

OHIO HISTORY

“The Buckeye State”

Tryin’ on Ohio Brownie Girl Scout Try-It



Rockin’ ‘Round Ohio – Badge for Junior Girl Scouts



The “Buck-eye” Stops Here Interest Project Patch for Girls 11 to 17



LEADER’S GUIDE INCLUDED



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The Ohio History Try-It, Badge, and Interest Project Patch were submitted by Cadette Girl Scout Christina and Silver Award Advisor Lalene Kay, both members of Girl Scouts of Lake Erie Council. This project is the final portion of Christina’s Silver Award project. The project was expanded and edited by Girl Scouts of Lake Erie Council Volunteer Program Committee.

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Tryin' On Ohio—Brownie Try-It Requirements

Brownies must complete at least four requirements including the one starred (*).

1. Ohio is called the _____ State. How did Ohio get that nickname?
2. Ohio has been called “home” by many famous women. Go to your local library to learn about one famous woman from Ohio and find out why she is famous.
3. In each city or town, there are places or monuments celebrating a historical moment that happened there. Find one of these places near your home, plan a troop trip to visit it, and find out why it is important to Ohio’s history.
4. Ohio is flat at the top (north) and hilly at the bottom (south). The reasons for these differences in the way the Ohio lands were formed goes way back to the times of glaciers (and probably dinosaurs!). Do the following activity, (from *Along the Ohio Trail, A Short History of Ohio Lands*, page 3, to actually see how our state lands formed the way they did.)
 - a. Freeze some water into a large, flat shape (this is your “glacier”)
 - b. Get a board, bigger than the ice, and cover it with pebbles, sand, soil, and other “outdoor” materials.
 - c. Lay the board at a slight slant.
 - d. Put the “glacier” at the top of the slanted board.
 - e. Leave it alone to melt and move materials down the board.

When the melting is finished (and as the ice melts), notice where the “nature” materials collect. Think about the top of the board as northern Ohio (the Glaciated Plateau) and the bottom as southern Ohio (the Unglaciated Plateau)
Let your leaders help you understand how this process shows us about how land forms in Ohio.

5. Did you know that Ohio is called the “State of Eight” for the eight U.S. Presidents who called Ohio home? Find pictures of these eight Presidents and make a paper “quilt” to show the order in which they served as President.
- * 6. Ohio’s State Flag is a different shape from the other 49 state flags! What colors are in the Ohio state flag (Hint: The colors are the same as in the U.S. flag.). Find a picture of the Ohio flag and try to make a large copy of it for your troop meeting place (Some schools already have a state flag in their classrooms.).
7. Red is an important color in the state of Ohio. Four state symbols all share the color red. Learn the Ohio state flower, beverage, bird and insect and design a display for your troop or group.

BROWNIE GIRL SCOUT LEADER'S GUIDE

Tryin' On Ohio

ACTIVITY 1

Along the Ohio Trail (can be ordered from State of Ohio Auditor's Office or printed off the internet at www.auditor.state.oh.us then click on "Publications") or any Ohio history source.

ACTIVITY 2

Your local library is the best source—some girls might have studied about famous women of Ohio in school. Your local historical museum or society is your best source for this information. The Ohio Historical Center in Columbus can direct you to local resources. Their website can be found by going to State of Ohio and finding the Ohio Historical Center link.

ACTIVITY 3

Your local historical museum or society is your best source for this information. The Ohio Historical Center in Columbus can direct you to local resources. Their website is www.ohiohistory.org.

ACTIVITY 4

This activity was taken directly from the *Along the Ohio Trail*. It is fun and takes the academic learning to a more hands-on level.

ACTIVITY 5

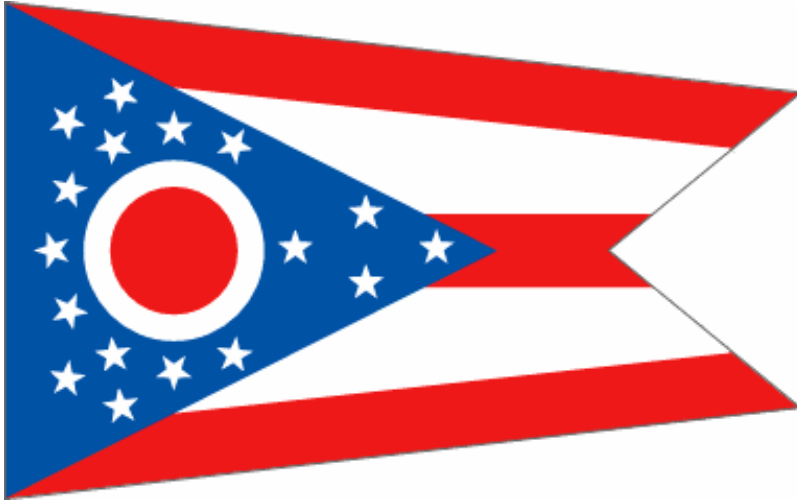
Local libraries will have books with pictures of all the Presidents:

James A. Garfield
Ulysses S. Grant
Warren G. Harding
Benjamin Harrison
William Henry Harrison
Rutherford B. Hayes
William Howard Taft
William McKinley

ACTIVITY 6

A coloring page of the Ohio flag is included with this packet.

Ohio State Flag



Ohio's state flag was adopted in 1902. The Ohio burgee, as the swallowtail design is properly called, was designed by John Eisemann. The large blue triangle represents Ohio's hills and valleys, and the stripes represent roads and waterways. The 13 stars grouped about the circle represent the original states of the union; the 4 stars added to the peak of the triangle symbolize that Ohio was the 17th state admitted to the union. The white circle with its red center not only represents the "O" in Ohio, but also suggests Ohio's famous nickname, "The Buckeye State."

