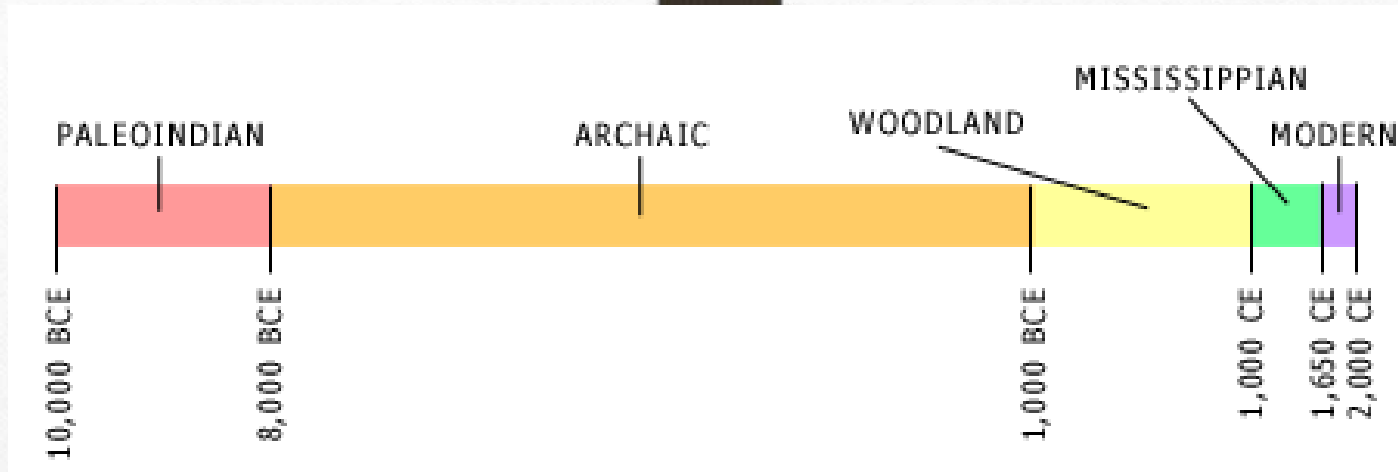


Prehistoric Native Americans

Graphic Organizer

- Read each slide carefully.
- There will be an assessment.
- Use the information to fill in your graphic organizer.
- Slides will give you directions on how to write you notes.

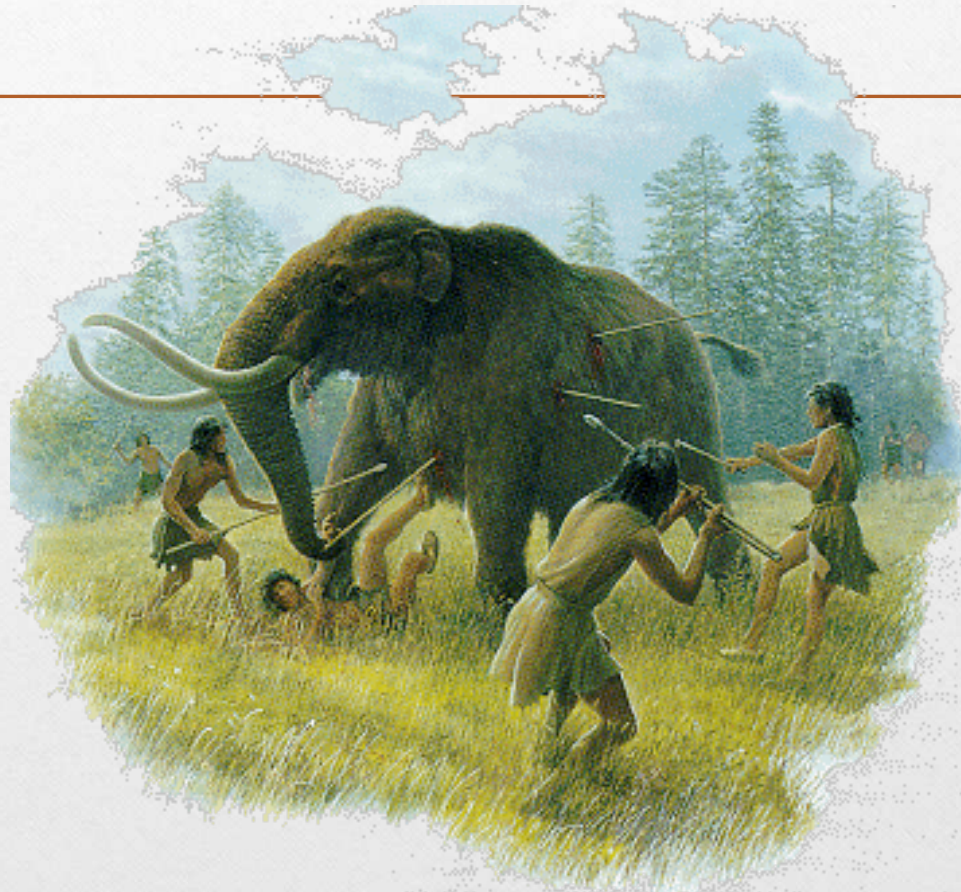


- There are four different time periods in which the prehistoric Native Americans lived.
- Each time period passed and a new way of living (culture) took over.
- Changes occurred to their surroundings and technology that impacted the culture of how they lived.

