

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 - CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

Native American Cultures I

Paleo Indians

- The _____ to inhabit Georgia were called Paleo Indians.
- They lived in Georgia over 13,000 years ago, from _____.
- Paleo means _____ in Greek.
- Paleo Indians were nomadic, meaning that they moved around in _____.
- They _____ in groups of 25-50.
- They lived in _____ made in pits or shelters covered with bark and animal hides.
- Paleo Indians were _____.
- They _____ like the giant bison and ate berries, nuts, and wild fruits and vegetables.
- They also used tools and weapons _____.
- Many stones that were _____ for hunting have been found near the Savannah River, Ocmulgee River, and in the Flint River area.

Archaic Indians

- The Archaic Indians lived in Georgia beginning in _____.
- They built the _____, but were _____ as they moved each season in search of food.
- The Archaic Indians created tools and weapons out of _____.
- The Archaic Indians were _____.
- They hunted smaller animals like _____.
- They also ate _____.

Native American Cultures 2

Woodland Indians

- The Woodland Indians lived in Georgia from about _____.
- Their lifestyle differed from previous groups because they began to _____ for growing crops and they created decorative, _____.
- They also developed _____ for hunting.
- The Woodland Indians formed tribes, created permanent villages, and lived in _____.
- The Woodland Indians left the first evidence of _____.
- They built _____ for burial sites and religious ceremonies.
- These were signs that the Woodland Indians _____.

Mississippian Indians

- The Mississippian Indians inhabited Georgia from about _____.
- They lived in _____, who lived in religious centers on top of large earthen mounds.
- Mississippian settlements contained _____.
- Villages were protected by guard _____.
- The Mississippian Indians used _____ to create weapons and farming tools.
- They were _____, creating pottery, pipes, instruments, and jewelry.
- The Mississippian _____ tools, weapons, pottery, and other goods with one another.
- Mississippian Indians began _____—they grew maize, squash, beans, tobacco, etc.
- They built _____ and had religious ceremonies.
- The dead were buried in fine cloths with _____ and the bodies were tattooed and painted.
- They were alive when Europeans discovered America, but soon after their _____...

Native American Cultures I

KEY

Paleo Indians

- 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 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.

Archaic 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**.
- The Archaic Indians were **hunters, gatherers, and fishermen**.
- They hunted smaller animals like **deer and rabbits**.
- They also ate **nuts and shellfish**.

Native American Cultures 2

KEY

Woodland Indians

- 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.
- 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**.

Mississippian Indians

- 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.
- They were alive when Europeans discovered America, but soon after their **culture began to disappear**...

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 CLOZE notes.)
- 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.