ACTIVITY 7

See Fun Facts at the end of the Leaders' Guides.

Rockin' 'Round Ohio—an Ohio History Badge for Junior Girl Scouts

Junior Girl Scouts must complete six requirements.

1. Ohio is the home of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and the Pro Football Hall of Fame. Choose one of these, or another Ohio-based “hall of fame” and plan a visit this great place OR visit their websites to learn how these museum/hall of fames came to be built in Ohio.
2. Ohio is made up of 88 counties. Each of us lives in a county. Find out the name of your county, where its borders are, and what other Ohio counties touch your counties borders. Draw a map to show what you have learned.
3. Indian tribes were some of the earliest settlers in Ohio, and many cities and towns in Ohio have monuments or areas dedicated to Indian tribes that once lived (or maybe still do live) in the area. Find out what Indian tribe or tribes once lived in your area and see if you can find out if there are living ancestors of that tribe still living in your area.
4. The Ohio state song is “Beautiful Ohio,” but Ohio also has a state “rock” song—well of course, since Ohio is the home of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame! With your troop, learn the Ohio state song and find out what the “rock” song is and see if your troop can learn it or find a recording of it for listening.
5. Ohio is the home state of 8 different U.S. Presidents. Create a song, skit or game to help remember the names of these important historical people. Perform or display your creation for a history or civics class studying about state history!
6. A STAR IS BORN here! Ohio is home for many famous people. Who is a famous woman from Ohio, and why is she famous? You (or your troop or group) could do a skit to remind others of important women who have come from Ohio. Each troop member could “star” as a different famous Ohio woman.
7. What bodies of water are near you (lakes, streams, rivers, creeks, etc.)? Locate a community group, which works to keep the waterways clean, and volunteer to help with a project they are doing. (Make sure to check with your leaders and with *Safety Wise* to ensure safe practices for all your participants.)
8. The Seal of Ohio has a very interesting history. What is pictured on the Ohio State Seal? How are the numbers 13 (U.S. 13 original colonies) and 17 (Ohio was the 17th state admitted to the Union), depicted when was it officially adopted as the Great Seal of Ohio? It is also pictured on a piece of currency currently in circulation? When was this currency released to the public—do you have one?

JUNIOR GIRL SCOUT LEADER'S GUIDE

Rockin' 'Round Ohio

ACTIVITY 1

Rock and Roll Hall of Fame website: www.rockhall.com and Pro Football Hall of Fame website: www.profootballhof.com.

ACTIVITY 2

Use the map with 88 counties outlined which includes the badge—the girls can find a book or website that actually provides names of counties—might be interesting to see how many girls know the names of the counties around them. The county names and their origins are found in *Along the Ohio Trail*. *Along the Ohio Trail* (can be ordered from State of Ohio Auditor's Office or printed off the internet at www.auditor.state.oh.us) or any Ohio history source.

ACTIVITY 3

The *Along the Ohio Trail* describes the beginnings and endings of many tribes who passed and settled in Ohio. This information is also available in many Ohio history books and historical society descriptions.

ACTIVITY 4

Refer to Fun Facts.

ACTIVITY 5

Visit your community's history museum or chamber of commerce to learn about where you live. When was your community "founded," how did it get its name, and how does that compare to the statehood of Ohio (1803)? How has your community contributed to the history of Ohio? Is your community (or will it be) named in an Ohio history book? Should it be?

ACTIVITY 6

The local library is a great resource for this information. Many of the girls could have researched a famous woman of Ohio for school. Local women's groups would also be of great help in locating names and information.

ACTIVITY 7

Use your local Department of Water Conservancy or Conservation, your local, state, or national park system, EarthDay Festival Coordinator or local zoo for information and activities. Many of these organizations have hands-on activities and games that teach about keeping the environment safe and clean.

ACTIVITY 8

Along the Ohio Trail and the State of Ohio website are full of historical information on the seal and the state quarter of Ohio. It might be interesting for some girls to extend their study to look into the symbols on other state quarters to find out about those states as well. Look up the following website for more information: www.usmint.gov/kids

The “Buck—eye” Stops Here— Ohio History Interest Project Patch for Girls 11 to 17

Girls must complete 7 requirements total using the following formula:

2 Skill Builders

1 Technology

1 Service Project

1 Career Exploration and

2 from any of the categories.

Skill Builders

1. Ohio is known as the “State of Eight” for having 8 U.S. Presidents call Ohio home. Find at least ten references (street names, cities, parks, libraries, schools, highways, etc.) in your area which commemorate these 8 Presidents. If you are working as a group, your group could put all the girls’ lists together and see how many different ways your area is carrying on the legacy of the “State of Eight”.
2. Communities all over Ohio are getting more “recycling conscious”. Find out what your community (and maybe some around you) regularly recycles. What specific kinds of PLASTICS do they recycle? Is it easy for people to get their recyclables to recycle locations?
3. Learn about a “tragedy” in Ohio history from a book or website—maybe a school history book! Create a dramatic skit, poem, story, or song about it and share it with families or a class or another group.
4. Interview middle school and/or high school students and ask each one “what do they think Ohio is most known for and why will Ohio be remembered in the U.S. history books?” Compare your answers—you may learn that YOU know a lot about Ohio to share with your friends!
5. We weren’t born yesterday! When did Girl Scouts come to Ohio—where was the first council and when did it begin? When did your local council begin, and where were the first troops located—what age groups were represented? (Check with your local council.)

