

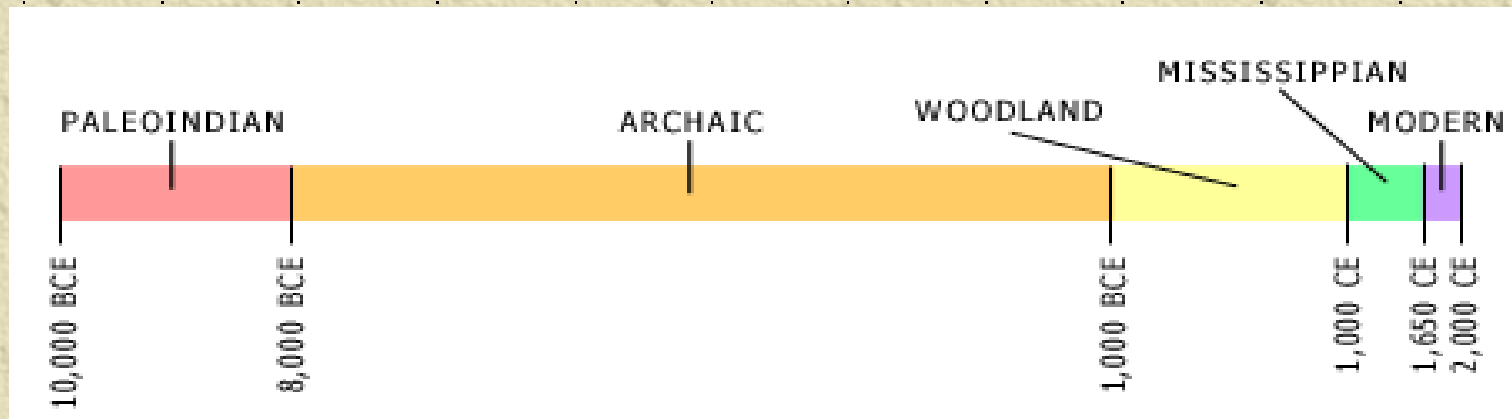


Early Native American Cultures

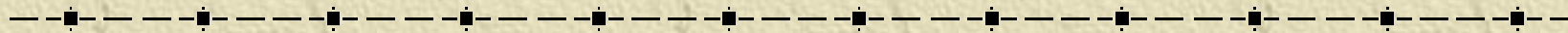
SS8H1 The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.

- a. Describe the evolution of Native American cultures (Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian) prior to European contact.**
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P.A.W.M



In this unit, you will learn about the first people of North America. Even though scientists disagree on exactly when the cultures existed, they do agree on the order in which they came and generally agree on the characteristics of these cultures.



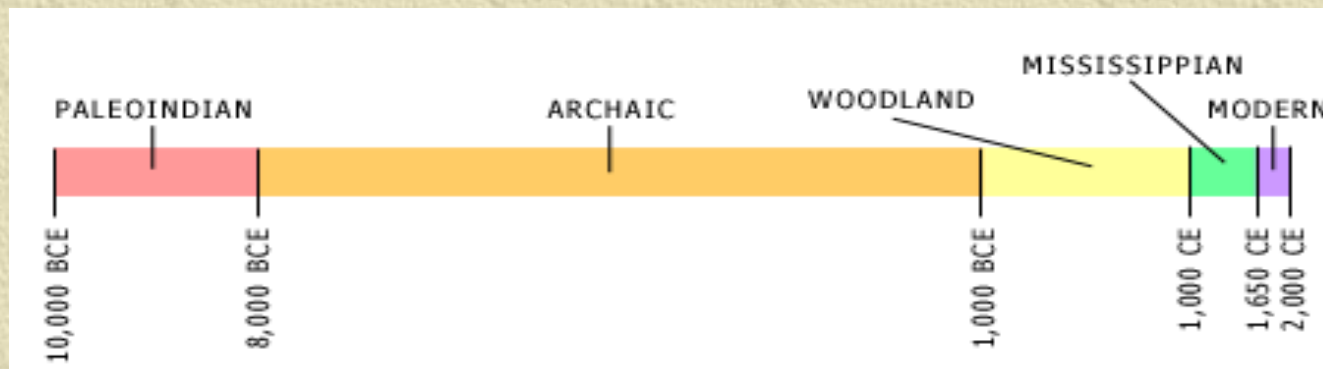
When

Paleo Period/ Paleo Indians- When

Earliest known culture... They are ancestors to the native people of both North and South America.