Native American Cultures

Paleo

Archaic

Woodland

Mississippian

SS8H1a

Native Americans

*Paleo, Archaic, Woodland,
& Mississippian*

Native American Cultures

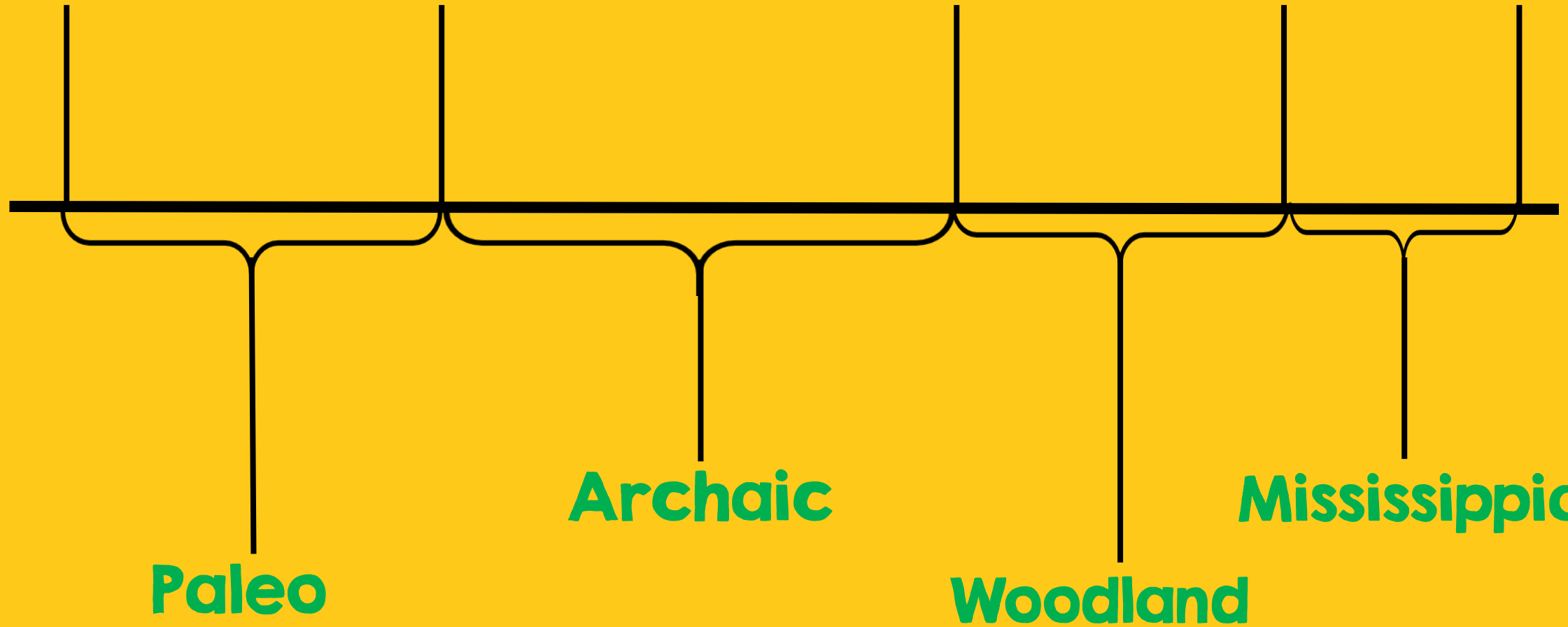
10000 BC

8000 BC

1000 BC

800 AD

1600 AD



Paleo

Archaic

Woodland