Technology

1. Every state has their famous inventors, including Ohio! Find out what inventions have been “born” in Ohio—are they still being used today or have they been replaced with more “modern” versions?
2. Locate an historical building in your town. Why is it “historical”? Create a model of this building using cardboard, balsa wood, or other light art materials. See how close you can make it look to the actual building structure (is it “to scale”; does the outside material look like the original material even though it might be paper?)
3. Collect 10 Ohio history facts (you could have these facts from school studies in history or civics). Create a time line of the events and present the time line using one of the following methods: Poster, Scrapbook, Hyperstudio, Power Point. etc.
4. Visit websites featuring Ohio history—a good place to start is the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus, and the Ohio Bicentennial Commission website: www.ohio200.org. Take a “virtual tour” of Ohio history and maybe plan to visit some of the places you learn about.

Service Projects

5. Look in the phone book or a community action guide to locate organizations in your area whose work is dedicated to conserving resources; for example Water Conservation or Parks Departments. Learn about on-going and special “clean-up” events and organize a volunteer group to help. Be sure to let your volunteers know how their work will help the environment.
6. Many cities and towns have annual festivals to celebrate a special time in their history or a special resource or person from the area. Volunteer to participate in the planning or actual event, and learn why this particular festival is important to your area’s history and legacy.
7. “Beautiful Ohio” and “Hang on Sloopy” are not the only songs associated with or written by Ohioans. Make a list of “Ohio Songs”, learn to sing or play them, and present a special “Ohio in Song” program for a group of senior citizens—bet they’ll sing along!

Career Exploration

1. Interview, shadow or research a female politician from Ohio. Find out what interested her about politics, what is interesting about her job, preparation she had for her office and aspirations she has about her role in changing the world for the better.

2. Look into your community's business and industry history. Are there original industries or businesses still functioning today? Are there people living in your community who were part of one of the industries, invite them to speak to your troop about their experiences.
3. Local newspapers are published in many communities. Some are daily, but most are weekly or even monthly in smaller communities. Locate a local newspaper reporter and interview him/her about their favorite stories about your community or invite them to attend your troop meeting to speak about their favorite local news stories. Maybe your troop could even get "in the paper"!
4. Does your city or town have organizations that work with or support women's issues and services? Make a list of these groups (and their contact people and meeting places, if possible) and contact one or two of them to have them speak to your troop (or after checking with your troop advisor and *Safety-Wise*, ask if you might attend a meeting). What issues are they concerned about and who is involved with their group—are only women included? Learn about the membership of a group that interests you—genders, ages and professions/jobs of members. Is it a volunteer group or are there some paid leaders or organizers.
5. Identify a local government employee or elected or appointed official whose position is of interest to you. Interview the person, shadow, or attend a minimum of two meetings where this person has an active role. Examples include judges, safety forces, school board, zoning inspector, government boards/departments, postal service employees.

Interest Project Patch for Girls 11 to 17 LEADER'S GUIDE

The “Buck—eye” Stops Here

Some of the requirements are community specific. For these requirements, we have given you the resources needed to find local information.

General resources:

Books:

Along the Ohio Trail; a Short History of Ohio Lands. Columbus, OH: Auditor of State (2003/2004) Free, call 1-800-282-0370. Also available on the Internet is a PDF format: www.auditor.state.oh.us and click on “Publications.”

The Ohio Almanac; an Encyclopedia of Indispensable Information About the Buckeye Universe [3rd edition]. Edited by John Baskin and Michael O’Bryant. Wilmington, OH: Orange Frazer Press (2004)

Internet:

<http://www.listingsus.com/ohio>

<http://www.ohiomemory.org>

Skill Builders Activity #1

The eight Presidents are:

James A. Garfield
Ulysses S. Grant
Warren G. Harding
Benjamin Harrison

William H. Harrison
Rutherford B. Hays
William McKinley
William H. Taft

Skill Builders Activity #2

Two major resources for local information include:

1. City / Village / Township Hall

Large cities will have a department of services or public service or sanitation or waste collection or similar name. There may be a recycling office. Check your local phone book in the blue government pages under your community name to see what departments are listed.

2. Waste haulers

In communities without government-supplied waste disposal, companies are in the telephone book yellow pages under headings such as “garbage collection.” Also, look under “recyclables” and “recycling” center headings.

Skill Builders Activity #3

Some tragedies are:

The Cholera Epidemics – 1800s

This disease was the scourge of the 19th century, a disease that began in India and spread over the world in successive waves of epidemic. The worst year for Ohio was 1849, when cholera raged in all states east of the Rocky Mountains. It took 120 lives in the village of Eaton and 8,000 in the city of Cincinnati.

Ashtabula Bridge Collapse – December 29, 1876

This is considered the deadliest rail accident in the history of U.S. railroads where 92 were killed when the double track wooden bridge spanning a deep gorge just east of the town collapsed. Heavy snow caused a derailment that in turn placed ruinous stress on the bridge. This accident and the collapse three years later of Scotland’s Tay Bridge offered proof that iron could not support the railroad’s ever increasing loads. Iron was the real culprit at Ashtabula; the disaster there accelerated the transition to steel bridge construction.

Collinwood School Fire - March 4, 1908

172 children and 2 teachers were killed in the deadliest U.S. school fire. The fire was caused by an overheated steam pipe and the death toll was caused by panic. The rush to escape Lakeview Elementary turned into a stampede, and scores of young bodies were found piled against the doors. Of the 300 or so children in attendance that day, only 80 escaped harm. The result of this fire is that the nation beefed up school fire laws and safety standards.