Came to the Americas between 18,500 – 15,500 years ago

Ice Age ended around 8,000 BC... this marks the end of the Paleo and beginning of the Archaic Period



Archaic Indians- When

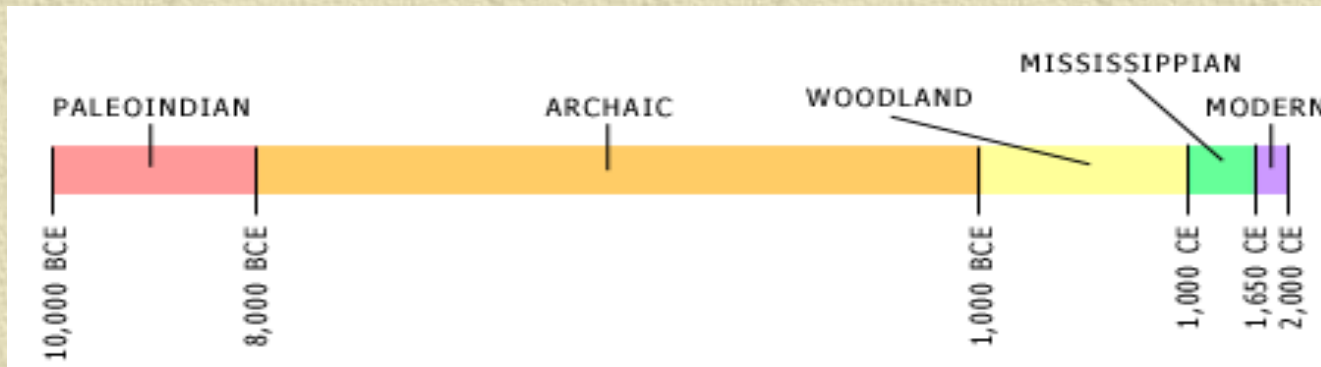
Most scientists believe they occupied eastern North America from 8,000 BC to 1,000 BC.

The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods... each having its own unique culture