Mississippian

SS8H1a

Paleo

Paleo Indians

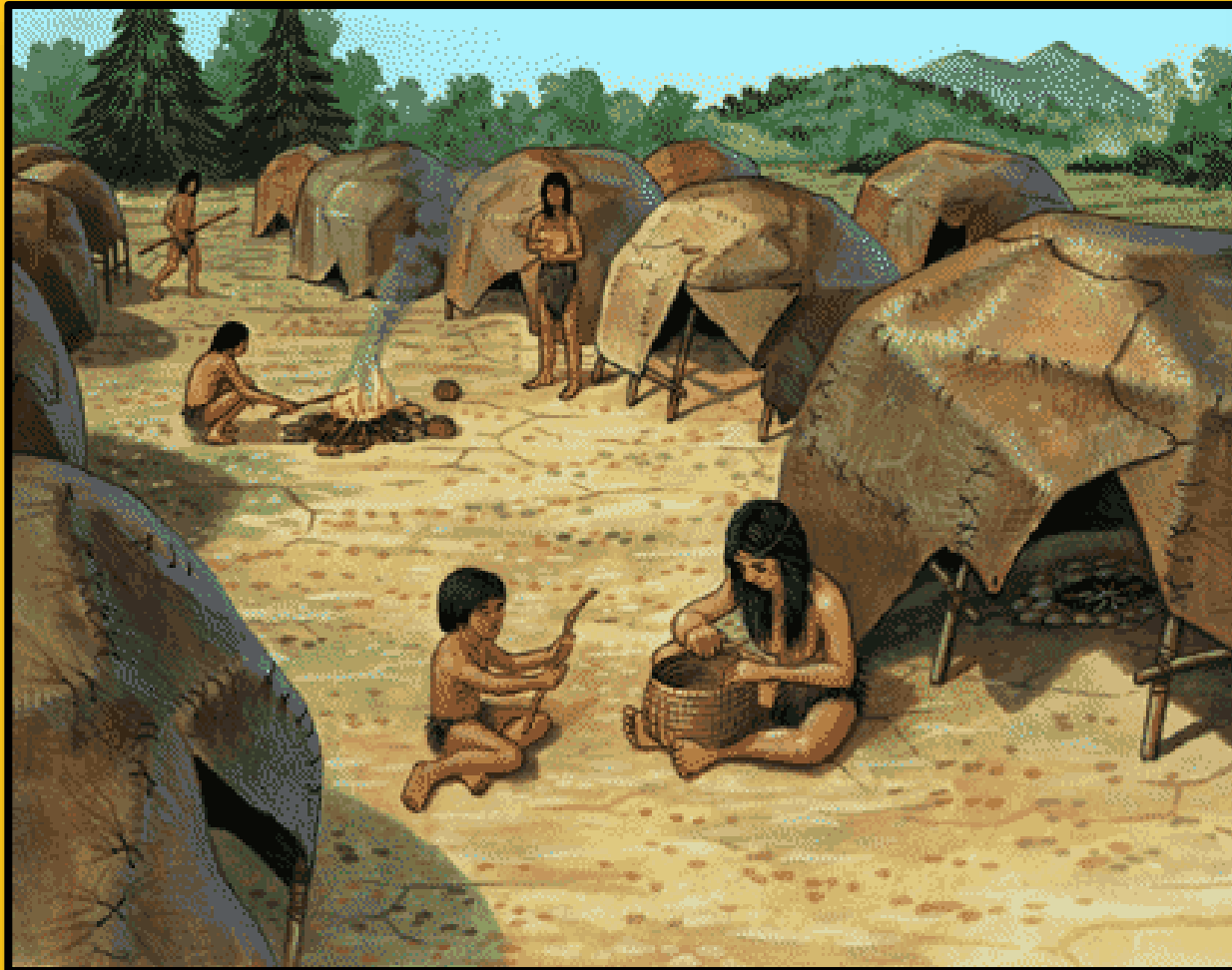
- The first group of people to inhabit Georgia were called Paleo Indians.
- They lived in Georgia over 13,000 years ago, from 10000 to 8000 BC.
 - Paleo means “*ancient*” in Greek.



