

# Native Americans in Georgia



# SS8H1

- EQ:

What was the evolution of Native American cultures (**P**aleo, **A**rchaic, **W**oodland, and **M**ississippian) prior to European contact?

**P.A.W.M.**

# Migration/Movement



What does migration mean?

Where did the first Native Americans come from?

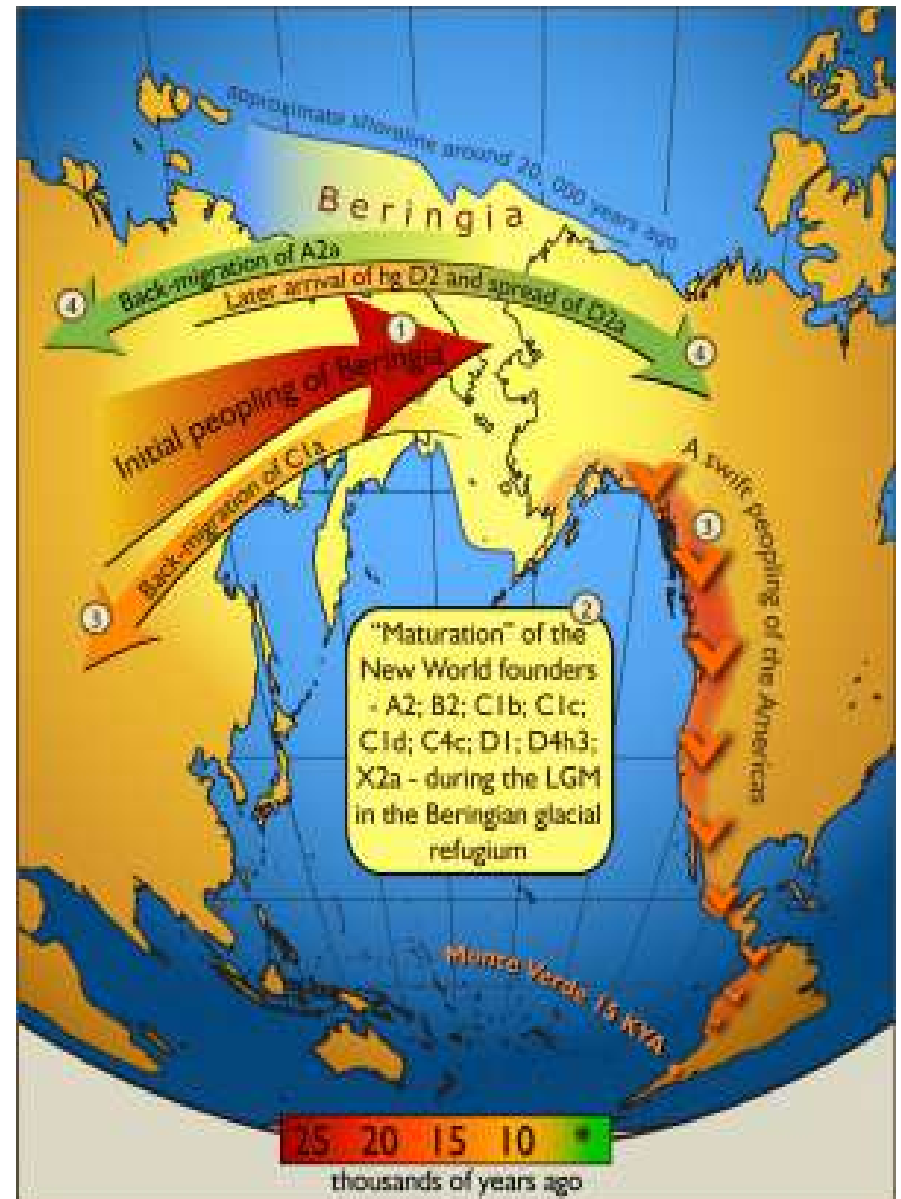
When did the first human beings arrive in Georgia?

How did Native Americans get to Georgia?

# Migration/Movement

**Migration** - people or animals who move from one location to another.

During the last Ice Age, the first humans to step foot on North America came across a frozen bridge between Asia and North America called Beringia.



# PALEO

- The Paleo-Indians came to the Americas from Asia in search of food.
- They followed big game animals. (woolly mammoths, mastodons, caribou, and moose).
- The animals they hunted traveled far in search of grasslands.
- These animals grazed across northern China and into Siberia, eventually making their way to the shores of the Bering Strait.



## **PALEO TRADITION: 12,000 - 8,000 B.C.E.**

Exactly when human beings first arrived in Georgia is currently unknown, although people had to have been present 13,250 years ago.

Artifacts have been found at a number of locations across the state.



# PALEO PERIOD 12,000 - 8,000 BCE

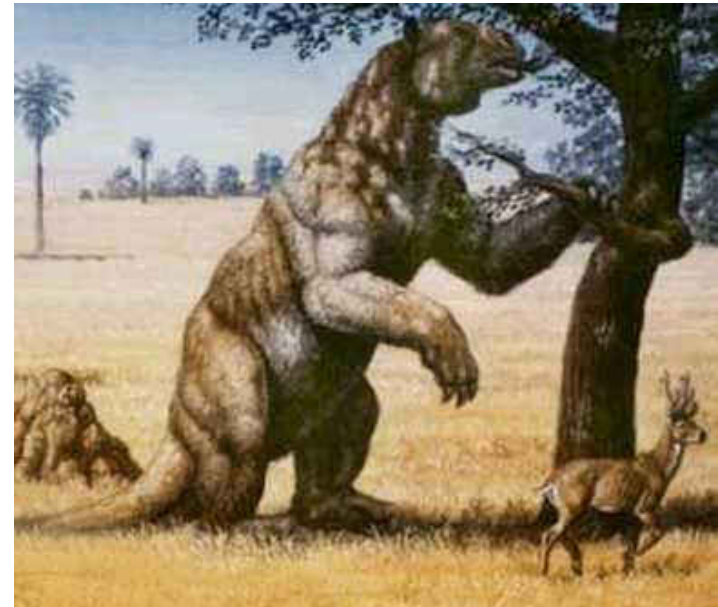
Paleo (from Greek, "Very Old")

Also called Old Stone Age. Most tools and spear points made of stone.