Paleo Culture

- Read the slides and imagine what this time period must have been like.
- You do not have to write any notes until the instructions say to on a slide.

Paleo Culture

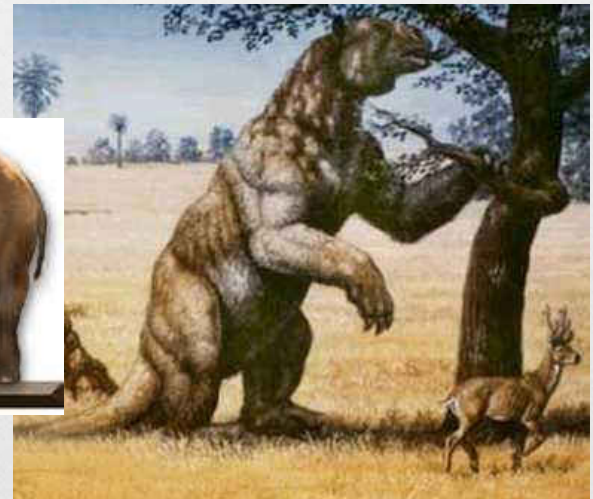


Paleo

- 10,000-8,000 B.C.
- Lived in small bands of 20 or so adults
- They were *nomadic*
- They relied on nature for everything.

Paleo

- Their diet depended on Great Bison, Mastodons, Giant Sloths... Large Game animals that are now all extinct.



Paleo

- They developed the atlatl, a spear-throwing device.
- Their “Projectile Points” (aka Arrowheads) were often made of bone and some rocks.

Paleo Technology: Atlatl

- Follow this link to learn how an Atlatl was used.
- https://video.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search;_ylt=A2KLqIJYPMNXdgUAjw4snIIQ;_ylu=X3oDMTBncGdyMzQ0BHNIYwNzZWfYy2gEdnRpZAM-;_ylc=X1MDMTM1MTE5NTY5MgRfcgMyBGJjawMzaHNqcG9kNm12a2Z0JTl2YiUzRDQlMjZkJTNEZ2dLOEdjNXBZRUpPWmFCSlRXNTZ4bTYzNmpxTjRLQXA2VHNCr0EtLSUyNnMlM0R1ZSUyNmklM0RmWGVJeklla0Y1VjI0U3V3NzZtQwRmcgN5aHMtbW96aWxsYS0wMDQEZ3ByaWQDRmszSkVTWFNTV0dkeXowRnV5TnJrQQRtdGVzdGlkA251bGwEbl9yc2x0AzYwBG5fc3VnZWxMxMARvcmlnaW4DdmlkZW8uc2VhcmNoLnhaG9vLmNvbQRwb3MDMwRwcXN0cgNhdGxhdGwEcHFzdHJsAzYEcXN0cmwDMjAECXVlcnkDYXRyYXRsIHNwZWfYIHRocm93ZXIEdF9zdG1wAzE0NzI0MTI3NzEEdnRlc3RpZANudWxs?gprid=Fk3JESXSSWGdyz0FuyNrkA&pvid=OYU1fjk4LjE48nnDTW_R_QR6MTg0LgAAAADPjY3B&p=atlatl+spear+thrower&ei=UTF-8&fr2=p%3As%2Cv%3Av%2Cm%3Aa&fr=yhs-mozilla-004&hsimp=yhs-004&hspart=mozilla#action=view&id=11&vid=9bdaa1a63f4aa7fef8dab6ae5361e650

Paleo Directions

- Use the information from the next two slide to fill in your graphic organizer for the paleo culture.
- If you have already completed you graphic organizer you need to add any missing information to it.