Paleo Indians

- 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

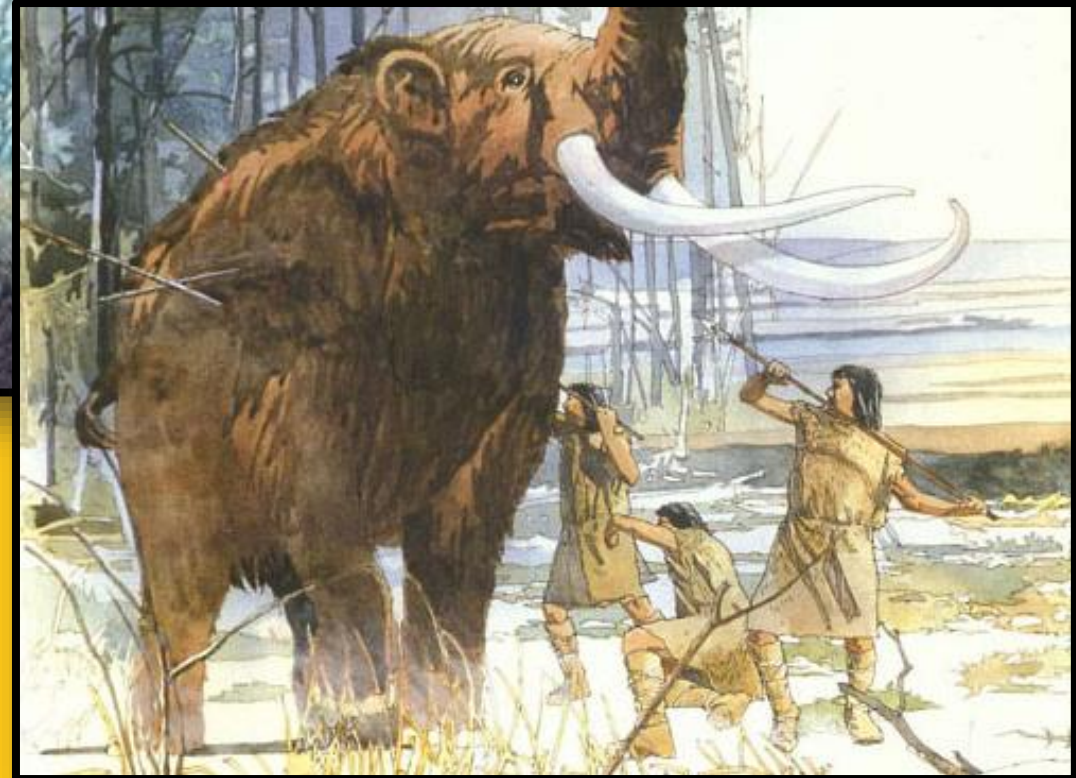


Paleo Indians

- 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



SS8H1a

Archaic

Archaic 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.