Early Archaic- 8,000 to 6,000 BC

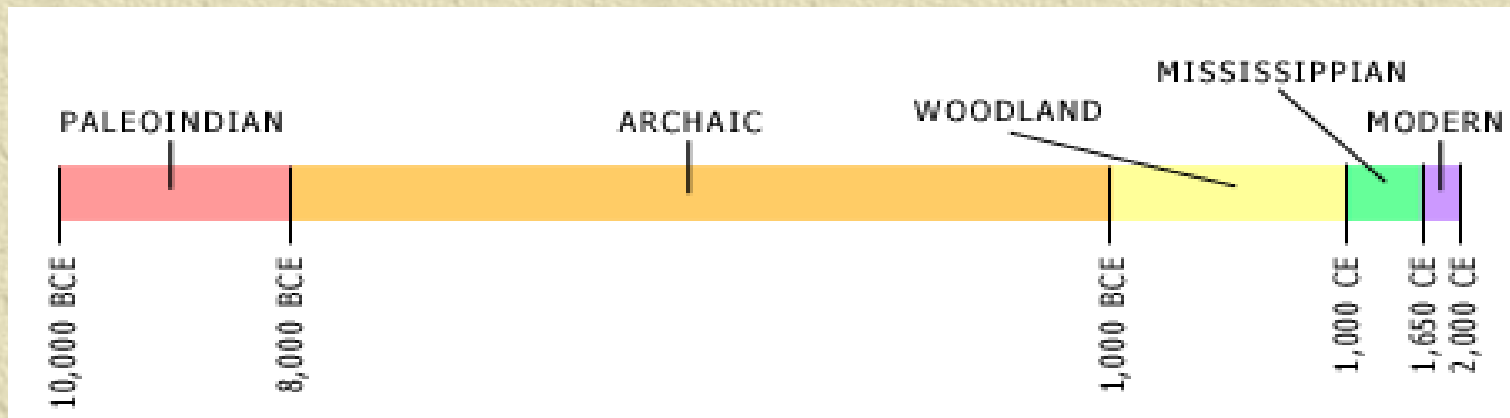
Middle Archaic- 6,000 to 3,000 BC

Late Archaic- 3,000 to 1,000 BC



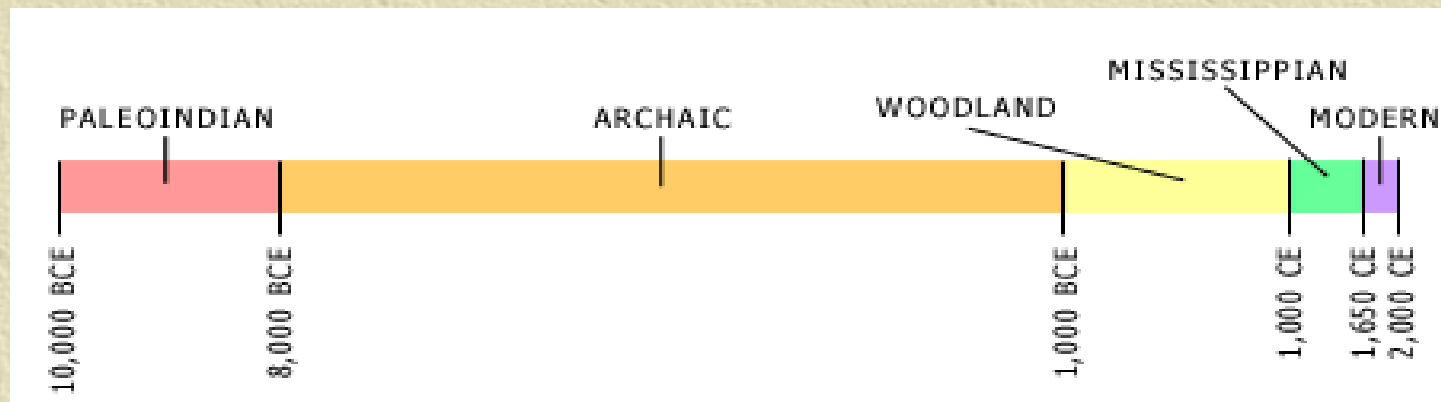
Woodland Period/Woodland Indians- When

Developed around 1,000 BC and lasted until around 1,000 AD

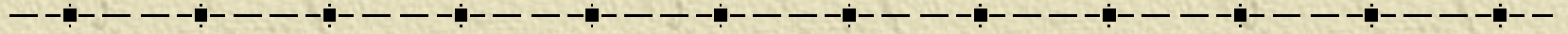


Mississippian Period/Indians

Started somewhere around 1000 AD and lasted until around 1600 AD when the Europeans arrived.



Housing Sort



Where

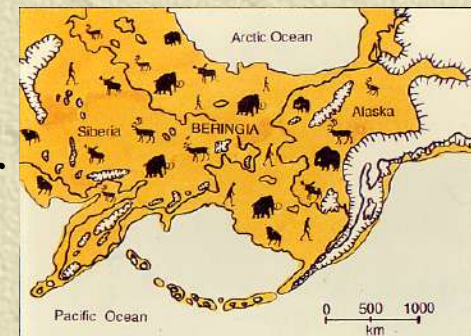
Paleo Indians- Where

Came to the Americas from Asia by crossing Beringia...

During Ice Age... Huge glaciers covered northern portions of the Americas, Europe, and Asia which lowered the levels of water in the oceans. This left some parts of the ocean floor exposed.

The Bering Strait became a huge land bridge known as Beringia. It connected Asia to North America.

People moved back and forth across Beringia for many generations. When the ice age ended water covered the land bridge.

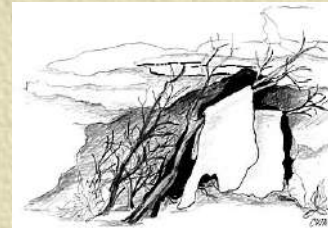


Beringia



Paleo Indians- Where

The Paleo lived nomadic lives... did not settle in one place or build permanent structures. Their homes were made of animal skins which allowed them to move easily.



Scientists have not found any Paleo settlements in Georgia.

A few artifacts produced by this group have been found throughout all five regions of Georgia which suggests they passed through the state.

Archaic Indians- Where

Early Archaic- Moved each season

Middle Archaic- Did not move as often because food became easier to get.

Late Archaic- Evidence of the Archaic Indians was found on Stallings Island near modern day Augusta.

Believed to be the first culture of Georgia



Woodland Indians-Where

Lived from the Southeast to New England

Lived in villages and built houses that were
meant to last.



Mississippian Indians- Where

Lived in the Southeast.

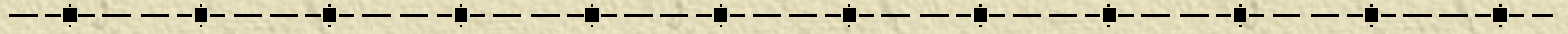
Mississippians built permanent villages.

Tribes grew larger in the Mississippian period.





Tool Sort



Weapons and Tools

Paleo Indians- Tools/ Inventions

Used long wooden spears to hunt.