1913 Flood – March 23-28, 1913

An Easter Week cloudburst turned the rivers and tributaries wild after spring rains and a thaw in the Great Miami and Scioto River Valleys. A hundred Ohio cities were inundated, but low-lying Dayton was hardest hit. On March 25, the city was deluged with 1.5 million gallons of water per second, an incredible torrent that equaled an entire month’s flow over Niagara Falls. River gauges registered a record-setting 29 feet, and fires and explosions added to the toll of dead and injured. More than 467 died in this flood, considered the worst Ohio flood.

Lorain Tornado – June 28, 1924

About 5 p.m., a tornado took the roof off Sandusky’s State Theatre during a musical performance. The twister then traveled 25 miles across Lake Erie to Lorain where 200 stores and 500 homes were destroyed, 85 were people were killed and more than 1,000 people injured—and about one-fourth of the town of some 10,000 were left homeless. This is considered Ohio’s worst twister.

Cleveland Clinic Fire – May 15, 1929

This fire is considered the deadliest U.S. hospital fire that killed 123. Overheated x-ray film touched off explosions. The burning films released nitrogen dioxide, a gas which causes severe lung edema. The noxious fumes repelled firemen at the doors. In the aftermath, Cleveland firemen got gas masks and the nation got new ways of handling and storing hazardous materials, in particular nitrocellulose x-ray film.

Ohio Penitentiary Fire – April 21, 1930

A fire, apparently started by inmates to divert attention from an escape plan, got out of control. This is considered the deadliest U.S. prison fire – 322 were killed. Most of the dead were prisoners locked in the “living hell” of cell blocks G and H. This section was considered fireproof, and it might well have been except for the wooden roof which had a heavy and highly flammable tarpaulin covering.

Millfield Mine Explosion – November 5, 1930

Eighty-two died in the deadliest Ohio mine accident when a short circuit touched off a pocket of methane gas. It took four hours of digging through debris before rescuers could bring in the canaries and another three hours before they found the first body. In addition to the miners, some of the Sunday Creek Coal Company officers perished who had been inspecting the air shaft, recently installed in what they thought was the safest mine for miles.

1937 Flood (Ohio River Valley) – January 26, 1937

On January 26, the Ohio crested at a record 79.99 feet, after weeks of unrelenting rain poured an estimated 60 billion tons of water into the valley. The river could not hold all this water, and the tremendous overflow flooded more than 12,000 square miles of land. From Marietta to the Mississippi River, water closed every bridge, except for Cincinnati’s Suspension Bridge. More than 250 died in this major U.S. natural disaster. The widespread destruction proved that flood prevention in the Ohio Valley was no longer a local option, and the federal government began to enact the nation’s fledgling Flood Control Act.

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus Fire – August 4, 1942

A pile of straw in the menagerie tent suddenly erupted in crackling flames during a Cleveland engagement. The flames raced the length of the tent in seconds, fed by the straw bedding of the caged animals and the hay, straw, and feed stockpiled around the tent. It was all over except the suffering in 15 minutes. 65 animals died and 2 humans were injured.

East Ohio Gas Company Explosion and Fire – October 20, 1944

Liquefaction and storage tanks for natural gas, the first such commercial gas facility, was built in the middle of Cleveland. The storage tanks developed cracks and leaking gas spread throughout the neighborhood. As the gas invaded basements and sewers, houses suddenly began exploding. The subsequent fire storm did not even spare the birds – the intense heat reached high into the sky and scorched them out of the air. 130 died and 20 city blocks were devastated.

Nursing Home Fires (Fitchville; Marietta) – November 22, 1963; January 9, 1970

The blazes at Golden Age Nursing Home in Fitchville and Harmer House in Marietta seemed especially dastardly because they trapped the ill and the infirm, a situation that resulted in nursing homes being required to have automatic sprinkler systems. Harmer House was Ohio’s last multiple fatality nursing home fire.

Palm Sunday Tornado – April 11, 1965

Fourteen people died and 170 were injured when a tornado destroyed 370 homes along a ten-mile path.

The Point Pleasant / Silver Bridge Disaster – December 15, 1967

This bridge over the Ohio River collapsed claiming 46 lives and injuring nine. The Christmas rush applied an extra load causing fractures in the structure. It only took about one minute to completely fall into the river below.

Kent State Shootings – May 4, 1970

Four young people protesting America's involvement in the Vietnam War were killed and nine were wounded by National Guard troops who had been called to the campus to quell anti-war protests.

Xenia Tornado – April 3, 1974

An epidemic of tornados from Alabama to Ontario was spawned when two unusually strong fronts collided over the Midwest. At least 148 twisters touched down in 24 hours, killing 309 persons and injuring another 5,000. In Xenia, a huge twister roared for 35 minutes, wrecking \$3 million worth of havoc.

1978 Blizzard – January 26, 1976

When two low pressure systems met over southern Ohio, they precipitated the most severe snowstorm in Ohio history. Ten inches of new snow piled on top of the foot or so already on the ground, temperatures dropped 40 degrees in a few hours, and sustained winds of 50 to 70 miles per hour whipped up white-out conditions and 25-foot snow drifts. Hundreds of thousands of people were stranded without food, fuel, or electricity; the Ohio Turnpike completely shut down; and business, commerce and society was brought to a screeching halt. In all, the blizzard cost Ohioans some \$100 million.

Shadyside Flood – June 14, 1990

Over Belmont County on the evening of June 14, a localized "high efficiency" storm estimated to be ten miles high poured out five inches of rain in less than 30 minutes. The deluge turned the usually docile streams of Ohio's Appalachian foothills into raging walls of water as much as 20 feet tall. Many residents of the wooded hollows were trapped when the water burst through their homes; 26 were killed.

