

a) Before you begin learning about these four cultural periods turn to page 71 in your Georgia Studies hardback book and read the section at the top of the page.

b) Look at the page titled "Georgia's Location" in your Interactive Notebook and draw an arrow depicting the path the first Native Americans used to travel to North America.

c) What was the name of the path or land bridge? \_\_\_\_\_

d) Read the following about the first people to live in the area now known as Georgia and use what you have learned to fill in the blanks on the separate paper provided:

**Paleo**-The Paleo Period was the first Native American cultural group in North America. They lived about 10,000 years ago. These people traveled around the continent during the Ice Age. The Paleo people were nomadic which means they followed their food and had no defined region to call their permanent home. They moved so much because they were following their food source. Because the ground was hard from the ice and snow these people did not rely on crops, instead they hunted the animals living during that time like mammoth, deer, and large sloths. To hunt these animals the Paleo people used stone tools like knives and points for spears. These people developed the Atlatl, a tool used to shoot a thin spear with more accuracy and speed. Because they were nomadic they were not able to create settlements. Instead they lived in small groups of 25-50 and lived in dwellings that were temporary such as caves or portable shelters made from animal remains.

**Archaic**- The Paleo period ended toward the end of the Ice Age. As the temperature of the earth began to rise animals like the mammoth began to become extinct. The Paleo peoples could no longer survive by following the mammoth. This marks the transition from the Paleo period to the Archaic period. This new period lasted from about 8000 B.C to 1000 B.C. The Archaic people came to rely on smaller animals like deer, turkey, and rabbit. As North America was getting warmer the ice began to melt allowing the Archaic people to live off berries and other plants. The Archaic people were hunters and gatherers which meant that they hunted deer and turkey and gathered plants to eat. During this period tools were developed to better the lives of the people. The hook allowed Native Americans to fish and the axe and weighted spear allowed them to hunt more effectively. Perhaps their greatest contribution was pottery. With pottery these people could collect and cook food. They could also store food for a longer period of time. Because these people were hunters and gatherers the Archaic people could stay in

areas for a longer period of time before moving to the next area. When they needed to

move they simply packed up their dear skin houses and traveled to the new location.

**Woodland**- The Woodland Period began around 1000 B.C and lasted until 1000. A.D. During this time the Woodland people developed Horticulture. Horticulture is the process of growing crops for food. They grew wild greens and squash in rows and  
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**Woodland**- The Woodland Period began around 1000 B.C and lasted until 1000. A.D. During this time the Woodland people developed Horticulture. Horticulture is the process of growing crops for food. They grew wild greens and squash in rows and harvested them later. To improve the accuracy of hunting animals they developed the bow and arrow. They also improved upon pottery. The Woodland people would mix sand and clay together and bake them in hot fire to make the pottery last longer. During the previous two periods the Native Americans would live in small groups and move from one area to the next. With the development of agriculture these families could remain in the same area. They began to form tribes and permanent villages. They would use a technique called wattle and daub to create their houses. Wood and bark from trees were used to create a frame which would be covered by mats made from reeds. These mats would then be covered in a plaster. During this period the Native Americans begin to establish religious practices. Evidence of this is seen in the graves of their dead. Burial mounds were found with jewelry, weapons, and pottery which suggest that these people believed in an afterlife. The Woodland peoples also created effigies or symbolic images or structures that represented a deity or sacred animal.

**Mississippian**- The Mississippian Period began around 1,000 A.D. Learning from their ancestors the Mississippian people used agricultural skills to grow maize (corn), beans, pumpkin, and tobacco. They planted these crops on hills and even planted their crops in different locations each year to make sure the soil would remain fertile. These Native Americans would store these foods in large storehouses for later use. With access to a wide variety of foods the Mississippian people were able to develop large settlements with moats and fences for protection against other tribes. In their well protected cities they created mounds or pyramid like dirt structures. They sometimes even placed wooden homes upon them. The chiefs or rulers would live in or hold meetings either in or on top of these mounds. These mounds were also used to bury the dead. Because these people were able to store their food and protect themselves they were free to develop their culture. They were able to have craftsmen that could focus on designing products like jewelry or pottery. The Mississippian peoples lived during the European exploration of the Americas. Upon meeting the Europeans many Native Americans were either captured and enslaved or died from diseases such as smallpox and syphilis. Those Mississippian peoples that were lucky were able to establish trade with the Europeans.

