

Unit 4: Economics

Wording for Economics Unit

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Common Core State Standards and Social Studies Grade 3 Content Statements Addressed:

- Activity 4.1: CS15, CS16 and CS17; CCSS-ELA: RL.3.1, RL.3.4, RI.3.1, RI.3.3
- Activity 4.2: CS17; CCSS-ELA: RI.3.8, W.3.1, W.3.2
- Activity 4.3: CS7; CCSS-ELA: SL.3.1, L.3.4.a
- Activity 4.4: CS14, CS18 and CS19; CCSS-ELA: RI.3.1, RI.3.4, W.3.7
- Activity 4.5: CS20; CCSS-Math: OA.3.3, NBT. 3.A.2
- Video: Rookwood Pottery Company: CS7 and CS17

Essential Question:

- How have the goods, resources and services of Cincinnati impacted its economic growth and development?

I Can Statements:

- I can create a line graph to show changes in Findlay Market over time.
- I can define the terms market, producer and consumer using examples from Cincinnati's industries, markets and businesses.
- I can create a budget in order to better plan for the future.
- I can identify the systems of transportation and communication in Cincinnati that move people, products and ideas from place to place.

Activities

- Activity 4.1: Basic Economics 101
 - Students will understand that production is the act of combining natural resources and human resources to create capital goods and services. Students will also understand that scarcity occurs when there are not enough resources available to produce all of the goods and services that people desire.
 - Social Studies Grade 3 Content Statements Addressed: CS15, CS16 and CS17
 - Common Core State Standards English Language Arts: RL.3.1, RL.3.4, RI.3.1, RI.3.3
- Activity 4.2: Production of Goods
 - Students will learn about consumers, producers, goods and services.
 - Social Studies Grade 3 Content Statements Addressed: CS17
 - Common Core State Standards English Language Arts: RI.3.8, W.3.1, W.3.2
- Activity 4.3: Changing Ideas
 - Students will discuss and compare changes in transportation and communication over time.
 - Social Studies Grade 3 Content Statements Addressed: CS7
 - Common Core State Standards English Language Arts: SL.3.1, L.3.4.a
- Activity 4.4: Money in Cincinnati
 - Students will learn how to read and create a line graph to show change over time.
 - Social Studies Grade 3 Content Statements Addressed: CS14, CS18 and CS19



- Common Core State Standards English Language Arts: RI.3.1, RI.3.4, W.3.7
- Activity 4.5: Community Economics
 - Students will be introduced to the idea of a personal budget plan.
 - Social Studies Grade 3 Content Statements Addressed: CS20
 - Common Core State Standards Math: OA.3.3, NBT. 3.A.2

Video

- Description: Students will learn about the Cincinnati founded business; Rookwood Pottery Company.
- Social Studies Grade 3 Content Statements Addressed: CS7 and CS7

Primary Sources

- Ault and Wiborg CO. Advertisement
 - Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-105018
 - *Student Description:* The Ault & Wiborg Co. was a manufacturer of printing inks and dry color dyes and pigments. They are known for two innovations, the use of coal-tar dyes to produce brightly colored inks and the development of lithography. Lithography is a method of printing from a flat surface, such as a smooth stone or a metal plate that has been prepared with grease so that the ink will only stick to the design you want to print.
 - *Student Questions:*
 - Who was William Caxton? Conduct research to find out.
 - Why was it important to have a company making ink during this time period?
 - What does the clothing worn by the men tell you about the time period?
 - Why was printing so important to this time period?
 - *Teacher Description:* This advertisement for the Ault & Wiborg Company was created by Louis Rhead and printed in 1896. It reads “William Caxton made his own ink, but you can have yours made by the Ault & Wiborg Co.”. The Ault & Wiborg Company Was established in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1878 by Levi Addison Ault and Frank Bestow Wiborg, a Cleveland native. Levi Addison Ault was known as the “Father of Cincinnati Parks” and donated 204 acres of land to the city to create what is now known as Ault Park. *For additional information on the Ault & Wiborg Co. visit:*
<http://www.colorantshistory.org/AultWiborg.html>
<http://abandonedonline.net/locations/industry/ault-and-wiborg-company/>
- Pork Packing Industry
 - Courtesy of the Library of congress, LC-DIG-pga-03169
 - *Student Description:* This Print shows the various stages of a packing house including: killing, cutting, rendering and salting.
 - *Student Questions:*
 - Where do you think the people in the last picture (bottom right) are?
 - Why was pork important to Cincinnati? (research may be needed)
 - Where did the pigs come from?
 - Does this type of industry still exist in Cincinnati today?
 - *Teacher Description:* This is a chromolithograph published in 1873 by Ehrgott & Krebs. During the nineteenth century, many Ohioans earned their livelihood through meatpacking. Cincinnati emerged as one of the major meatpacking centers of the