Steam-powered tractor explosion – July 29, 2001

An antique steam-powered tractor exploded one day before the Medina County Fair officially opened, killing four people and injuring as many as 50 others.

Find out more:

Search the catalog at your local library.

Helpful hint – Search by subjects: Disasters – Ohio *or* Natural disasters – Ohio

Skill Builders Activity #5

The first local Council Charter was issued to Toledo, Ohio on May 6, 1917. Check with your local Girl Scout Council to find out information about the Council's first troops and when the Council was chartered.

Technology Activity #1

Inventions and inventors originating in Ohio include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Aircraft de-icer – W.C. Greer | Grocery Bag – Charles Stilwell |
| Aircraft engine – Charlie Taylor | Guided missile – Charles Kettering |
| Airplane – Orville and Wilbur Wright | Gun-boring lathe – Richard LeBlond |
| Aluminum extraction – Charles Martin Hall | Hand-held vacuum cleaner – John Balch |
| Aluminum foil – Charles Martin Hall | Helix antenna – John Kraus |
| Astronaut Maneuvering Unit – Peter Van Schaik | Hydraulic automobile shock absorber – Claud Foster |
| Automatic windshield wipers – Fred and William Folberth | Johnny Marzetti casserole – Teresa Marzetti |
| Automobile starter – Charles Kettering | Liquid crystal display – James Ferguson |
| Bar code – NCR Co. | Matchbook – Ohio Columbus Barber |
| Blackboard chalk – American Crayon Co. | Micro encapsulation – Barnett Green |
| Cash Register – James Riley | Microwave – W.J. Tappan |
| Continuous rolled steel – John Tylus | Mixer – KitchenAid Co. |
| Cowcatcher – Lorenzo Davies | Modern beehive – Lorenzo Langstroth |
| Crisco – Procter & Gamble | Modern money – green paper money – Salmon P. Chase |
| Day-Glo – Robert and Joseph Switzer | “Mr. Coffee” coffee maker – Vincent Marotta |
| Diesel locomotive – Charles Kettering | Oatmeal – Ferdinand Schumacher |
| Disposable diapers – Procter & Gamble | Ore Unloader – George Hulett |
| Disposable vacuum cleaner bag – Robert Lay Hallock | Padded bicycle seat – Arthur Garford |
| 8-cylinder automobile – Alexander Winton | Phonograph – Thomas Alva Edison |
| Electric coffee grinder – Hobart Manufacturing Co. | Pick-up window – Dave Thomas |
| Ethyl gasoline – Thomas Midgley | Plasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC) – Waldo Semon |
| Floating soap – Procter & Gamble | Pre-mixed paint – Sherwin-Williams Co. |
| Formica – Herbert A. Faber and Daniel J. O'Connor | Quick-drying, weather-resistant paint finish for cars - Charles Kettering |
| Freon – Thomas Midgley | Ratchet wrench – Robert Owen |
| Frost-free refrigerator – John M. Murphy | Refrigerated box car – Frederick McKinley Jones |
| Fuzzbuster – Dale Smith | Refrigerator shelves – Powel Crosley, Jr. |
| Gallon milk jug – James L. Lawson | Road striper – Kelly-Cresswell Company |
| Gasoline ‘cracking process – William Burton | Rolling privy with removable vault – Philip Anthony |
| Go-cart – Lee Richardson | |

Rubber dustpan (and other rubber cleaning products) – Rubbermaid Co.
Rubber hose – Benjamin Franklin Goodrich
Safety bagel – Bill Nottingham
Sakrete (ready-mix concrete) – Arthur Avril
Space helmet – Alice Chatham
Space suit – Russell Colley
Standardized yeast – Charles Fleischmann
Stepladder – John Balsley
Synthetic detergent – Procter & Gamble

Teflon – Roy Plunkett
Telephone switchboard – Charles Ezra Scribner
Tickertape machine – Samuel Spahr Laws
Traffic light – Garrett Morgan
Tubeless automobile tire – Frank Herzegh
Vacuum cleaner – Murray Spangler
Wind tunnel – Orville and Wilbur Wright
Xeroxography – Chester Carlson

Find out more:

The Ohio Almanac; an Encyclopedia of Indispensable Information About the Buckeye Universe.

Internet site: National Inventors Hall of Fame (Inventure Place): www.invent.org

Search the catalog at your local library.

Helpful hint – Search by subjects: Inventions – Ohio *or* Inventors – Ohio

Technology Activity #2

Buildings can be historical because:

- old
- architectural interest
- site of an important event
- home of a notable person
- historical use
- other

Resources for local information include:

1. Historical Society
The telephone book yellow pages can be checked under “historical places” or “tourist information.” It is important to remember that listings in the yellow pages only contain listings that have paid.
2. Convention and Visitors Bureau (Tourist Bureau)
The *World Chamber of Commerce Directory* includes “Convention and Visitors Bureaus” and “State Boards of Tourism”.