Used CLOVIS POINTS for killing the animals they hunted

Nomadic (roaming) hunters. Mainly hunted:

Mammoths, Mastodons, Bison, Ground Sloth, Caribou, and  
Moose





OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

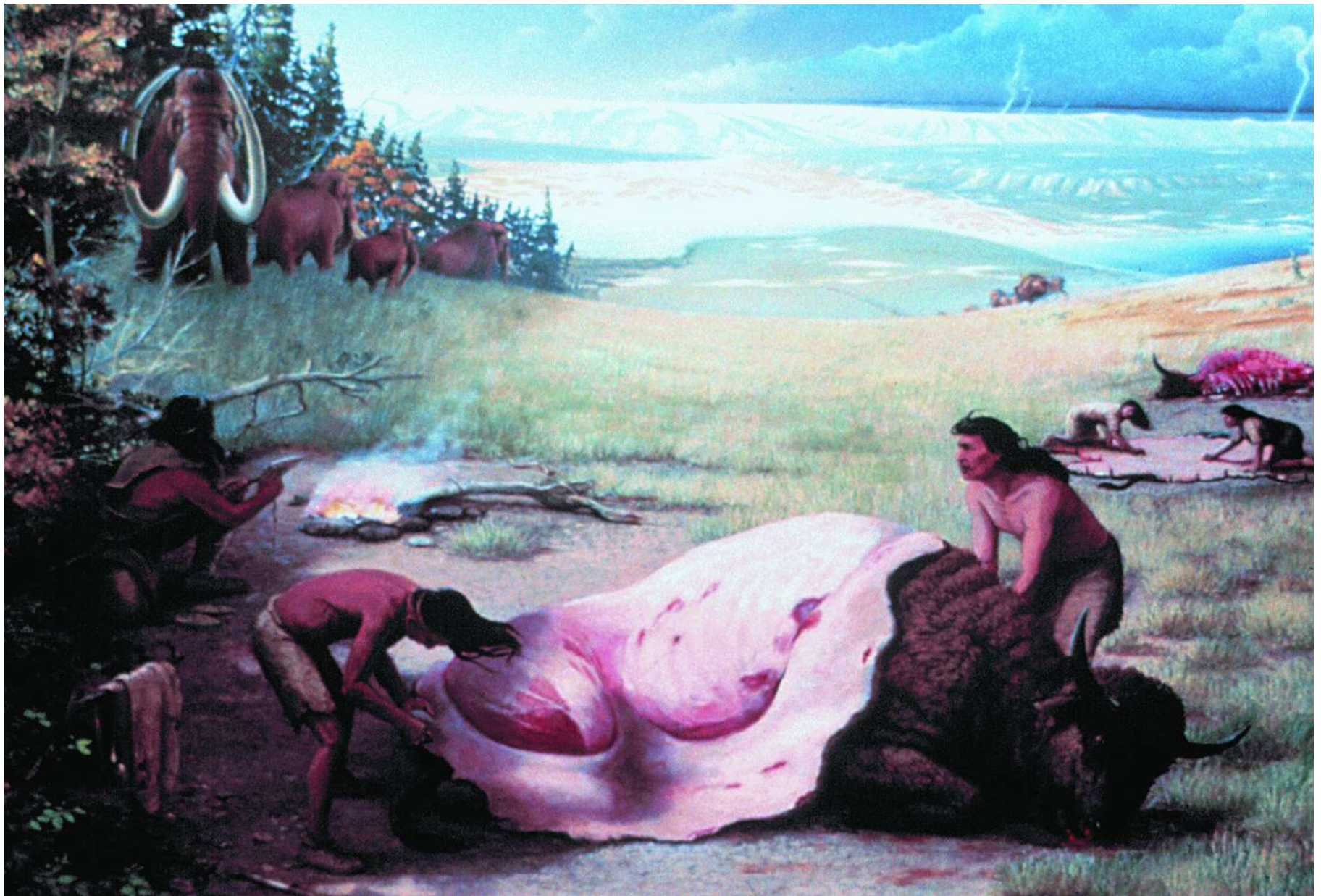


# PALEO PERIOD 12,000 - 8,000 BCE

Because of constant migration the Paleo people frequently dug pits to use as a temporary shelter (dwelling).

Archaeologists have found two Paleo skeletons buried with artifacts and covered with red powder. Archaeologists believe that this may indicate a belief in an afterlife and/or religious beliefs.





## Hunter/Gatherers

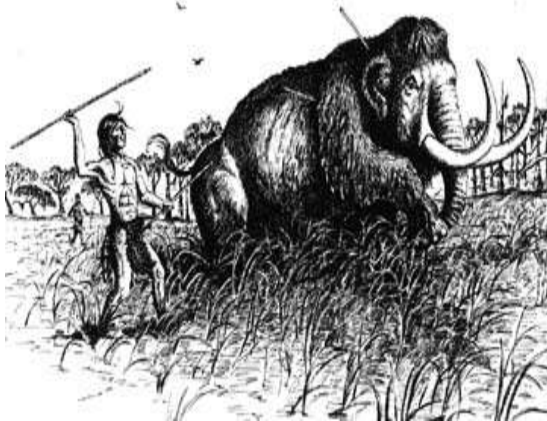


Paleo Indians moved over large areas on foot or by water.

They lived in small groups of twenty-five to fifty people.