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- Use the notes provided to fill in the blanks about the four Native American Cultural Periods
- Use the highlighters provided and highlight where you found the information. (citing informational texts)

The (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Native Americans used the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to hunt (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for food. They slept in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to

protect themselves from the extreme cold. These people were (5) \_\_\_\_\_ which means they followed their food and had no defined region to call their permanent home. Once the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ ended many of the large mammals that the early Native Americans hunted died off. This marked the beginning of the next Native American Cultural Period called the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Period. These people were (8) \_\_\_\_\_, which means that they found and ate berries, mushrooms, and other wild foods along with deer as they traveled across America. They created the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ which allowed them to catch fish. They also developed (10) \_\_\_\_\_ which allowed them to store and cook their foods. These people lived in (11) \_\_\_\_\_. The next Period is called the (12) \_\_\_\_\_ Period. These Native Americans created the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to hunt for their food. They also established (14) \_\_\_\_\_ which is the process of growing crops and harvesting them later from designated areas. Because these people were no longer having to follow their food they were able to build (15) \_\_\_\_\_. Effigies and remains of dead Native Americans surrounded by personal belongings suggests that this period developed a (16) \_\_\_\_\_. The last Native American cultural period was called the (17) \_\_\_\_\_ period. These people built (18) \_\_\_\_\_, not to live in, but to keep their crops longer. These people crafted (19) \_\_\_\_\_ in which they could hold meetings, bury the dead, or live. Because of this they had very large populations lead by (20) \_\_\_\_\_. It was this group of Native Americans that met the first Europeans in America. Some historians suggest that more than half of this population died from (21) \_\_\_\_\_ brought by European explorers and settlers.

Word Bank: Mississippian, Paleo, Woodland, Archaic, permanent villages, Hunters and Gatherers, Atlatl, Bow and Arrow, hook, Diseases, Pottery, Mammoth, Agriculture, caves or temporary shelters, mounds, Ice Age, nomadic, chiefs, portable deer skin houses, Storehouses, Religion.

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- Application:

Step 1: Fold the Provided paper in half and then half again so that there are four sections.

Step 2: Label each of your four sections as seen in the image below.

Step 3: Use your notes from page \_\_\_\_\_ and identify the Food, Culture, Weapons/Tools, and Shelter used by the Mississippian Indians

Step 4: Draw and label the information about these four characteristics in the correct space of your graphic organizer.

