indians, Woodland Indians (Adena and Hopewell), and Late Prehistoric Indians (Fort Ancient); Historic Indians of Ohio (Ottawa, Wyandot, Mingo, Miami, Shawnee, and Delaware); European immigrants;

People in Societies (Interaction)

4th. Describe the impact of the expansion of European settlements on American Indians in Ohio.

Geography (Location)

4th. Use cardinal and intermediate directions to describe the relative location of places.

4th. Use maps to identify the location of major physical and human features of Ohio including: Lake Erie; Rivers; Plains; The Appalachian Plateau; Bordering states

Geography (Places and Regions)

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

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;

Geography (Movement)

4th. Use elevation, natural resource, and road maps to answer questions about patterns of settlement, economic activity and movement.

Economics (Markets)

4th. Explain why people in Ohio specialize in what they produce and then trade with others, which then increases the amount of goods and services available.

Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

4th. Explain why characteristics such as respect for the rights of others, fairness, reliability, honesty, wisdom, and courage are desirable qualities in the people citizens select as their leaders.

Social Studies Skills and Methods (Obtaining Information)

4th. Use primary and secondary sources to answer questions about Ohio history.

4th. Describe how archaeologists and historians study and interpret the past.

Social Studies Skills and Methods (Thinking and Organizing)

4th. Identify main ideas and supporting details from factual information.

4th. Distinguish between fact and opinion.

Proficiency Track Glossary:

artifact. A material object of a culture such as a tool, and article of clothing, or a prepared food.

B.C.E. Before Common Era (also referred to as B.C.).

barter. The trade of goods and services for other goods and services without the use of money.

C.E. or **A.C.E.** In the Common Era (also referred to as A.D.).

cardinal directions. The four main points of the compass (north, east, south, and west).

country. A unit of political space, the entire land area of a nation or state.

cultural institution. An established custom, practice or relationship of importance in a society.

cultural perspective. The complex set of meanings, attitudes, values, and ideas belonging to a cultural group.

cultural practice. A pattern of behavior accepted by a society.

cultural product. A tangible (e.g., a painting, a cathedral, a mosque, a piece of literature, a pair of chopsticks) or intangible (e.g., an oral tale, a dance, a sacred ritual, a system of education) aspect produced by a cultural group.



culture. Learned behavior of a group of people, which includes their belief systems and languages, their social relationships, their institutions and organizations, and their material goods such as food, clothing, buildings, tools, and machines.

diffusion. The spread of people, ideas, technology, and products among places.

discrimination. Unfair treatment of a person or group based on a variety of prejudices.

division of labor. The separation of the total work required to produce a good or service into individual interrelated tasks.

earth-sun relationship. The position of the earth relative to the sun that helps to determine day and night, seasons, and time zones.

goods. Objects that are capable of satisfying people's wants.

human resources. A productive resource consisting of the talents and skills of human beings that contribute to the production of goods and services.

institutionalized discrimination. Unfair treatment of a group based on prejudice and carried out by governments, organizations, and companies that limit freedoms in political, economic, social, cultural, or any other field of public life.

institutionalized racism. The use of institutional policies, practices and/or procedures to withhold rights, privileges, and opportunities from the race that is believed to be inferior.

location. The position of a point on the Earth's surface expressed by means of a grid (absolute) or in relation to the position of other places (relative).

map element. One of the components usually found on a map (e.g., direction indicator, key, scale).

nation. A group of people bound together by a strong sense of shared values and cultural characteristics, including language, religion, and common history.

natural resources. A productive resource supplied by nature (e.g., ores, trees, arable land).

perspective. A specific point of view in understanding or judging things or events.

physical map. A portrayal on a flat surface of the physical features of the Earth (e.g., landforms, elevations).

place. A location having distinctive characteristics which give it meaning and character and distinguish it from other locations.

prejudice. An adverse opinion or judgement formed beforehand or without full knowledge or complete examination of the facts; a preconceived idea or preference.

primary source. An account or event by someone who was present at the event.

producer. A person who makes goods and services.

product. Something produced by human or mechanical effort or by a natural process.

racism. The belief that members of one's own race are superior physically, mentally, culturally, and morally to members of other races.

rights. Just claims that belong to a person by law, nature, or tradition.

scarcity. The lack of sufficient resources to produce all the goods and services that people desire.

secondary source. An account of an event by someone who was not present at the event.

services. Actions that are capable of satisfying people's wants.

standard of living. A person's or group's level of material well-being, as measured by education, housing, health care, and nutrition.



territory. An area of land; the land and waters under the jurisdiction of a state, nation, or sovereign.

thematic map. A portrayal on a flat surface of geographic topic (e.g., migration routes, resource locations, population densities).

theocracy. A system of government headed by one or more religious leaders who claim to rule by divine authority.

trade-off. The sacrifice of one option for another when a decision is made.

traditional economy. An economic system in which decisions on production and consumption are based upon customs, beliefs, rituals, and habits.

Fort Ancient 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.