Paleo Indians were hunter-gatherers. They used tools to cut, hunt, and chop.

When food supplies were gone, they migrated to a new area. Paleo Indians moved many times over the course of a year.



# Clovis Points

Paleo Indians used Clovis points to hunt. The Clovis point was often attached to the end of a lance.

Paleo Indians hunted big game animals like woolly mammoths, moose, mastadons, and elephants.



What do you see in this painting?



# ARCHAIC



This group adapted to a warmer climate and hunted small animals and fished.



Pottery

Created 1<sup>st</sup> pottery

Created atlatl



# ARCHAIC PERIOD - 8,000-1,000 BCE

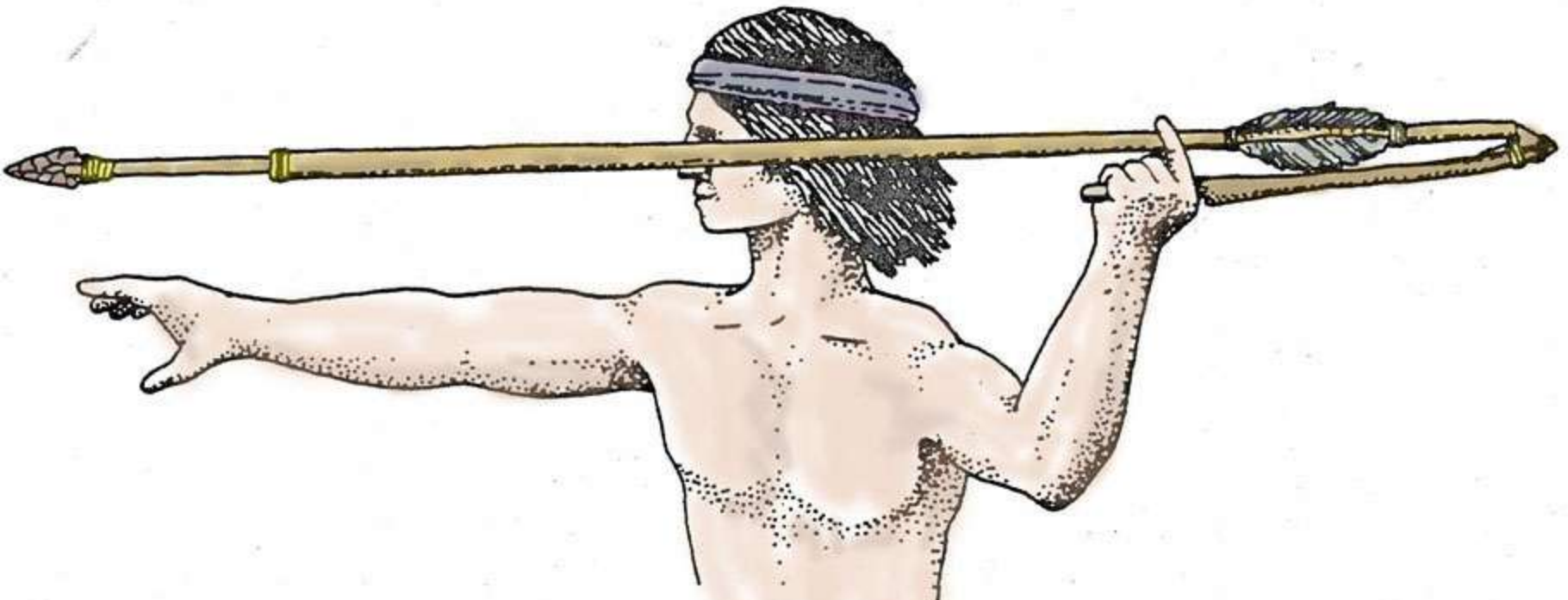
- By the end of the ice age, BIG animals like the woolly mammoth were becoming extinct. (climate change and over hunting)
- Many cultural and technological advances took place during the Archaic period.
- Anthropologists divide this period into 3 sub-periods....*Early, Middle, & Late.*

# ARCHAIC PERIOD -3,000 - 1,000 BCE

Archaic (means “Old”)

Migrated with each season to find best food resources. As larger game (animals) such as mammoths and mastodons became extinct the Archaic people began to hunt smaller game. Mainly hunted:

Deer, Bear, Turkey, Rabbit, Reptiles, Game Birds, Fish and





# ARCHAIC PERIOD - 8,000-1,000 BCE

- Due to the fact that the Archaic people migrated less often they began to live in semi-permanent shelters (huts made of sticks and other natural materials) arranged in small villages.
- During the late Archaic period, horticulture (the planting of crops) allowed the Archaic to be less nomadic as they were able to grow most of their necessary food.



# ARCHAIC PERIOD - 8,000-1,000 BCE

- Made tools such as choppers, drills, chipping tools, pottery, and fish hooks from deer antlers and bones. Also, began using grooved axes to clear trees and bushes. Continued to use the spear and atlatl for hunting but the Archaic people refined these to make hunting easier.
- Burial of the dead began to become important. Tools, weapons, and body ornaments have been found in some burial pits



# THE WOODLAND PERIOD - 1,000 BCE - 900 CE



1<sup>st</sup> to farm

- 1<sup>st</sup> w/religious beliefs
- Bow & Arrow
- Effigy Mounds
- Better pottery