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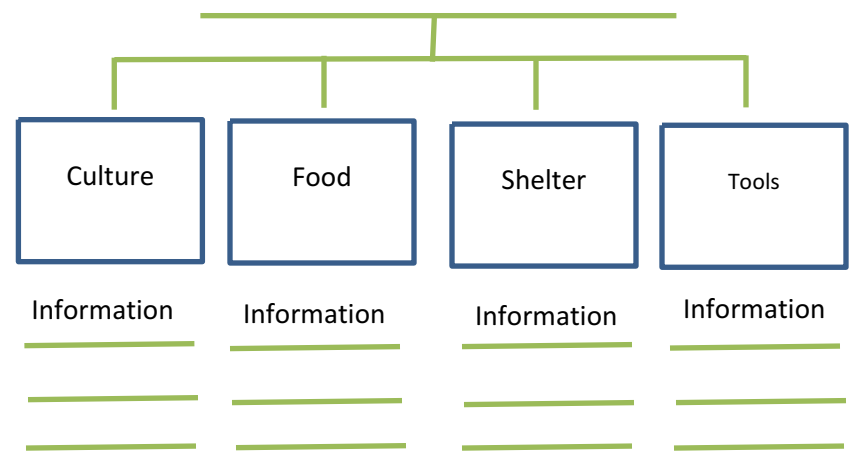
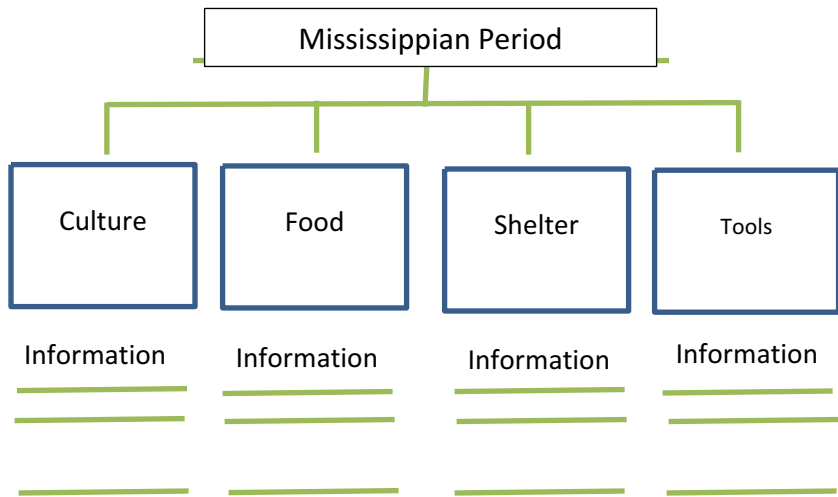
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Students will create a Tree Map to classify the four Native American Periods.

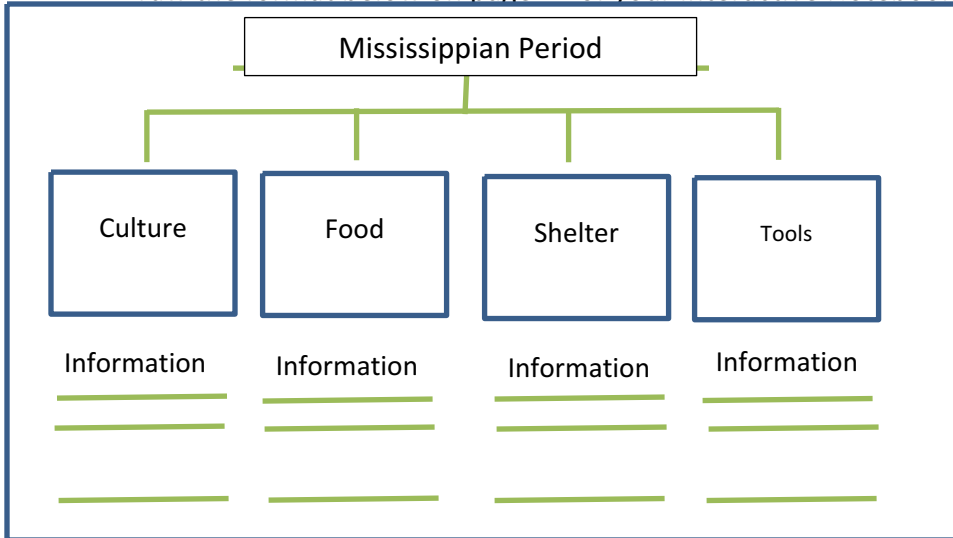
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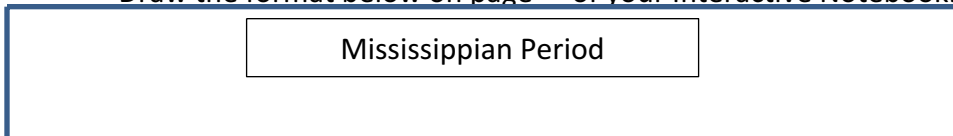
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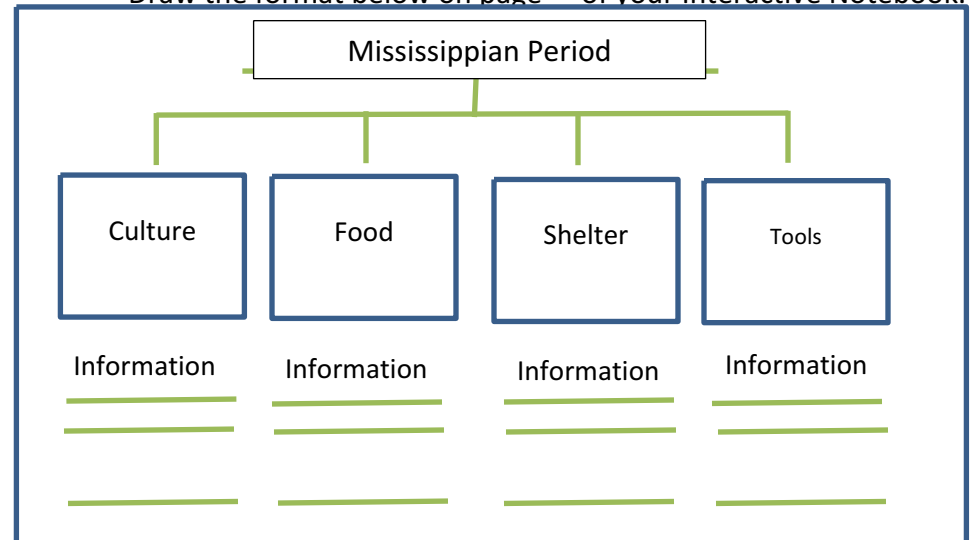
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exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia by evaluating European contact with the Native Americans and by analyzing the effect of Spanish missions along the barrier islands and the explorations of Hernando de Soto