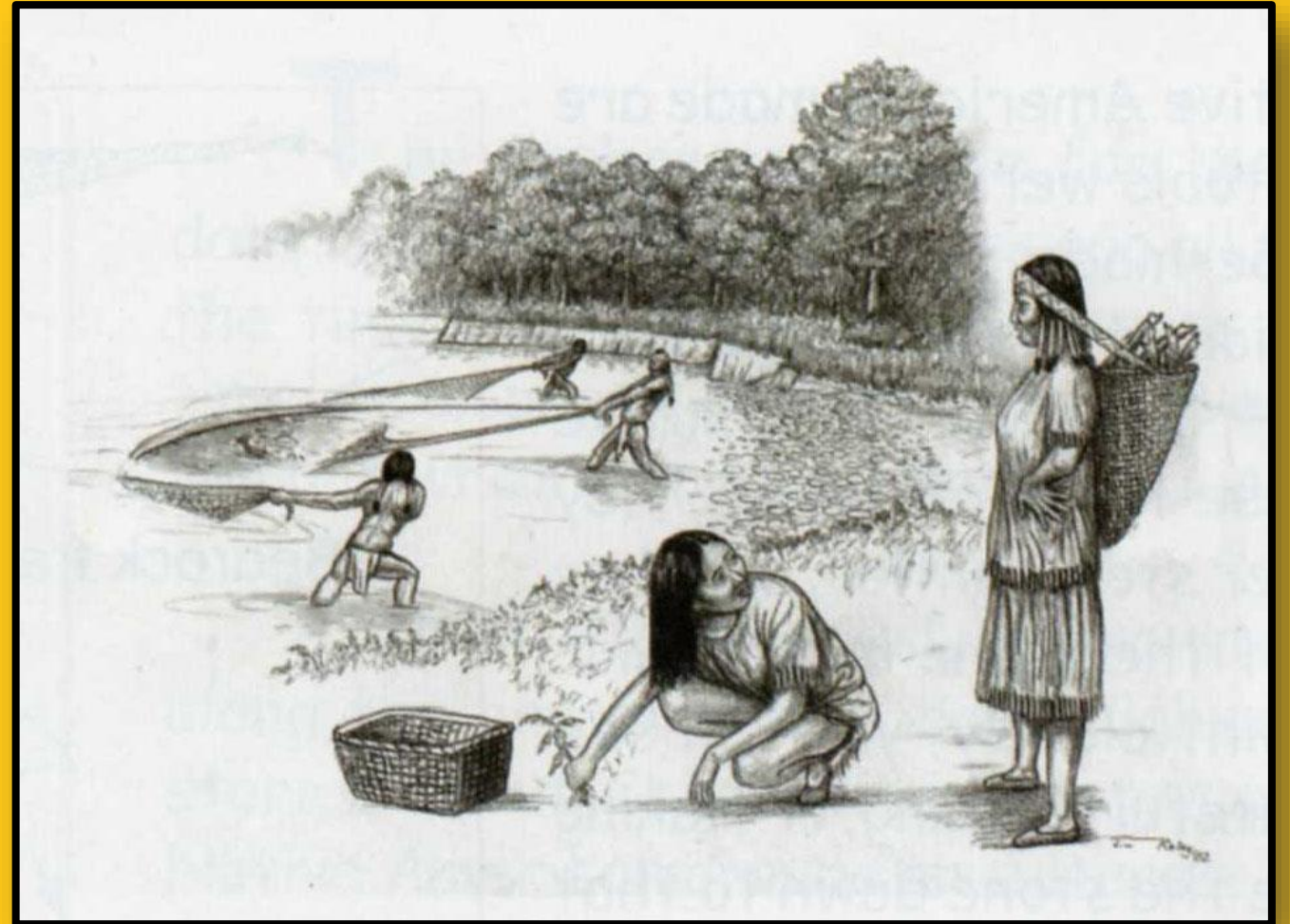
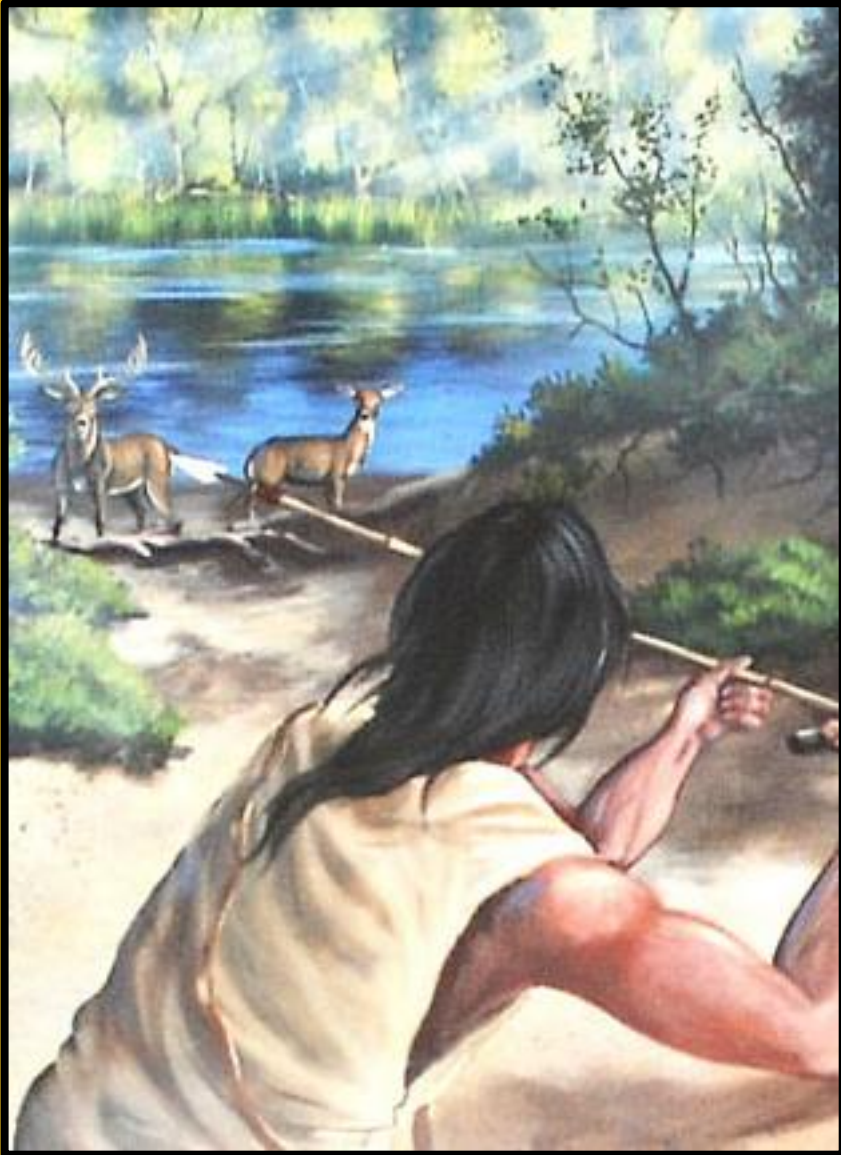
Archaic Indians



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



SS8H1a

Woodland

Woodland Indians

- 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



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).