Kolomoki Mounds



Rock Eagle



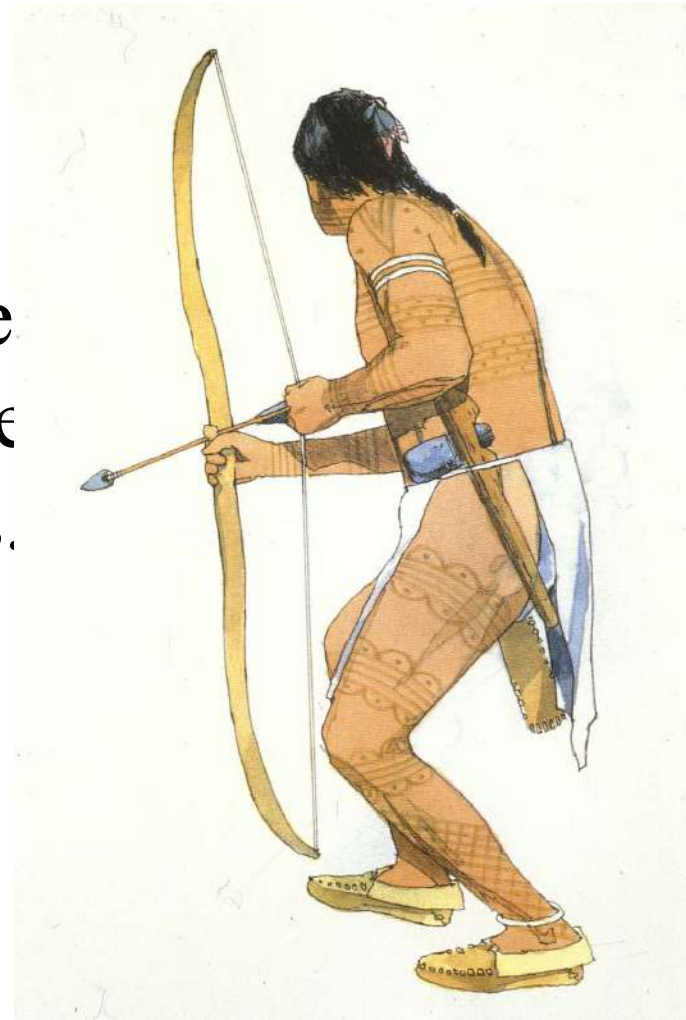
# WOODLAND PERIOD - 1,000 BCE - 900 CE

- Built domed-shaped huts using trees and other natural materials. The Eastern Woodland people built wattle and daub homes (wooden frame covered with reed mats and plaster).



# WOODLAND PERIOD - 1,000 BCE - 900 CE

- Began to use the bow and arrow as the main tool for hunting. Arrow points were frequently made out of stone, shark teeth, and deer antlers.



# WOODLAND PERIOD - 1,000 BCE - 900 CE

- Elaborate religious ceremonies were introduced during this time period and were spread through trade amongst the different tribes. Began building cone shaped burial mounds and adorned the body with jewelry. Archaeologists believe that this may indicate a belief in an afterlife and/or religious beliefs.



Kolomoki Mounds





## ROCK EAGLE MOUND

One mile west of this point is a stone mound believed to have been constructed by pre-historic Indians before Columbus discovered America. The mound is composed of white quartz rocks, forming the shape of a bird in flight with its head turned toward the east and wings outspread. It measures 102 feet from head to tail and 120 feet from wingtip to wingtip, while the body rises to about 10 feet above the surrounding surface. The mound is thought to have been built for burial purposes.

NOVEMBER 1877



Rock Eagle in Eatonton, GA

The Woodland people would also build effigy mounds.

An effigy mound is a raised pile of earth built in the shape of a stylized animal, symbol, religious figure, or human figure. Effigy mounds were only built during the Late Woodland Period.



# WOODLAND PERIOD - 1,000 BCE - 900 CE

Continued to seasonally migrate (less movement than the Archaic people) and lived in tribal villages. These tribes (group of people with a common ancestry) would live and work together. The knowledge of agriculture (horticulture) continued to increase allowing the groups to grow most of what they ate. Woodland people would grow and/or harvest:

Squash, Beans, Corn (Maize), Sunflowers, Berries, and Nuts

Woodland people continued to hunt:

Deer, Bear, Turkey, Rabbit, Reptiles, Game Birds, Fish and Shellfish



# The Mississippi Tradition— "Mound Builders"

Permanent settlements-Palisades & Moats

"Mound Builders"—Etowah & Ocmulgee

Here when Europeans arrived & disappeared.



# MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD 700 - 1600

The Mississippian people continued to live in tribes and lived in permanent shelters and villages.

Tribes began to join together during this time period and formed larger nations (allowed for division of labor and increased protection and safety).

The knowledge of agriculture (horticulture) continued to increase allowing the groups to grow most of what they ate and began storing extra food to keep a supply for the entire year. Mississippian people would grow and/or harvest: Corn (Maize), Beans, Pumpkins and Squash



# MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD 700 - 1600

Due to the division of labor the Mississippian people had more time to dedicate to the arts (advanced pottery, jewelry, and clothing).

Continued to improve wattle and daub houses (wood and clay) and began to protect their villages through the use of moats and palisades (wooden walls).



# MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD 700 - 1600

Improved upon the bow and arrow as the main tool for hunting and for defense.

Arrow points were frequently made out of stone, shark teeth, and deer antlers. Continued to build burial mounds and religious centers for religious ceremonies and priests/chiefs.



## ETOWAH INDIAN MOUNDS

Home to several thousand Native Americans between 1000 A.D. to 1550 A.D., this 54-acre site contains six earthen mounds, a plaza, village area, borrow pits and defensive ditch. This is the most intact Mississippian Culture site in the Southeastern United States.

While only nine percent of this site has been excavated, examination at Mound C and surrounding artifacts revealed much about the people who lived here more than 500 years ago.

Up next...

**EXPLORERS**

# Where would you explore?

- In pairs, come to a decision about the following questions.

**Where would you explore? Why? Give a few reasons.**

**Be Creative!!!**

- Make sure to write your names and your answers on a piece of paper.

## SS8H1 b.

What impact did European contact have on Native American cultures; including Spanish missions along the barrier islands and settlement of Hernando DeSoto?