United States. By the middle of the 1800's, the city was known as "Porkopolis," due to meatpacking's importance to Cincinnati's economy. The Ohio River, the National Road, the Miami and Erie Canal, and railroads all provided Cincinnati residents with quick and easy access to markets. In 1887, meatpacking was the second largest business in Cincinnati behind iron production. It brought more than 23.5 million dollars to the City's economy that year. *For additional information on the meatpacking industry in Cincinnati visit:* <http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Meatpacking?rec=1547>
<http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/business/2012/02/18/when-hogs-ruled.html>

- Cincinnati Railroad Advertisement
 - Courtesy of the Library of Congress, Broadsides, leaflets, and pamphlets from America and Europe, Portfolio 86, folder 4
 - *Student Description:* In 1836 the Little Miami Railroad became the first railroad company to serve the City of Cincinnati. This railroad provided Ohioans with a quicker means to transport goods at cheaper rates to the West.
 - *Student Questions:*
 - Why was the railroad so important to Cincinnati (and other cities) during this time period?
 - Look at the schedule: What stops did the New York and Erie RR make? How often did the Hudson/NYCRR leave? From where did they leave?
 - Today there are not many trains that run through Cincinnati. What can you tell about trains in Cincinnati in 1857?
 - *Teacher Description:* This railroad advertisement was created in St Louis and published in 1857. The Little Miami Railroad was one of Ohio's most important early railroads. It was only the second railroad built in Ohio. The state legislature granted the Little Miami Railroad Company a charter in March 1836. The purpose was to connect the city of Cincinnati to Springfield. The company financed the railroad's construction through money from both the state government and local governments. The city of Cincinnati also provided financial support for the construction of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in 1854. The people of Cincinnati hoped that the new railroad would encourage economic growth in the region. Today, many railroad companies have sold their tracks to various municipalities. Cities such as Cincinnati and Newark have converted these former railroad tracks into bike paths and walking trails. This holds true for the Little Miami Railroad which has been turned into a recreational bike path known as the Little Miami Scenic Trail. *For additional information about railroads in Ohio visit:* <http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Railroads>
- Cincinnati Riverboat
 - Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-DIG-det-4a13300
 - *Student Description:* This photograph shows a riverboat passing under one of Cincinnati's suspension bridges.
 - *Student Questions:*
 - What bridge is shown in the picture? How do you know?
 - What changes have occurred to the riverfront since the picture was taken?
 - Why were riverboats so important to cities like Cincinnati?
 - *Teacher Description:* This photograph was published by the Detroit Publishing Company and was taken around 1906. Much of Cincinnati's growth in the early 1800's was due to its riverboats and the city's location on the river. The Vesta, built in 1816, was the first steamboat to be built in Cincinnati at Fulton shipyards. The Zebulon Pike, also built in



Cincinnati, was the first vessel designed exclusively for passenger service, the first official mail carrier and the first steamboat to travel to St. Louis. In 1820, the journey from Cincinnati to St. Louis lasted eight days and cost \$25. By 1852 over 8,000 landings were recorded in Cincinnati, signaling the peak of the steamboat trade. In the early 1870's, in an effort to compete with the railroad, boat owners turned their steamboats into 'floating palaces'. Some of the finest boats were built in Cincinnati, including the Natchez captained by Thomas Leathers.

- Union Terminal Station
 - Courtesy of the Library of Congress, LC-USZ62-61272
 - *Student Description:* Union Terminal Station was built to accommodate the many railroads that ran through the city of Cincinnati. During its busiest time, Union Terminal had 216 trains per day traveling through its station and was built to hold 17,000 passengers.
 - *Student Questions:*
 - Why is this titled, "Terminal Station" instead of its current name?
 - What is a terminal? Why was this significant to the history of Cincinnati?
 - What is different about this location today?
 - *Teacher Description:* This photograph was taken around 1934 and shows Union Terminal Station which was completed in 1933 and cost \$41 million to build. With the decline of the railroad industry the building was closed down in the 1970's. However, in 1990 the building was re-opened as what is known today as the Cincinnati Museum Center. *For more information about Union Terminal Station visit:*
<http://www.cincymuseum.org/union-terminal>
- Kroger
 - Courtesy of the Ohio State Archives series 937 AV
 - *Student Description:* This is a photo of one of the original Kroger stores in Cincinnati, Ohio.
 - *Student Questions:*
 - Why do you think the advertisement is for tea and coffee?
 - Why would Kroger be a grocery store and a baking company? Why are grocery stores today no longer advertised as both a baking company and grocery store?
 - *Teacher Description:* The Kroger that many of us have come to know today was founded in 1883 when Barney Kroger invested his life savings to open a grocery store at 66 Pearl Street in Cincinnati, Ohio. At the time, when he opened this store, his life savings only consisted of \$372. Over the next 132 years, the supermarket has become well known in 34 different states becoming a nationwide retailer. Kroger is on the list of world's largest retailers. *For additional information about Kroger visit:*
<http://www.thekrogerco.com/about-kroger/history-of-kroger>