- Spanish Exploration Station #1: Page 54-56 and 59

1. Read about and Redefine the Far East and Indies in a complete sentence:
  2. What was Columbus looking for?
  3. Why was he looking for it?
4. Read about and Redefine "New World":
  5. What was the Columbian Exchange?
  6. Name three goods, ideas, or diseases that were exchanged and where they originated from:
    - a. \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_
    - b. \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_
    - c. \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_

- Hernando de Soto Explores Georgia Station #2: Read the section on page 59-61 about Hernando de Soto and answer the following questions.

1. What was de Soto trying to accomplish in the "New World"?
2. During what Native American Cultural Period did this occur?
3. List three details about this Native American cultural period?
4. What impact did De Soto and his soldiers have on these natives? Don't just say negative or bad.
5. Look at the map of Georgia on page 60. List five geographic regions and/or features de Soto and his men traveled through:

- Spanish Missions on the Barrier Islands Station #3: Pages 62-64

1. Read about Friars and Missions and write a complete sentence using both words:
  2. What did the Friars teach at the Missions?
  3. Why would the Spanish King want to convert the Native Americans into Christians?
  4. Because the Native Americans lived in close quarters with the Spanish Friars, what do you think that many of the Natives died from?
  5. According to the map on page 63, were there more Spanish Forts or Missions?
  6. Define from Context: Not only were the Spanish Friars able to convert some of the Natives living in their Missions, they were able to assimilate them so that they would speak Spanish, grow Spanish crops, and abide by Spanish law. What does assimilate mean?

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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.

b. Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando DeSoto.



- Step 1: In your interactive notebook write down the following essential questions.
  1. What European country was Hernando DeSoto from?
  2. What year did he begin his journey through modern day Georgia?
  3. When he arrived what advantage did he and his soldiers have over the natives living there?
  4. What negative impact did the Spanish soldiers have on the Native Americans?

- Step 2: Read the passage about Hernando DeSoto on page 19 of the CRCT Prep Book and answer the questions you wrote in your interactive notebook.