Technology Activity #3

Some facts about the State of Ohio include the following (tragedies from Skill Builders Activity #3 and inventions from Technology Activity #1 could also be included):

1670 – French explorer LaSalle discovers the Ohio River
1745 – British fort erected on Sandusky Bay
1748 – Ohio Land Company formed

- 1750-1751 – Ohio Land Company sends Christopher Gist to explore Ohio
- 1772 – Missionaries set up Schoenbrunn mission
- 1774 – Lord Dunmore’s War forces Shawnees to surrender claim to lands south of the Ohio River
- 1782 – 96 Delaware Indians slaughtered by a posse of frontiersmen at Gnadenhutzen
- 1783 – Ohio Valley ceded to emerging United States as a result of the Treaty of Paris
- 1784-1786 – Treaties remove Indians from southern Ohio
- 1785 – Townships organized in Ohio under the Land Ordinance of 1785
- 1787 – Northwest Ordinance establishes government for Ohio Territory
General Arthur St. Clair appointed first governor
- 1788 – 48 settlers establish Marietta, first permanent white settlement in Ohio
- 1795 – Indians lose all but one quarter of Ohio by the Treaty of Greenville
- 1796 – Town of Cleveland platted by Moses Cleaveland
Zane’s Trail, Ohio’s first formal road completed
First book published in Ohio – *Maxwell’s Code*, printed in Cincinnati
- 1799 – First Northwest Territory legislature meets in Cincinnati
- 1800 – Harrison Land Act makes possible sale of land west of the Muskingum to Individuals at \$2 per acre
- 1801 – Cincinnati is site of first federal land sale in Ohio
- 1803 – Congress approves Ohio Constitution and admits Ohio as the 17th state
Edwin Tiffin elected governor in first state elections
- 1804 – Ohio University founded, first college in Old Northwest Territory
- 1811 – Battle of Tippecanoe – Tecumseh’s federation is destroyed
- 1812 – Columbus named by Ohio legislature as site for state capitol
- 1813 – Oliver Hazzard Perry turns back British at Put-In-Bay
- 1817 – First abolitionist newspaper, *The Philanthropist*, published at Mt. Pleasant
- 1825 – Construction on Miami and Erie canals initiated
- 1833 – Oberlin College founded, first co-educational college in the United States and one of the first to admit African-Americans
- 1835 – Ohio wins bloodless “Toledo War” with Michigan
- 1839 – Construction begun on Statehouse in Columbus
- 1842 – Wyandottes, last Indian tribe in Ohio, sell lands and go west
- 1851 – New State Constitution approved by the voters
- 1858 – Oberlin-Wellington Rescue
- 1869 – Cincinnati Red Stockings are first professional baseball team
- 1870 – Standard Oil Company, organized by John D. Rockefeller
- 1873 – Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College opens (later becomes Ohio State University)
- 1892 – Legislature resolution makes it illegal to terminate employees for membership in a labor union
- 1894 – First rubber tire manufactured in Akron by B.F. Goodrich
- 1921 – Bing Act passed
- 1929 – Steel becomes Ohio’s #1 industry
- 1934 – First state sales tax imposed – 3%
- 1954 – Frank Lausche’s re-election makes him the only five-term governor in Ohio History
- 1955 – Ohio Turnpike, 241 miles long, is completed

- 1959 – St. Lawrence Seaway opens making Ohio’s lake ports into seaports
Official state motto – “With God all things are possible” – is adopted
Nation’s first truth-in-advertising law is adopted in Ohio
- 1962 – John Glenn becomes the first American to orbit the Earth
- 1963 – Ohio’s first African-American cabinet member, William O. Walker, is appointed Director of Industrial Relations
- 1967 – Carl Stokes elected mayor of Cleveland, first African-American mayor in the U.S.
- 1969 – Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to walk on the moon
- 1971 – State income tax is adopted in an attempt to lower the reliance on property taxes
- 1973 – Ohio voters approve Ohio State Lottery
- 1974 – 15,000 acres of the Cuyahoga Valley become the first national park in Ohio
- 1976 – Ohio’s last commuter train, Cleveland to Youngstown, is shut down
- 1977 – Cleveland schools run out of money; teachers work for no salary
A federal court rules that Ohio’s method of funding schools, through local property taxes, denies equal education to all
- 1978 – James Rhodes becomes first four-time, four-year term governor
Cleveland defaults on \$14 million debt; first city to default since the Great Depression
- 1979 – Busing to eliminate segregation in Cleveland, Columbus, and Dayton Public Schools begins
- 1980 – Ohio wins the 14-year dispute with Kentucky over the Ohio River border
- 1983 – Marysville Honda plant dedicated – major step in Ohio’s emergence as nation’s second-leading state in the automotive industry
- 1989 – Fernald nuclear plant shuts down
- 1990 – Cincinnati’s Contemporary Art Center indicted on obscenity charges
- 1991 – Zimmer nuclear power plant becomes nation’s first nuclear-to-coal conversion
- 1997 – Ohio Supreme Court rules that state’s method of school funding discriminates against poor schools and is unconstitutional
- 2003 – Ohio celebrates bicentennial as well as 100th anniversary of Wright brothers’ first flight

Technology Activity #4

Four websites featuring Ohio history are:

www.ohiohistory.org

www.ohiomemory.org

www.ohio200.org

www.ohiohistorycentral.org

Service Projects #2

For listings and dates of annual festivals in your area, suggested resources include:

- County fairgrounds
- Convention and Visitors Bureau
The *World Chamber of Commerce Directory* includes “Convention and Visitors Bureaus” and “State Boards of Tourism”.
- Local public library
- *Chase’s Calendar of Events*

Service Projects #3

Sheet music for many songs can be obtained from your local public library, either from its own collection or through interlibrary loan. Some music is available on the Internet.

Beautiful Ohio is Ohio’s state song.

Internet site: www.50states.com/songs/ohio.htm

Carmen Ohio is Ohio State’s oldest school song

Down by the Ohio (Ohio, Omyo) is the unofficial State song of Ohio

Hang on Sloopy is Ohio’s official Rock song

Across the Field is a well-known Ohio State University song.