## SS8H1 c.

- Explain reasons for European exploration & settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.

- **ESSENTIAL QUESTION**

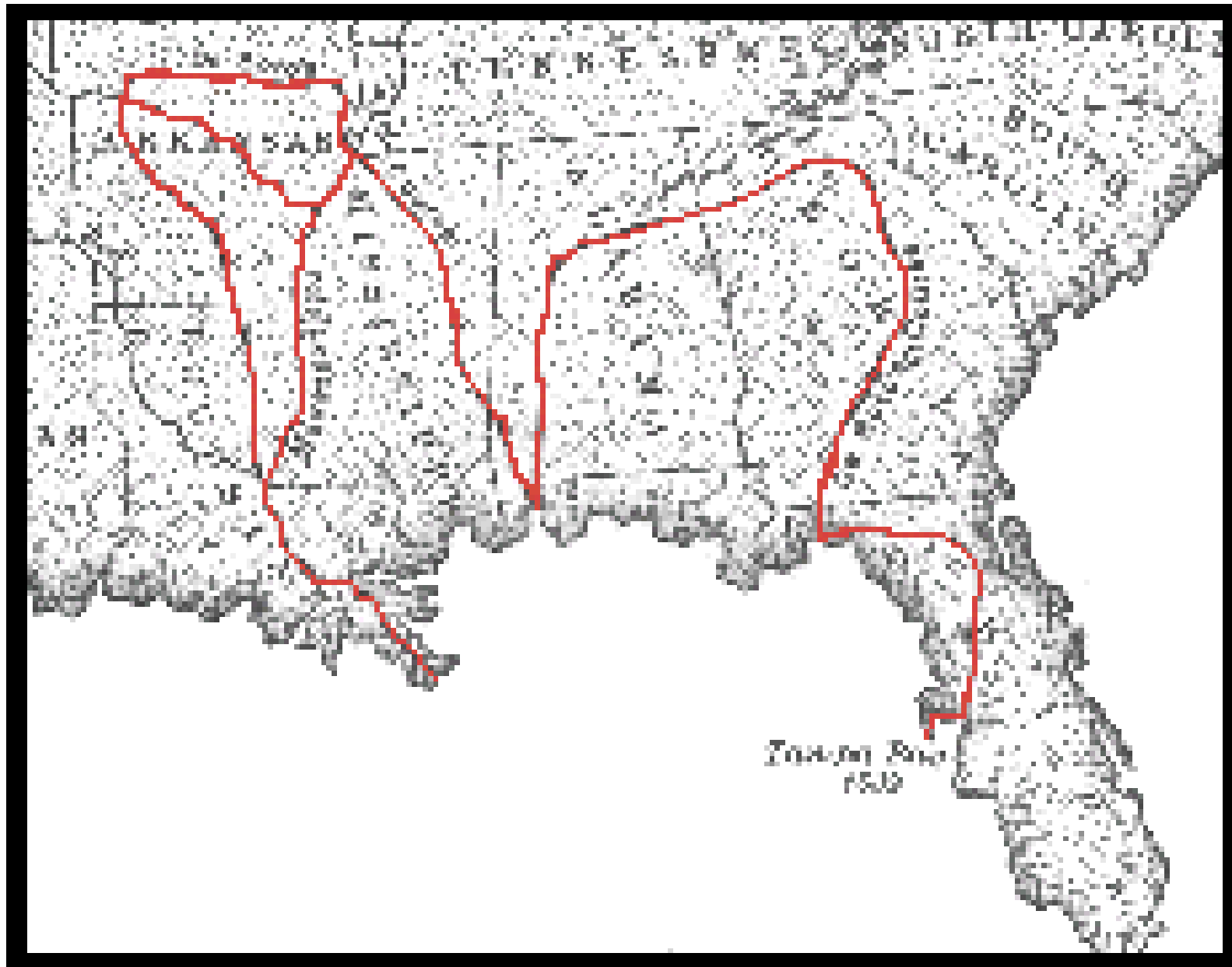
- What impact did European contact have on the Native Americans in the New World?
- Why did European countries (such as France, Spain, and Great Britain) explore and create colonies in North America? **(3 G's! GOD, GOLD, GLORY)**

# Hernando DeSoto

- In 1540, Spanish explorer **Hernando DeSoto**, with approximately 600 men, marched north from Tampa, Florida into southwest Georgia (near today's Albany) in search of Gold.
- DeSoto's metal weapons, plated armor, war dogs, and horses overwhelmed the Native Americans; thousands of Georgia's Native Americans died, many from diseases (such as Small Pox) brought by the Spaniards. DeSoto also brought pigs to the New World. These pigs were not used for food but were used for protection from reptiles.