Application: Based on the essential questions that you answered previously determine three or more characteristics or attributes that best describe Hernando DeSoto's and the Spanish missions impact on the Native Americans of the Southeast.

You will be provided with cut outs of human figures. Select one of the cut outs and trace the figure in your interactive notebook. Label it the Spanish impact on Georgia.

You are to illustrate the three or more characteristics or attributes onto your outline.

Option #2: Who, What, When, Where, and Why

Students will use the informational text and answer the following questions in their interactive notebook.

Who was Hernando Desoto?

When did this occur?

Where did this happen?

Why was he there?

What advantage did the Spanish have over the natives living there?

Whatever happened to the Native Americans he met?

b. Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the Spanish and British in the Southeastern area.

In the early 1500's Europeans learned about the location of a "New World" or what we know as North America and South America. Three powerful European countries France, England,

and Spain each competed to claim territory in this "New World".

In 1541 Spain sent the explorer Francisco Coronado to explore the southern region of North America. He, like Hernando Desoto, was searching for gold and riches. These Spanish explorers would travel through the mainland and find gold or silver mines or simply steal the gold and silver from the Native Americans they met. The Florida city Saint Augustine was established as a military base to defend against British invaders and to protect Spanish ships from pirates that might want to loot the gold. Another reason for Spanish settlement in the Southeast was to establish missions. These missions (churches) were placed throughout North America so that the Spanish missionaries or priests could convert or turn the Native Americans into Catholics.

While Spain focused on developing its New World Empire in the southern sections of North America, the French focused on the north and west. In 1608 Samuel de Champlain built a fort at Quebec and explored the area to the north to Port Royal, Nova Scotia, and south to Cape Cod. The Spanish goal for exploration and settlement was to gain gold, silver, and to convert the Native Americans. The French however did not collect much gold and silver. Instead, the French traded with Native American tribes for furs and fished off the coast. The French that lived in this territory were trappers, individuals that collect animal furs, and missionaries. While the French wanted to colonize their territory the French empire was not able to complete with the wealth of New Spain or the growth of neighboring British colonies.

Seeing the wealth that the Spanish were attaining from the New World the British began to explore and settle the eastern coast of North America. In 1607 they were able to establish the settlement of James Town and soon after they began to colonize their territory. In each colony the British were able to produce desired goods like lumber, wheat, fish, corn, and of course tobacco. The colonists would produce or gather these resources and the British would sell them to other countries for profit. Out of the three countries that explored and settled the southeast of North America the British were able to establish the most settlements.

*Exploration of North America*, History.com Staff, History.com, <http://www.history.com/topics/exploration/exploration-of-north-america>, 2009. Access Date: September 02, 2014 A+E Networks



b. Explain the interests of the Spanish and British in the Southeastern area.

**SS8H1 Evaluate the impact of European exploration and settlement on American Indians in Georgia.**

b. Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the Spanish and British in the Southeastern area.

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**SS8H1 Evaluate the impact of European exploration and settlement on American Indians in Georgia.**

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**European Countries in North America**

-  French
-  English
-  Spanish

-  French
-  English
-  Spanish



**European Countries in North America during the Early 1700's**



**European Countries in North America during the Early 1700's**

-  French
-  English
-  Spanish

-  French
-  English
-  Spanish

**European Countries in North America in the Early 1700's**

Use the map and map key to color

**European Countries in North America**

**SS8H1 Evaluate the impact of European exploration and settlement on American Indians in Georgia.**

b. Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of N.A, with emphasis on the interests of the Spanish and British in the Southeastern area.

- Spanish
- French
- English



What were the Spanish looking for?

What were the French looking for?

What were the English looking for?



**European Control in North America in**





Online Poster

Which Country Controlled the region that is modern day Georgia?

What language do they speak In Central America? Why?

The name of the assigned country is not listed at the top of the page.