Battle of Point Pleasant

The Buckeye Pioneers

The Buckeye State

By the Old Ohio Shore

Don’t Forget That You’re a Buckeye

Fair Ohio (Grace E. Kaiser)

Fair Ohio (Clarence S. Metcalf)

Fair Ohio, Dear Ohio

Glorious Ohio

Hail Ohio

The Hills of Ohio

How Are You, John Morgan is a Civil War ballad

I’m From Ohio

Jesus, Hear Our Prayer is a Moravian hymn

The Land Where the Buckeyes Grow

Logan’s Lament

Lovely Ohio

My Home On the Old Ohio

My Ohio Home

My Old Home in Ohio

Nancy Till

Ohio (Franklin T. Shoop)

Ohio (Oley Speaks)

Ohio (Margaret McClure Stitt)

Ohio Daughter, Hail Our State

Ohio, Home

Ohio, My Dear Native State

Ohio, Ohio

Ohio, Our Guiding Star

Ohio River Song

Ohio State Song

Ohio, the Good Old Buckeye State

Old Ohio Moon

Old Tippecanoe – President William Henry Harrison’s nickname

On the Banks of the Ohio

On the Misty Miami River

Our Old Ohio State

Perry’s Victory

Pleasant Ohio

Red Iron Ore is about the iron ore mining industry

St. Clair’s Defeat

Shawneetown

Simple Gifts is a Shaker hymn

Sing Ohio
Sing On, Ohio The Song of Ohio
Stone River is a Civil War ballad
The Sun Always Shines in Ohio
When It's Springtime in Geauga
When Ohio Calls Us Home

Ohio Indian songs

Farewell to the Warriors
Iroquois Lullaby
The Wyandotte Farewell Song

Ohio & Erie Canal songs

Angel of the Canal
Canal Days
Canaler's Child
Digger Gallagher
Fairy Palace
Fathers of the Ohio & Erie Canal
Hail to the Men

Last Trip in the Fall
Let's Go Down
The Mules Ran Off
Now Get Along
The Old Skipper
Starving in the Land of Plenty
That Old Towpath
This Job Ain't For Me

Children's songs

A Buckeye is a Nut
Big River
The Cardinal Has a Song
The Children of Ohio
Down By the Yellow Corn
Every Little Apple Seed
I Wanna Fly Like a Bird
Ladybug
O-hi-O
Ohio Reggae Song

An Internet site for college and university songs associated with Ohio State University is:

<http://library.osu.edu/sites/music/collegesongs.html>

Find out more:

Search the catalog at your local library.

Helpful hint – Search by subjects: Ballads – Ohio *or* Folk songs – Ohio *or* Ohio – History
– Songs and music *or* Ohio - Songs and music *or* Ohio Ballads *or* Ohio Folksongs

Career Exploration Activity #1

Contact your local public library to learn the names and contact information for local, county, state, and national politicians.

Career Exploration Activity #2

Resources for local information are:

1. Historical Society
2. Chamber of Commerce

Career Exploration Activity #3

Newspapers or a local phone book has the phone number of your local paper. You may want to check the paper over a few weeks to see which reporters seem to cover what type of stories. Focus on contacting a reporter with an interest in a certain topic (education, health, history, local lore, etc.)

Career Exploration Activity #4

Resources for local information can be found in:

- telephone book yellow pages under headings such as “social service organizations,” “support groups,” “women’s service organizations” and cross references under these headings. It is important to remember that listings in the yellow pages only contain listings that have paid.
- county government listings in the blue pages under headings such as “children and family services,” “jobs and family service,” or “neighborhood family service centers” and libraries may also have such listings.

BADGE/PATCH PROGRAM EVALUATION

Thank you for completing a badge/patch designed by Girl Scouts of Lake Erie Council. Please assist us by completing this evaluation and returning it with your badge/patch order.

Badge/Patch earned _____

1. How did you learn about this badge/patch program?
 _____ GSLEC Website _____ Service Unit meeting _____ Council Resource Center
 _____ Other group _____ Other _____

2. Why were you or your group interested in earning this badge/patch?
 _____ Sounded like fun _____ Liked the badge/patch design
 _____ Leader decided _____ To learn something new
 _____ Other _____

3. How did you get the list of requirements?
 _____ Online _____ Another leader _____ Council Resource Center
 _____ Service Unit Director _____ Council staff
 _____ Other _____