Spear had a stone tip or flint tip called a “Clovis”... named after the town in New Mexico where they were found.

Also believed that they may have chased animals off the cliffs to kill them



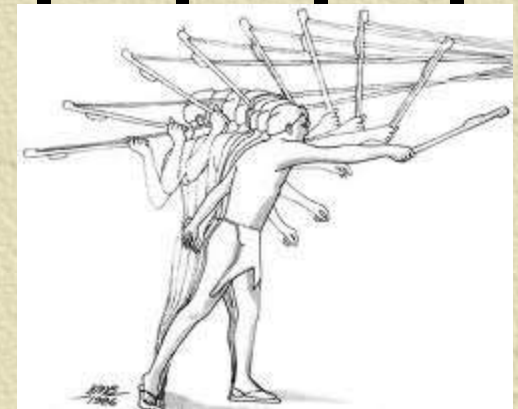
Archaic Indians- Tools/Inventions

Early on, the Archaic lived in a similar manner as the Paleo. However, their tools were often smaller and more detailed.

Atlatl- Smooth stone sling implement that allowed spears to be thrown faster and more accurate than if thrown by hand.

As time progressed, they began making grooved axes and pottery.

They also made hooks and nets for fishing.



Woodland Indians-Tools/Inventions

Developed the bow and arrow...

because of this invention, they had a bigger food supply than earlier Native Americans, so the population grew and tribes formed.

Improved pottery and began to use it for storage.

Began horticulture and farming for food.



Mississippian Indians- Tools/Inventions

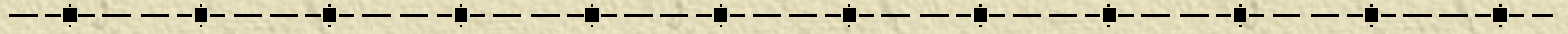
Used many things such as pottery, axes, bowls, and pipes from previous cultures.

Trades shell, copper, and ceramic objects along the East Coast and throughout the South.

Created tools for farming such as a hoe.



Food Sort



Food

Paleo Indians- Food

Nomadic hunters (roaming) who wandered from place to place following herds of large animals.

Wooly mammoths and mastodons

Hunting provided meat for food, bones for tools, and skins for clothing and blankets.

Gathered wild plant food



Archaic Indians- Food



As the large game slowly became extinct, the Archaic Indians began hunting smaller game such as deer, bear, turkey, and rabbit. They also began to eat reptiles, game birds, and fish.

In addition they gathered and ate berries, nuts, and fruits.



Woodland Indians-Food

Fishing, hunting, and gathering nuts, and berries remained important during the Woodland Period. They also developed agriculture. Woodland people cleared fields and planted seeds, growing corn.

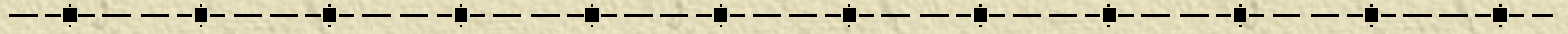


Mississippian Indians- Food

Grew most of their food- maize, beans, pumpkins, and squash.

They planted in different fields each year so the soil would stay fertile.





Lifestyle

Paleo Indians - Life Style

Lived in groups of 25-50
people

Moved around so they did not
leave many artifacts in any
one place

Housing was kept simple so
that it was easy to move
around... animal skins
draped over sticks



Archaic Indians - Life Style

Early on, they moved each season to find food that was available.

As food became easier to get, it allowed small groups to establish camps which became more permanent in the later part of the period.



Woodland Indians - Life Style

Families began to band together living in villages.

Were the first mound builders. The mounds were used to bury the dead. Bodies were covered in necklaces, bracelets, rings, and cooper and bone combs. Pottery, tobacco pipes, and weapons were also placed in the graves with them. Practice suggest that they believed in life after death.

Examples of Woodland period mounds are Rock Eagle and the Kolomoki mounds.



Mississippian Indians - Life Style

The lived in chiefdoms with a chief having all of the power.

Lived in mound towns...On top of the mounds were buildings, used as houses or temples for religious ceremonies. The mounds were also burial sites, holding shell and copper artifacts.

Etowah Mounds- Cartersville

Began to dress differently. Wore beads and ear ornaments.

Painted or tattooed their bodies. Wore feather headdresses.

Used war to gain/defend new territory.



Europeans Arrive

Mississippian were the first to encounter Europeans.

European soldiers starved or killed many Mississippian Indians. However, most died due to impact diseases brought by Europeans.

Remnants of the Mississippian Indian tribes went on to form modern tribes such as the Creek and Cherokee.