

CRCT Practice

Daily Warm-Ups – Answer Key

Native Americans

Paleo Period

- _____ 1) Of what material were MOST of the tools of the Paleo people made?
- a. copper
 - b. flint
 - c. stone
 - d. wood
- _____ 2) The oldest known Native American culture in North America was the
- a. Archaic culture.
 - b. Mississippian culture.
 - c. Paleo culture.
 - d. Woodland culture.
- _____ 3) The Paleo people can be described as?
- a. prehistoric.
 - b. nomadic.
 - c. very old.
 - d. all of the above.
- _____ 4) Why have few Paleo artifacts been found in any one place?
- a. Few people lived during that time.
 - b. People did not leave any artifacts.
 - c. Artifacts disappeared over time.
 - d. People moved frequently and did not leave many artifacts in any one place.
- _____ 5) Which people were the FIRST to use the atlatl?
- a. Archaic
 - b. Mississippian
 - c. Paleo
 - d. Woodland

Archaic Period

- _____ 6) During which prehistoric period did large game become extinct?
- a. Archaic
 - b. Mississippian
 - c. Paleo
 - d. Woodland
- _____ 7) Why did the Archaic people move frequently?
- a. to locate farmland
 - b. to find enough food
 - c. to trade with others
 - d. to find secure shelter

- _____ 8) During which prehistoric period did horticulture begin?
- a. Archaic
 - b. Mississippian
 - c. Paleo
 - d. Woodland
- _____ 9) Which people were the FIRST to make and use pottery?
- a. Archaic
 - b. Mississippian
 - c. Paleo
 - d. Woodland
- _____ 10) Which factor resulted in prehistoric Indians making permanent settlements?
- a. The Indians began to cultivate plants.
 - b. The Indians had abundant large game.
 - c. The Indians followed herds of large animals.
 - d. The Indians wanted to band together for protection.

Woodland Period

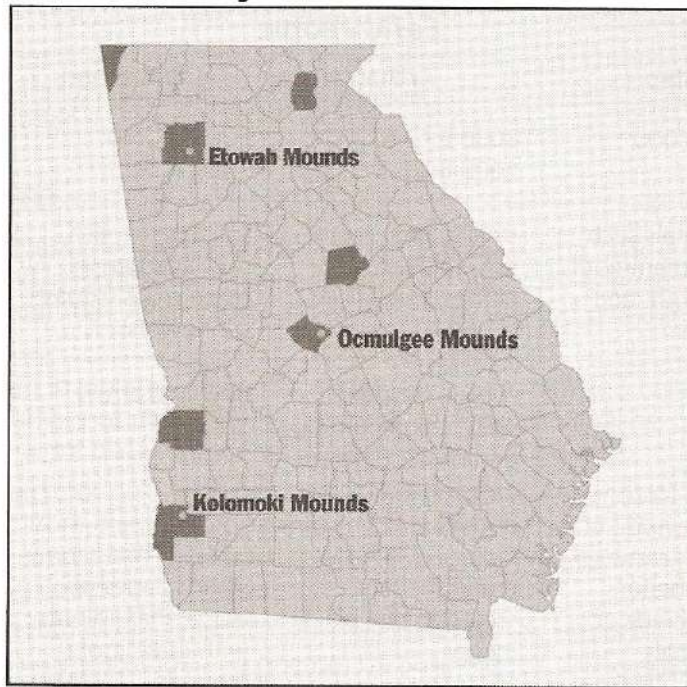
- _____ 11) The prehistoric culture that developed the bow and arrow for hunting was the
- a. Archaic culture.
 - b. Mississippi culture.
 - c. Paleo culture.
 - d. Woodland culture.
- _____ 12) Which people were the FIRST to live in tribes?
- a. Archaic
 - b. Mississippian
 - c. Paleo
 - d. Woodland
- _____ 13) Who were the FIRST people to use burial mounds?
- a. Archaic
 - b. Mississippian
 - c. Paleo
 - d. Woodland
- _____ 14) Archaeologists think that prehistoric Indians believed in some form of life after death because
- a. tribal centers had churches and other symbols of worship.
 - b. pictographs and cave drawings depicted a spiritual afterlife.
 - c. legends of an afterlife were passed down from generation to generation.
 - d. burial mounds contained items such as tools, tobacco pipes, and weapons.

Mississippian Period

- _____ 15) Which prehistoric people were the FIRST to paint and tattoo their bodies?
- a. Archaic
 - b. Mississippian
 - c. Paleo
 - d. Woodland

Use the map to answer questions 16-18.

Georgia Counties with Mounds



- ____ 16) Which section of the state has no mounds?
- a. northwest
 - b. northeast
 - c. southwest
 - d. southeast
- ____ 17) The information on the map indicates that the moundbuilders
- a. spread across Georgia.
 - b. settled along the coast.
 - c. built cone-shaped mounds.
 - d. believed in an afterlife.
- ____ 18) Mounds are located in how many Georgia counties?
- a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 7
 - d. 8
- ____ 19) Which early people grew tobacco to use in ceremonies?
- a. Archaic
 - b. Mississippian
 - c. Paleo
 - d. Woodland

Early People				
	Paleo	Archaic	Woodland	Mississippian
Time Period	before 10,000 years ago	8000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.	1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D.	700 A.D. to 1600 A.D.
Food Sources	large animals such as bison, mammoth, ground sloth, and mastodon	small game, reptiles, fish, shellfish, berries, nuts, fruits	small game, fish, nuts and berries, some crops (squash, sunflowers)	crops (maize, beans, pumpkins, squash)
Weapons, Tools	spears	spears, choppers, drills, chipping tools, bone fish hooks, grooved axes, pipes, pottery	bow and arrow, pottery	similar to Woodland culture, stone hoes, copper headaddresses
Shelter	no fixed shelter; followed herds of large animals	crude shelters, stayed in one place longer	small villages of dome-shaped huts with grass roofs, mounds	larger villages with ceremonial buildings

Use the table to answer questions 20-23.

- ____ 20) How long did the Woodland Indians live in what is now Georgia?
- 10,000 years
 - 8,000 years
 - 2,000 years
 - 1,000 years
- ____ 21) During which period was the use of pottery introduced?
- Paleo
 - Archaic
 - Woodland
 - Mississippian
- ____ 22) Which period saw the building of large villages with impressive ceremonial buildings?
- Paleo
 - Archaic
 - Woodland
 - Mississippian
- ____ 23) When were people building small, dome-shaped huts with grass roots as their shelters?
- between 10,000 B.C. and 8,000 B.C.
 - between 1000 B.C. and 1000 A.D.
 - between 700 A.D. and 1600 A.D.
 - between 1600 A.D. and 1900 A.D.
- ____ 24) Which is true regarding the evolution of Native American cultures in Georgia?
- Over time, they developed more advanced technology and better agricultural techniques.
 - As they evolved, Native American groups were less likely to remain in one area.
 - Eventually, Native American groups relied more on hunting for food instead of agriculture.
 - Later groups demonstrated fewer cultural developments.

____25) Use the following list of events to answer this question:

- ◆Development of smaller, more pointed arrowheads.
- ◆Greater use of agriculture.
- ◆More elaborate burial sites.

- a. evolution of early Native American cultures in Georgia.
- b. change in Georgia under the Royal Governors.
- c. impact of the Spanish Mission systems.
- d. effects of entrepreneurs on Georgia.