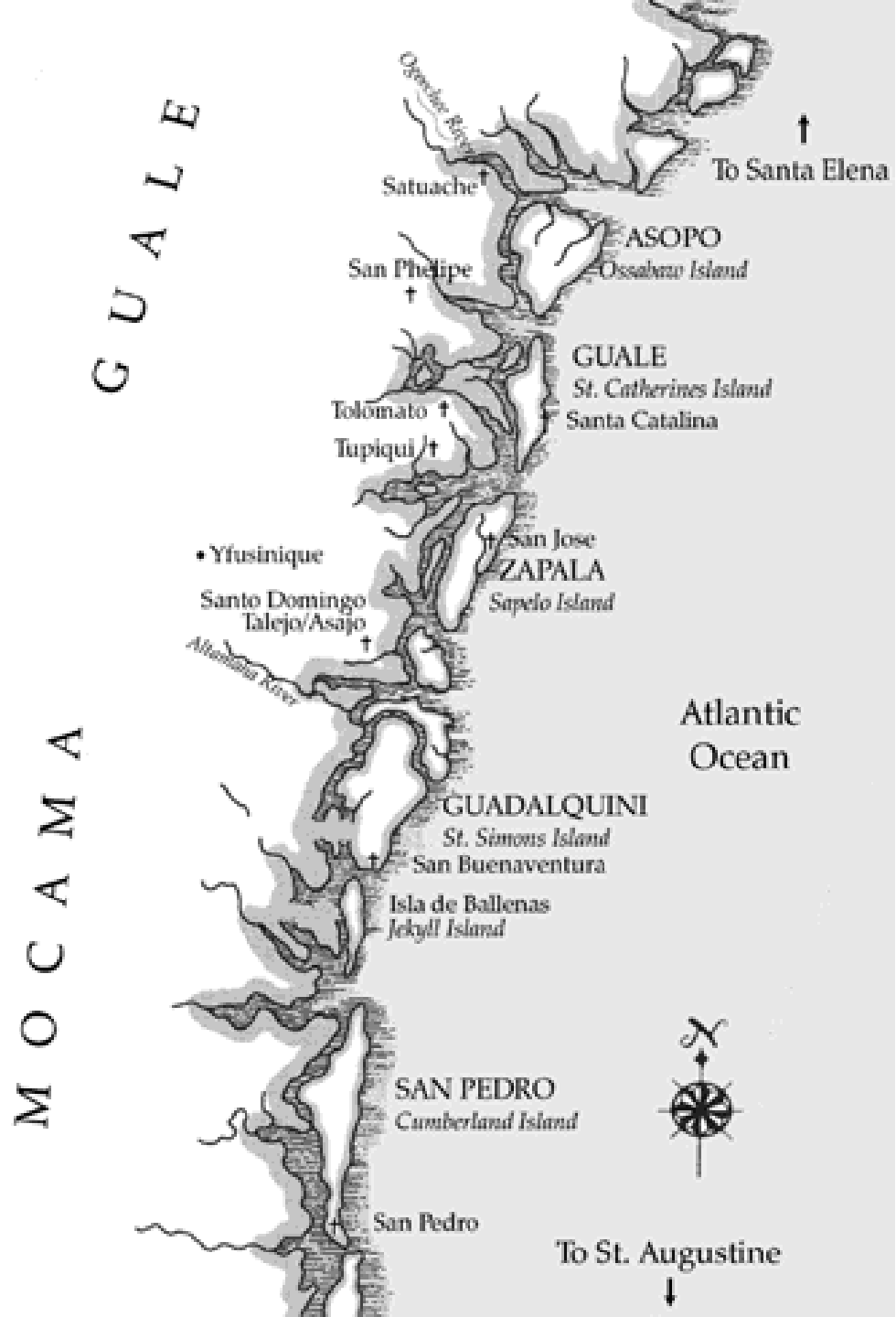


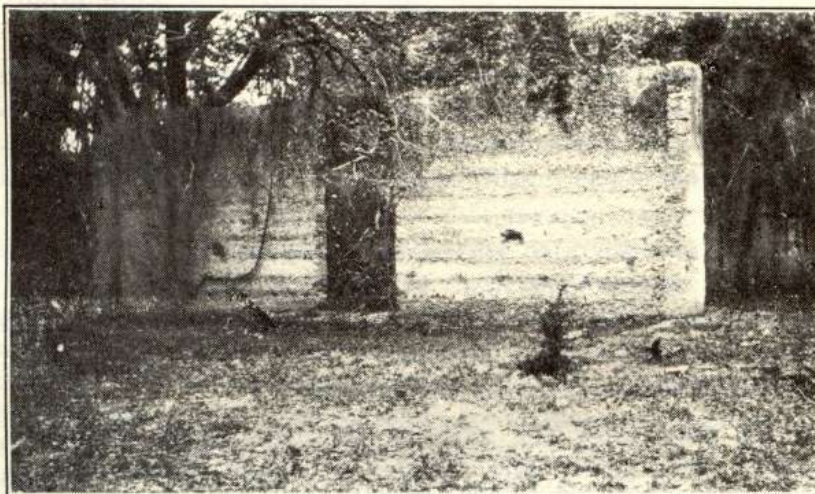
The Spaniards marched across Georgia into South Carolina, but never found the gold they sought. Almost half of the expedition (including DeSoto himself) died on the trip.



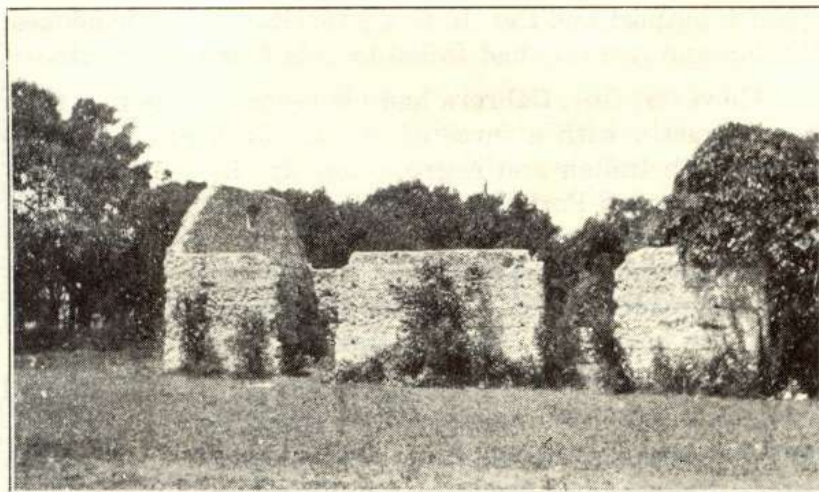
# Spanish Missions

- **Mission** – Definition: A religious church or station established in a foreign land to allow missionaries to spread their religion.
- In 1566, Spain established missions on Georgia's Cumberland Island and St. Catherine's Island, called Santa Catalina. During the same century, posts were established at Sapelo and St. Simon's Island.
- The Spanish missionaries called the region Guale (pronounced "Wallie") after the Guale Indians.
- The missions were used by the Spanish to convert the Native Americans to Catholicism but also served as a trading post; Native Americans used the missions to integrate themselves into the European world.