Paleo

- **Dates...**
 - 10,000-8000 BC
- **Weapons...**
 - Knives, spears, scrapers, point made of stone, atlatl
- **Tools...**
 - Made of stone

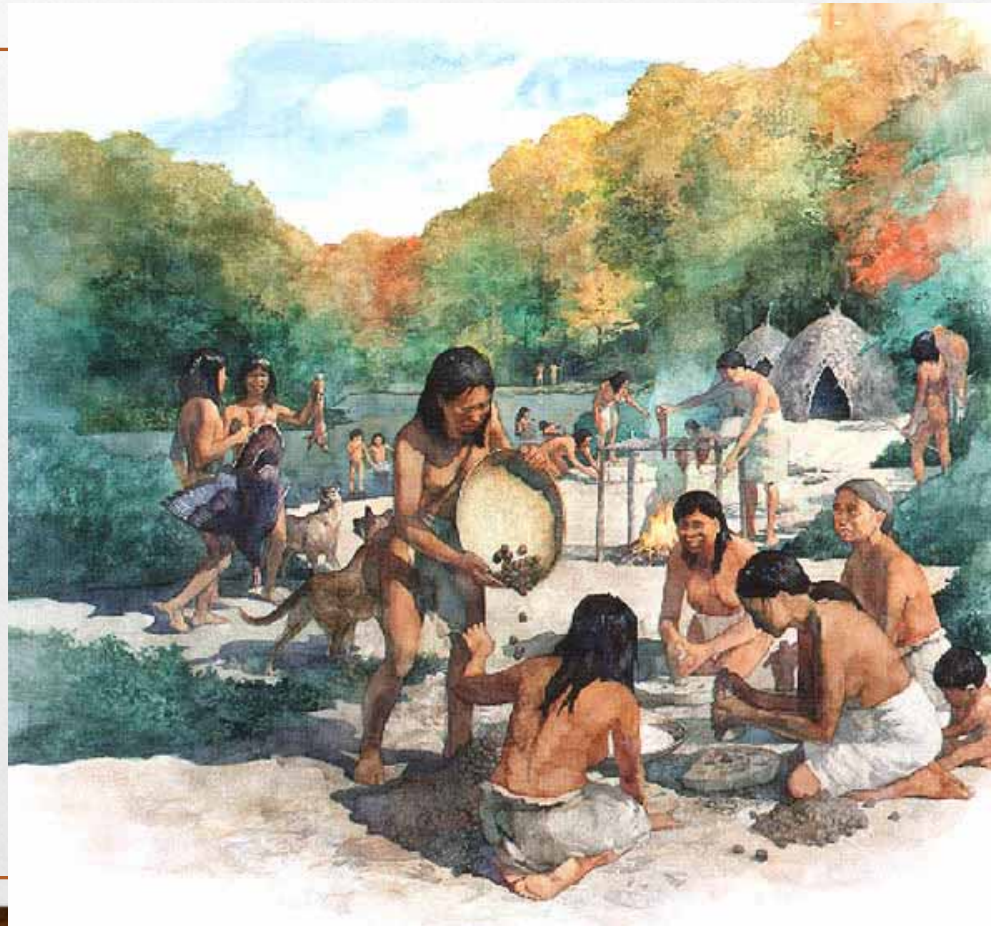
Paleo

- **Food...**
 - Mammoth, bison, ground sloth, mastodon
- **Housing...**
 - Nomadic
 - Living 25-50 people in group
- **Evidence of Religion**
 - None

Archaic Culture

- Read the slides and imagine what this time period must have been like.
- You do not have to write any notes until the instructions say to on a slide.

Archaic Culture



Archaic

- 8,000-1,000 B.C.
- Archaic Indians had to deal with the extinction of Large Game and turned to deer, bear, fishing, and gathering wild foods.

Archaic

- If they lived near the coast, they often ate tons of shellfish and oysters, leaving big heaps of shells called *Middens*.
- Later during the period they developed pottery.
- They also seemed to bury their dead in some sort of proper burial ground. This suggests religious belief.

Archaic Directions

- Use the information from the next two slide to fill in your graphic organizer for the paleo culture.
- If you have already completed you graphic organizer you need to add any missing information to it.

Archaic

- **Dates...**
 - 8000-1000 BC
- **Weapons...**
 - Smaller spears, points, choppers, drills, hooks, grooved axe, spear points
- **Tools...**
 - Pottery (clay), stored, cooked, and served food. Grinding stones

Archaic

- **Food...**
 - Deer, bear, turkey, rabbit, reptiles, game bird, fish, berries, nuts, fruit, shellfish, seeds
- **Housing...**
 - Moved each season
 - Made camp more permanent
- **Evidence of Religion**
 - None

Woodland Culture

- Read the slides and imagine what this time period must have been like.
- You do not have to write any notes until the instructions say to on a slide.

Woodland Culture



Woodland Indians

- 1,000 B.C. to 1,000 A.D.
- They built mounds and mound villages for various reasons.
- Hunting was their main source of food, however, they first saved seeds for spring planting during this time.

Woodland Indians

- They planted nuts, corn, squash, and bottle gourd for food.
- Farming allows the native Americans to be less Nomadic and more permanent settlements.
- They also invented a new weapon, the Bow and Arrow.

Woodland Indians

- Some of their mounds were called “Effigy Mounds.” These were built with the likeness of an animal on them.
- The most famous Effigy Mound is Rock Eagle, Georgia.
- Other Indian mounds exist at Etowah, Ocmulgee, & Kolomoki.