The poster does not show or even mention the country's first attempts at New World colonies.

Poster does not include

<b>European Country Title Across the Front</b>	The name of the County is listed on the front of the poster	The cou
--	---	---------

<b>First colonial</b>	The poster clearly show the country's first attempts at New World colonies.	The c cou
-----------------------	---	--------------

If you were the King/Queen of England which of these three territories would you want to rule?

<b>Color</b>	The Poster is colorful/well organized/and well designed	Po cc made
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<b>Regions of Influence (where were they attempting to colonize?)</b>	A map of the New World is on the poster and the area of influence is either highlighted or drawn.	No map is shown nor is there any mention of the region.
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<b>Products/Resources that the county desired.</b>	Poster includes a list of products and/or resources that their selected county desired	Poster does not list any of the products and/or resources that their selected county desired
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**Religious Reasons for colonization**

religious affiliations of that county and provides evidence of that religion in that Country's New World practices.

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<b>Religious Reasons for colonization</b>	Poster includes the religious affiliations of that county and provides evidence of that religion in that Country's New World practices.	Poster does not include the religious affiliations of that county and provides evidence of that religion in that Country's New World practices
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7. Which Native American Period is known for being the most advanced of the four Native American Periods?

- c. Archaic
- d. Paleo
- c. Mississippian
- d. Woodland

8. What was the main purpose of the Spanish missions?

- a. To buy and sell spices from the Native American
- b. To train Native Americans to spy for the Spanish
- c. To convert the Native Americans into Catholics
- d. To spread diseases

9. What was Hernando Desoto searching for in the "New World"?

- a. The Fountain of Youth
- b. A shortcut to Asia
- c. diamonds
- d. gold

10. What negative impact did Hernando Desoto and his explorers have on the Native Americans they met?

- a. Diseases, like smallpox, killed thousands of Native Americans
- b. They captured and killed the Native American chief Tomochichi
- c. The Native Americans invaded Spain and stole their gold
- d. The Spanish missionaries enslaved the Native Americans

11. For what reason(s) did the English settle and explore the "New World"?

- a. Furs, Fishing, and peaceful trade with Native Americans
- b. resources like lumber and tobacco and to establish colonies.
- c. Gold and to spread their religion
- d. none of the above

12. For what reason(s) did the French settle and explore the "New World"?

- a. Furs, Fishing, and peaceful trade with Native Americans
- b. resources like lumber and tobacco and to establish colonies.
- c. Gold and to spread their religion
- d. none of the above

13. For what reason(s) did the Spanish settle and explore the "New World"?

- a. Furs, Fishing, and peaceful trade with Native Americans
- b. resources like lumber and tobacco and to establish colonies.
- c. Gold and to spread their religion
- d. none of the above

Bonus:

What is the name of the land bridge that the first Native Americans used to travel into North America? (2 points)

Which Georgia feature was once the beach after the Ice Age? (Not the barrier islands)

What European explorer "discovered" the "New World"?

What year did this occur?

Name three positive outcomes of contact between the New and Old Worlds?

9. What was Hernando Desoto searching for in the "New World"?

- c. The Fountain of Youth
- d. A shortcut to Asia
- c. diamonds
- d. gold

10. What negative impact did Hernando Desoto and his explorers have on the Native Americans they met?

- e. Diseases, like smallpox, killed thousands of Native Americans
- f. They captured and killed the Native American chief Tomochichi
- g. The Native Americans invaded Spain and stole their gold
- h. The Spanish missionaries enslaved the Native Americans

11. For what reason(s) did the English settle and explore the "New World"?

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Unit #2: Pretest-

1. Place the four Native American Periods in the correct order:
2. The Mississippian Native American Period interacted with the Spanish as they traveled through the southeast. Which of the following caused the majority of the deaths during this time?
3. What was Hernando de Soto searching for when he was traveling the southeast?
4. How was Hernando de Soto and his men able to defeat the natives in battle?
- 5.