RUINS OF THE SPANISH MISSION OF SANTO DOMINGO de  
TALAXE AT ELIZAFIELD, GLYNN COUNTY



RUINS ON COUPER'S POINT, ST. SIMONS ISLAND



# New World-Old World Exchanges

- Both the New World (North and South America) and the Old World (Europe) benefited from exploration.

## Old World Benefits

Agricultural Products – Rye, radishes, beets, sugar cane, rice, peaches, and wheat all came from Europe to the New World.

Animals – Horses, chickens, pigs, oxen, sheep, goats, and cattle all came from Europe to the New World. Many of these animals had negative impacts as they destroyed the ground cover and led to the extinction of some native animals.

## New World Benefits

Agricultural Products – Corn, white potatoes, yams (sweet potatoes), peanuts, and pumpkins all came from the New World and were taken to Europe.

Animals – Turkeys were brought from the New World and taken to Europe.

Reasons for European Exploration:  
French (**FRANCE**)

- **France** began sending explorers to North America in 1562 in search of gold.
- French explorers created a colony in South Carolina (Charlesfort in 1562) and Florida (Fort Caroline in 1564) but these were later taken over by the Spanish.



## Reasons for European Exploration: Spanish (**Spain**)



- **Spain** began sending explorers to the New World for God, glory, and gold.
- Spain hoped to convert the Native Americans to Catholicism/Christianity (**God**), gain more power through the expansion of the Spanish Empire (**glory**), and discover new riches (**gold**).
- Juan Ponce de Leon came to Florida as early as 1513; **Hernando DeSoto** was the first Spanish explorer to lead an expedition through Georgia.



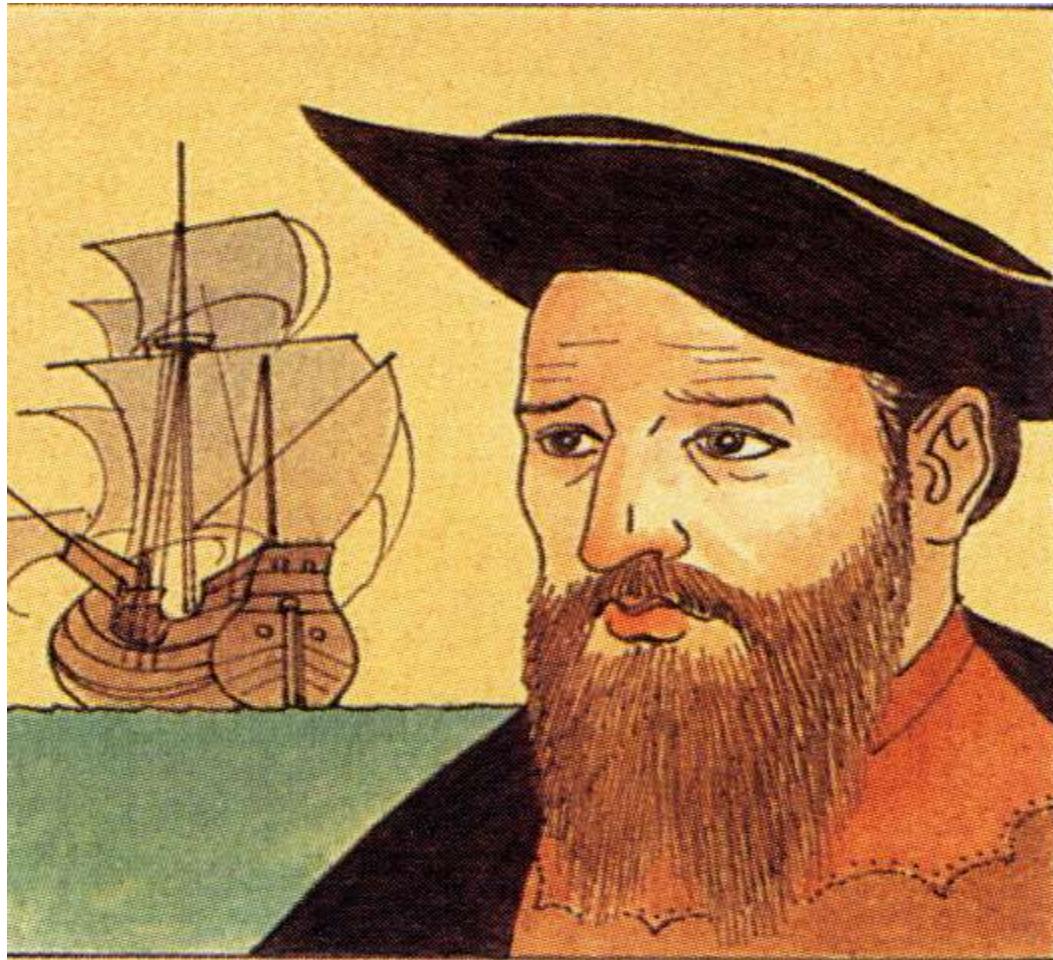
## Reasons for European Exploration: British (**GREAT BRITAIN**)



- **Great Britain (England)** began sending explorers to the New World in the 1580's in search of exotic foods, wealth (gold), and mercantilism.
- **Mercantilism** – Economic system based on the belief that a country could increase its wealth by exporting more than they import.
- The British wanted to create colonies that would help produce raw materials (cotton, tobacco, forest products, etc.) that could be imported into Great Britain. British companies would then refine these products and sell the finished product back to the colonies at a higher rate.