4. What were your expectations in doing this program? _____

5. Which requirements did you choose? _____

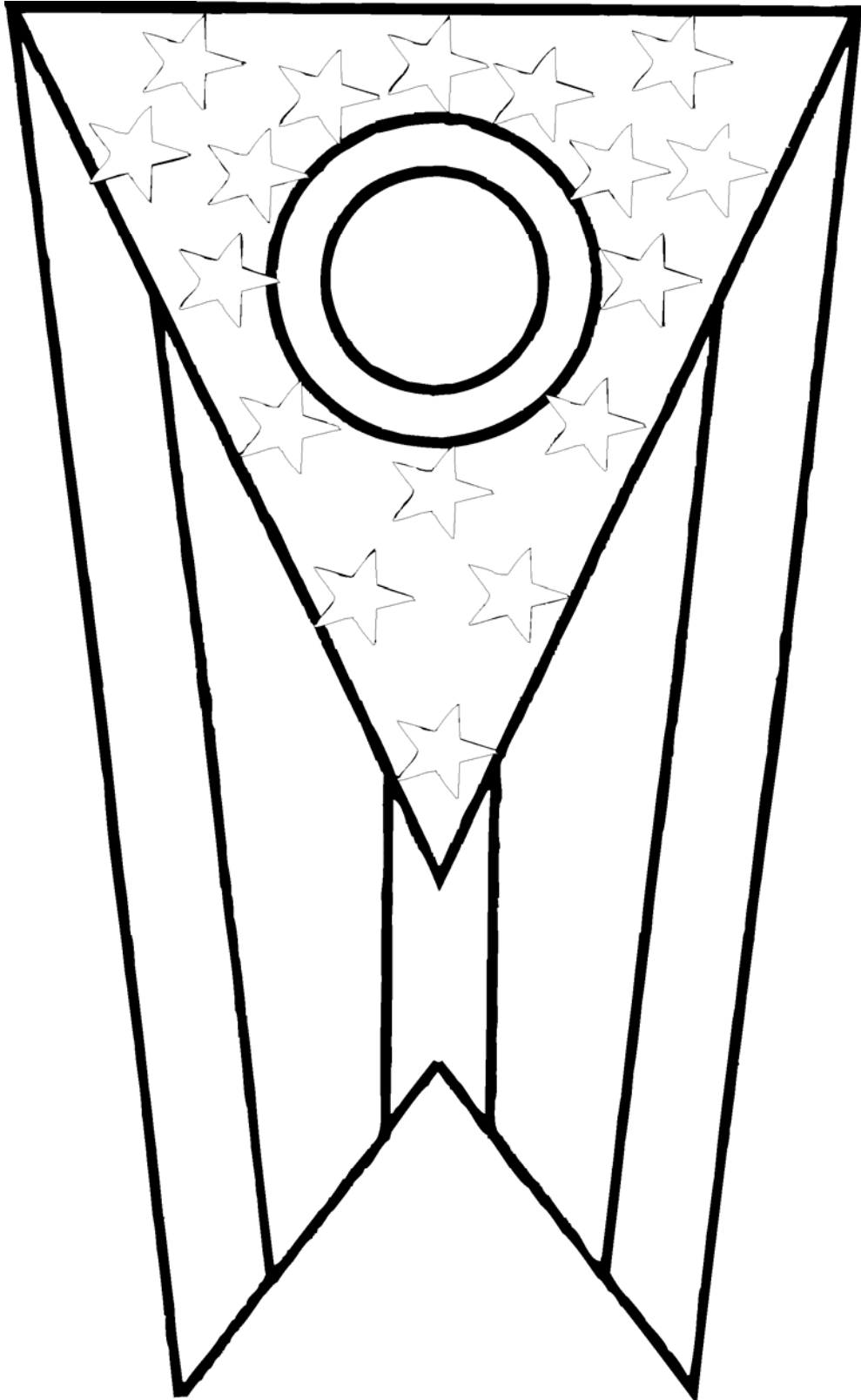
6. How long did it take you to complete the requirements? _____

7. Would you recommend this badge/patch to others? Why or why not? _____

8. Any questions, comments or recommendations? _____

		Number of	
Service Unit No. _____	African American	Adults	Girls
Group No. _____	American Indian / Alaskan Native	_____	_____
Circle one: D B J	Asian or Pacific Islander	_____	_____
Girls 11-13 13-15 15-17	Caucasian	_____	_____
County _____	Hispanic	_____	_____
	Multi-Racial	_____	_____
	Other _____	_____	_____

APPENDIX









FUN FACTS ON OHIO

Ohio was admitted to the union:	1803
Number of Ohio counties:	88
Number of Ohio presidents:	8
James A. Garfield	
Ulysses S. Grant	
Warren G. Harding	
Benjamin Harrison	
William Henry Harrison	
Rutherford B. Hayes	
William Howard Taft	
William McKinley	
Number of Ohio Governors	67
Number of Stars on Ohio's Flag	17
Number of States Bordering Ohio	5
Number of Ohio Capital Cities	3
Number of colors on Ohio's Flag	3
Number of Great Lakes in Ohio	1
Number of State Government Branches	3
Number of Leaflets on a Buckeye leaf	5
Statehood Day:	March 1
The state animal:	White-tailed deer
The shape of the Ohio flag is called:	Burgee
The state bird:	Cardinal
The state insect:	Ladybug
The state song:	"Beautiful Ohio" by Stephen Foster
The Governor is elected to:	Four-year term
The Governor's term limit:	Two consecutive four-year terms
The state rock song:	"Hang on Sloopy" by The McCoys
The state wildflower:	Trillium Grandiflorum
The state gemstone:	Flint
The state fossil:	Isotelus, commonly known as the Trilobite
The state seal:	
A sheath of wheat represents:	Ohio's agricultural strength
A bundle of 17 arrows and 17 rays:	Ohio was the 17 th state admitted to the union
Mount Logan and the rising sun:	First state west of the Allegheny Mountains
The state flower:	Red carnation
The state tree:	Buckeye tree
The state beverage:	Tomato juice
The state reptile:	Black racer snake

Did you know...

That Chillicothe served as the temporary capital for the new state until 1810 when the legislature moved the capital to Zanesville. The capital was shuttled back to Chillicothe in 1912, while the legislature searched for a more central location. The legislature finally decided to build a new capital on “the high banks of the Scioto River.” Columbus became Ohio’s permanent capital in 1816.

Ohio became a state in 1803. We celebrated our 200th birthday in 2003. Beginning with 1803, add the correct answers to the following questions and it will total 2003.

1803

- 88 # of Ohio Counties
- 8 # of Ohio Presidents
- 67 # of Ohio Governors
- 17 # of Stars on Ohio’s Flag
- 5 # of States Bordering Ohio
- 3 # of Ohio Capital Cities
- 3 # of colors on Ohio’s Flag
- 1 #Number of Great Lakes Bordering Ohio
- 3 # of State Government Branches
- 5 # of Leaflets on a Buckeye Leaf.

2003