SS8H1a

Native Americans

Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, & Mississippian
Standards

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.
Teacher Directions - Chart

• Print the Native American Cultures graphic organizer for each student.

• Students will complete the graphic organizer while discussing the presentation.

• Check answers as a class at the end of the presentation to be sure that all charts are completed correctly.

• Also, have the students copy the Native American Cultures timeline onto the back of their charts.
Directions: Complete the chart below while discussing the presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Dwelling</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Interesting Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paleo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archaic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleo</td>
<td>10000 to 8000 BC</td>
<td>Nomadic; nonpermanent dwellings</td>
<td>Large animals, berries, nuts</td>
<td>Stone tools (spearheads)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Answers may vary. - Paleo means ancient in Greek. - Lived in groups of 25-30. - Covered shelters with animal hides and bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaic</td>
<td>8000 to 1000 BC</td>
<td>1st permanent settlements but moved seasonally in search of food</td>
<td>Smaller game (deer, rabbits), fish, nuts</td>
<td>Tools and weapons out of stone and bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Answers may vary. - Were hunters, gatherers, and fishermen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td>1000 BC to 1000 AD</td>
<td>Tribes lived in permanent villages in dome shaped huts</td>
<td>Used seeds to plant crops</td>
<td>Developed bows and arrows</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Answers may vary. - Created decorative, long-lasting pottery - Left the first evidence of religious beliefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippian</td>
<td>800 to 1600 AD</td>
<td>Large towns governed by chiefs</td>
<td>Began farming on a large scale—maize, squash, beans, tobacco, etc.</td>
<td>Used stone, wood, and bones to create weapons and farming tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Answers may vary. - Settlements contained thousands of families - Villages were protected by guard towers and moats - Built flat-topped burial mounds - Alive when Europeans came;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teacher Directions - Foldable

• The next page is for an Interactive Foldable. (*This is also an alternative way for your students to take notes if you do not want to use the chart.)

• Print out the foldable pages for each student.
• The students will cut the template out along the thick outside lines.
• Next, they will cut along the thin lines that divide each word, stopping at the gray rectangle.
• They should attach the side of the template (gray rectangle) to their notebooks.
• They will now be able to open up each flap and write the definitions underneath.

• *If time allows, have students color the flaps.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mississippian</th>
<th>Woodland</th>
<th>Archaic</th>
<th>Paleo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Native American Cultures
Native Americans
Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, & Mississippian
Native American Cultures

10000 BC  8000 BC  1000 BC  800 AD  1600 AD

Paleo  Archaic  Woodland  Mississippian
Paleo
The first group of people to inhabit Georgia were called Paleo Indians.

They lived in Georgia over 13,000 years ago, from 10000 to 8000 BC.

Paleo means “ancient” in Greek.
Paleo Indians were nomadic, meaning that they moved around in search of food.

They moved from place to place in groups of 25-50.

They lived in nonpermanent dwellings made in pits or shelters covered with bark and animal hides.
Paleo Indians
Paleo Indians were hunters and gatherers.

- They hunted large animals like the giant bison and ate berries, nuts, and wild fruits and vegetables.
- They also used tools and weapons made from stone.
- Many stones that were shaped into spearheads for hunting have been found near the Savannah River, Ocmulgee River, and in the Flint River area.
Paleo Indians
The Archaic Indians lived in Georgia beginning in 8000 BC until about 1000 BC.

They built the first permanent settlements, but were also nomadic as they moved each season in search of food.

The Archaic Indians created tools and weapons out of stone and bone.
Archaic Indians
The Archaic Indians were hunters, gatherers, and fishermen.

They hunted smaller animals like deer and rabbits.

They also ate nuts and shellfish.
Archaic Indians
Woodland
The Woodland Indians lived in Georgia from about 1000 BC to 1000 AD.

Their lifestyle differed from previous groups because they began to plant seeds for growing crops and they created decorative, long-lasting pottery.

They also developed bows and arrows for hunting.
Woodland Indians

- The Woodland Indians formed tribes, created permanent villages, and lived in dome-shaped huts.
- The Woodland Indians left the first evidence of religious beliefs.
- They built mounds of earth for burial sites and religious ceremonies.
- These were signs that the Woodland Indians believed in an afterlife.
Woodland Indians
Rock Eagle is an Indian-made rock structure dating back to the Middle Woodland period (300 B.C. to A.D. 600).
Mississippian
The Mississippian Indians inhabited Georgia from about 800 to 1600 AD.

They lived in towns governed by chiefs, who lived in religious centers on top of large earthen mounds.

Mississippian settlements contained thousands of families.

Villages were protected by guard towers and moats.
The Mississippian Indians used stone, wood, and bone to create weapons and farming tools.

They were accomplished craftsmen, creating pottery, pipes, instruments, and jewelry.

The Mississippian Indian groups traded tools, weapons, pottery, and other goods with one another.
Mississippian Indians began farming on a large scale—they grew maize, squash, beans, tobacco, etc.

- They built flat-topped burial mounds and had religious ceremonies.
- The dead were buried in fine cloths with feathered headdresses and the bodies were tattooed and painted.
Mississippian Indians

- They were alive when Europeans discovered America, but soon after their culture began to disappear...
• Have the students compare and contrast the different Native American Cultures.

• An idea is to pair the students up and have 1 student complete one Venn diagram while the other student completes the other Venn diagram.

• When time is up, they switch Venn diagrams and add as much as they can to the paper.
Native American Cultures

Compare and Contrast

Woodland

Mississippian
Teacher Directions - A Piece of Pottery

- Have the students design a piece of pottery to represent one of the four Native American cultures.

- The design should include symbols or facts that relate to the Native American culture’s dwelling, food, tools, weapons, etc..

- In the textbox, they will write a description that explains the symbols used in the pottery’s design.
Directions: Design a piece of pottery to represent one of the Native American cultures. Draw images on the pottery that pertain to that culture only (not all four). In the textbox, write a description of what the symbols on the pottery represent.

Pottery’s Description:
Teacher Directions - Native American Caricatures

• Have the students create a caricature for each of the Native American cultures.

• The students will write a statement from each of the cultures that describes a typical day in the Native American’s life.

• If time, they will draw clothes/jewelry, belongings, and facial expressions to represent the culture.
Directions: What would the different Native Americans say? Create a caricature for each Native American group that shares something about a typical day in his or her civilization.

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Have students draw a quick symbol or image to help them remember the different Native American cultures.

If time, they can color their illustrations.
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Best of luck to you this school year,

Ansley at Brain Wrinkles
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