# Explorers





Who were some explorers we learned about last week?



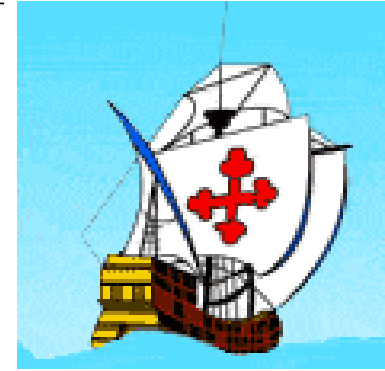


# Christopher Columbus--

Columbus was born in Italy and lived in Portugal. Columbus' idea was to sail West from Europe to get to Asia.



Columbus took his idea to the ruler of Portugal. They refused. Columbus then went to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. They agreed to finance Columbus and provided three ships—**The Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria**. Columbus left Spain in August 1492 sailing to the West. He believed Asia was 6 weeks away. The trip lasted much longer than 6 weeks. Columbus



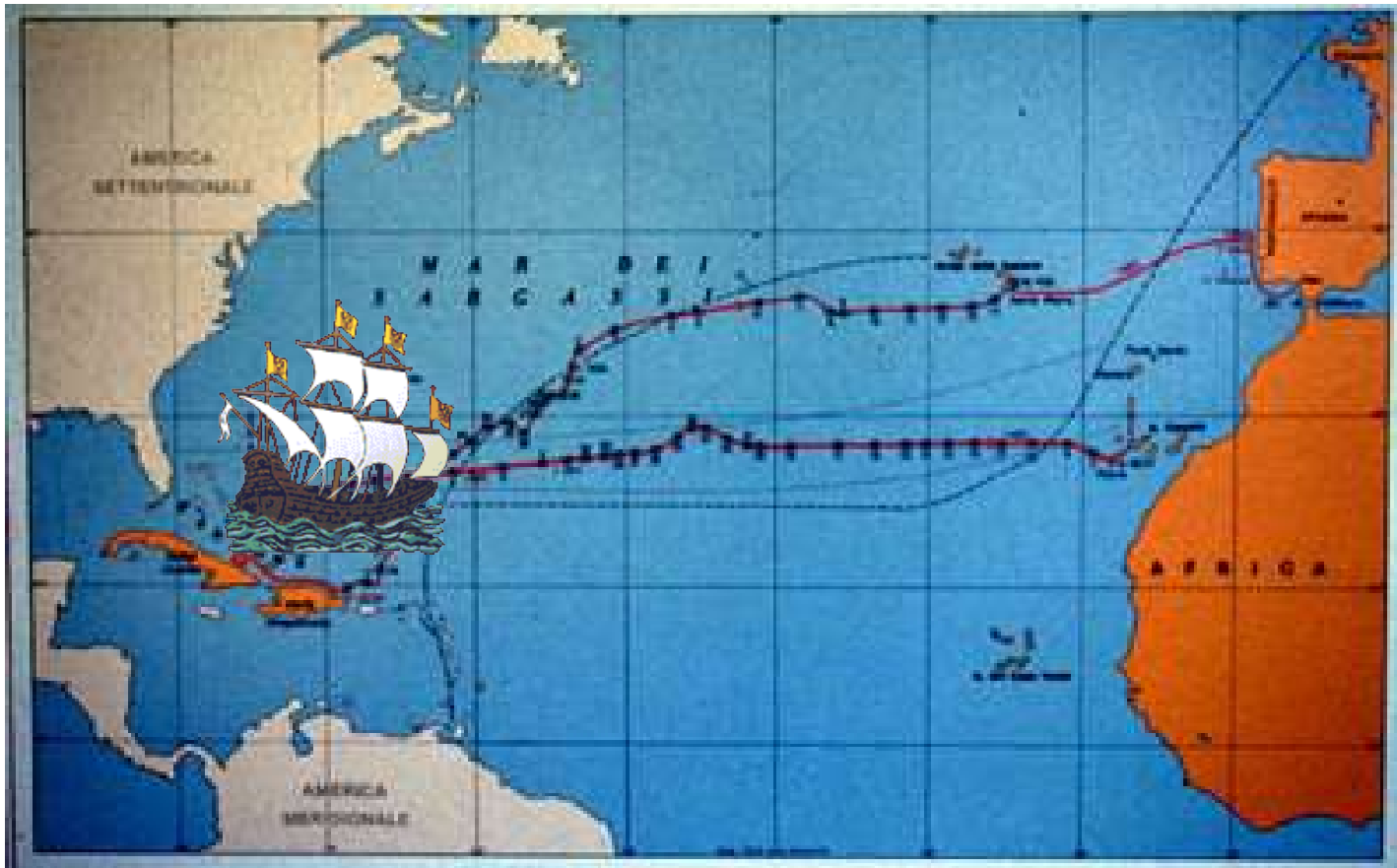


King  
Ferdinand &  
Queen  
Isabella  
with 2 of  
their  
children  
painted in  
the year  
1490.





Finally on **October 12, 1492**,  
Columbus reached land which he  
believed to be the Indies of Asia.



He named the island **San Salvador**  
(Holy Savior) in the area today called  
the Bahamas. **Columbus**



Columbus made a total of 4 trips before returned to Spain in leg irons to spend the remainder of his life imprisoned for wasting the royal money of Ferdinand and Isabella.

4<sup>th</sup> trip

## **After Columbus--**

**Other explorers followed his route West.** As a result, today Christopher Columbus is the one who receives the credit for the discovery of the **New World**, North America and South America. Columbus Day is observed as a U.S. government holiday in October each year.



Who am I?





**Amerigo Vespucci**

Vespucci was the explorer who figured out that it was NOT Asia to the West, but a new land. That land would be named “America” as a result.