Woodland Directions

- Use the information from the next three slides to fill in your graphic organizer for the paleo culture.
- If you have already completed your graphic organizer you need to add any missing information to it.

Woodland

- **Dates...**
 - 1000 BC – 1000 AD
- **Weapons...**
 - Bow and arrow
 - Arrows made from stone, shark teeth, deer antlers
- **Tools...**
 - Pottery mixed clay with sand (this made the pottery stronger and lasted longer)

Woodland

- **Food...**
 - Fishing, hunting, nuts, berries
 - Grew things like squash, wild greens, sunflowers
- **Housing...**
 - Families bonded together ~ formed tribes
 - Lived in villages ~ built huts (**dome shaped**)

Woodland

- Evidence of Religion
 - Elaborate religious ceremonies ~ cone shaped burial mounds
 - Adorned bodies with necklaces, bracelets, rings, copper or bone combs.
 - Belief in Afterlife

Mississippian Culture

- Read the slides and imagine what this time period must have been like.
- You do not have to write any notes until the instructions say to on a slide.



Mississippian

- A.D. 1,000 – A.D. 1,600
- Also built huge mound complexes.
- Preferred areas with long moist growing seasons.
- Corn became their main crop.

Mississippian

- They lived in villages protected by a moat, and a palisade.
- They made houses out of a clay like substance known as “Wattle and Daub”
- They had a highly organized political/religious system known as a Chiefdom.

Mississippian Directions

- Use the information from the next two slides to fill in your graphic organizer for the paleo culture.
- If you have already completed your graphic organizer you need to add any missing information to it.

Mississippian

- **Dates...**
 - 700-1600 AD
- **Weapons...**
 - Still used the bow and arrow
 - Relied more heavily on agriculture
- **Tools...**
 - Stone or bone hoes
 - Digging sticks

Mississippian

- **Food...**
 - Farmed ~ grew most of their food
 - Maize, beans, pumpkins, squash, tobacco
 - Rotate crops and fields
- **Housing...**
 - Lived in villages ~ several 1000 families in one settlement
 - Home for chief
 - Moat/ palisades around village w/ guard towers
- **Evidence of Religion**
 - **Very religious**
 - **Built center for religious ceremonies**



Quiz

Quiz Time

- Get out a sheet of paper.
- Put your name and group letter at the top of your paper.
- Number your paper 1 – 15.
- Answer each of the following questions by writing the correct letter next to the question number.
- Feel free to look at your notes and back at the PowerPoint.

1.) What is the main difference between history and prehistory?

- a) History was a long time ago and prehistory just happened
- b) Prehistory was a long time ago and history just happened
- c) History is recorded down while prehistory was not recorded and we rely on archaeology and artifacts to find out about it.
- d) History is in the past while prehistory is in the future.

2.) Which Prehistoric Native American Time Period lasted from 10,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C.?

a) Archaic

b) Paleo

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian

3.) Which Prehistoric Native American
Time Period lasted from 8,000
B.C. until 1,000 B.C. ?

a) Paleo

b) Archaic

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian

4.) Which lasted from 1,000 B.C. until
1,000 A.D.?

a) Paleo

b) Archaic

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian

5.) Which Native American prehistoric time period lasted from 1,000 A.D. until 1,600 A.D.?

a) Paleo

b) Archaic

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian

6.) Which time period invented the *atlatl*?

a) Paleo

b) Archaic

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian

7.) Which time period left huge shell
middens along the coast?

a) Paleo

b) Archaic

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian

8.) Which time period built effigy mounds like rock eagle Georgia?

a) Paleo

b) Archaic

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian

9.) Which time period had a political system called a chiefdom?

a) Paleo

b) Archaic

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian

10.) Which time period hunted extremely
Large Game like Giant Sloths,
Mastodons, and Woolly Mammoths?

- a) Paleo
- b) Archaic
- c) Woodland
- d) Mississippian

11.) During which period did several families band together to form tribes?

- a) Paleo
- b) Archaic
- c) Woodland
- d) Mississippian

12.) Why do some Archaeologists believe that the Early and Middle Archaic Periods had developed some system of trade?

- a) Many of the stone tools and Artifacts found in Georgia were made from rock not common in Georgia.
- b) Many Archaic Indians Traveled extensively in search of food and therefore traded for it.
- c) They had a Post Office.

13.) During the latter part of this period, the stone ax was developed as an important tool.

a) Paleo

b) Archaic

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian

14.) This time period strengthened pottery so that it could withstand the heat of cooking.

a) Paleo

b) Archaic

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian

15.) Which time period had a Moat and a Palisade around their village for protection

a) Paleo

b) Archaic

c) Woodland

d) Mississippian