

CHAPTER 1

QUICK TOUR (1 OF 2)

NOTE TO THE TEACHER: Use the **Quick Tour** to provide an overview of the most important concepts from the chapter. The **Quick Tour** will focus on images and special features in the chapter.

PAGES 4–5

Geography is the study of a place.

- Geography is the study of the land, water, plants, animals, and people of a place.
- Page 5 image: Use these pictures to show students where Ohio is located in the country and the world.
- Relative location describes where something is in relation to other places.
- Exact location tells exactly where to find a place.

PAGES 6–7

The earth is divided by imaginary lines into equal halves and smaller sections to help us find exactly where we are located.

- Longitude lines go up and down on a map. Latitude lines go from side to side on a map.
- The main latitude line across the middle of the Earth is called the equator.
- The main longitude line is called the prime meridian.
- The earth is divided into equal halves by the equator. The earth is also divided into equal halves by the prime meridian.

PAGES 8–9

There are tools that help us read a map.

- The title of a map tells us what the map is about.
- The compass on a map shows us directions.
- The scale of miles on a map shows how far apart places are.
- The legend on a map shows us symbols and what they mean.

PAGES 10–12

Ohio has many physical features.

- Physical features are things found in nature, such as lakes, rivers, plains, and hills. They are part of the land.
- Lake Erie is a physical feature to the north of Ohio.
- Page 10 image: A wetland is a low area of land that is covered by water long enough for plants to grow.
- Climate is what the weather of a place is like over a long time. The summers in Ohio can be very hot. The winters can be cold with lots of snow.
- Ohio has many things found in nature that are useful to people, such as land and water.

CHAPTER 1**QUICK TOUR (2 OF 2)**

PAGES 13–14

Ohio has many human features.

- Human features are things built by people, such as roads, towns, buildings, and homes.
- Ohio’s land affects where and how people live.
- People also decide where to live because of their jobs.
- Some changes we make are helpful to people but harmful to nature.

PAGE 15

Ohio is divided into four regions.

- Regions are places that have something in common.
- Page 15 map: Ohio has four regions—Lake Plains, Till Plains, Appalachian Plateau, and Bluegrass.
- All of Ohio’s regions have plains and hills.

PAGES 16–17

The Lake Plain Region

- Some of the physical features of this region are clay soil, sandy ridges, animals, oak trees, and other plants.
- Some of the human features of this region are farms, harbors, and Cedar Point Amusement Park.

PAGES 18–19

The Till Plains Region

- Some of the physical features of this region are rich soil, flat land, and a few rolling hills.
- Some of the human features of this region are farms and many large cities.

PAGES 20–21

The Appalachian Plateau Region

- Some of the physical features of this region are smoothed high mountaintops, forests, and wildlife.
- Some of the human features of this region are farms, pastures, and many businesses.

PAGES 22–23

The Bluegrass Region

- Some of the physical features of this region are fields of tall bluegrass, flat-topped hills, cliffs, creeks, prairies, and cedar forests.
- The most common human feature in this area is farms.