SS8H1a

Mississippian

Mississippian Indians

- 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.



Mississippian Indians

- 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.





Early Paleo-Indian

9500–9000 B.C.
Clovis Point



Late Paleo-Indian

8500–7900 B.C.
Dalton Point



Early Archaic

8000–7000 B.C.
Kirk Corner
Notched Point



Middle Archaic

3500–2800 B.C.
Guilford Point



Late Archaic

2150–1800 B.C.
Savannah River Point



Middle Woodland

500 B.C.–A.D. 500
Yadkin Point



Middle Woodland

A.D. 1–500
Bakers Creek Point



Late Woodland

A.D. 500–1100
Triangular Point

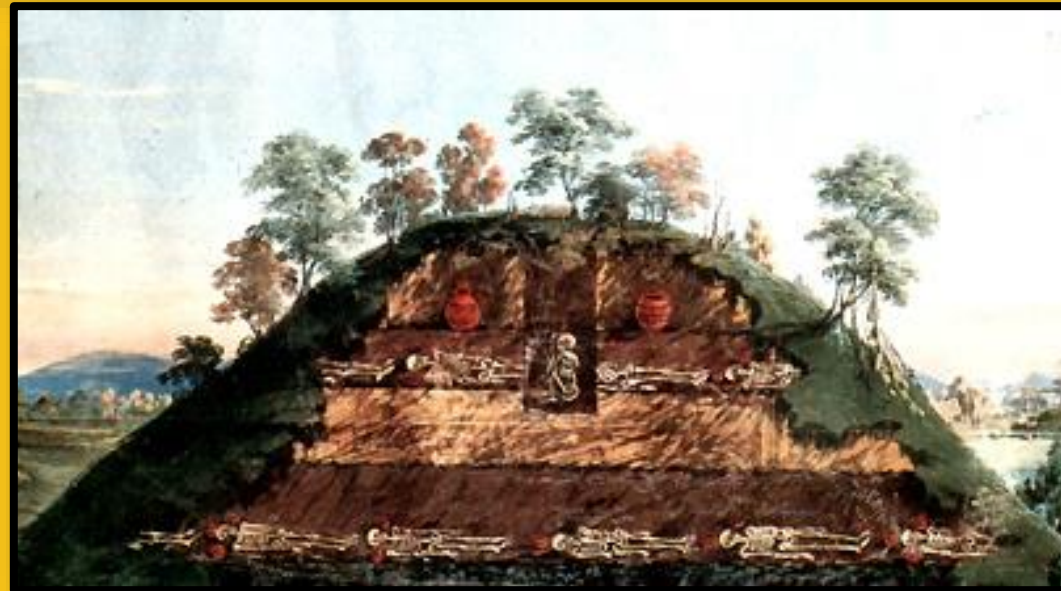


Mississippian

A.D. 800–1700
Triangular Point

Mississippian Indians

- 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...

Teacher Directions - Chart

- Print the Native American Cultures graphic organizer for each student.
- Students will complete the graphic organizer after discussing (or during) the presentation.
- Check answers as a class at the end of the presentation to be sure that all charts are completed correctly.
- Also, it's a good idea to have the students copy the Native American Cultures timeline onto the back of their charts.

Native American Cultures

Directions: Complete the chart below while discussing the presentation.

	Dates	Dwelling	Food	Tools	Interesting Facts
<i>Paleo</i>					
<i>Archaic</i>					
<i>Woodland</i>					
<i>Mississippian</i>					

Native American Cultures - **KEY**

Directions: Complete the chart below while discussing the presentation.

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

Teacher Info - Venn Diagram

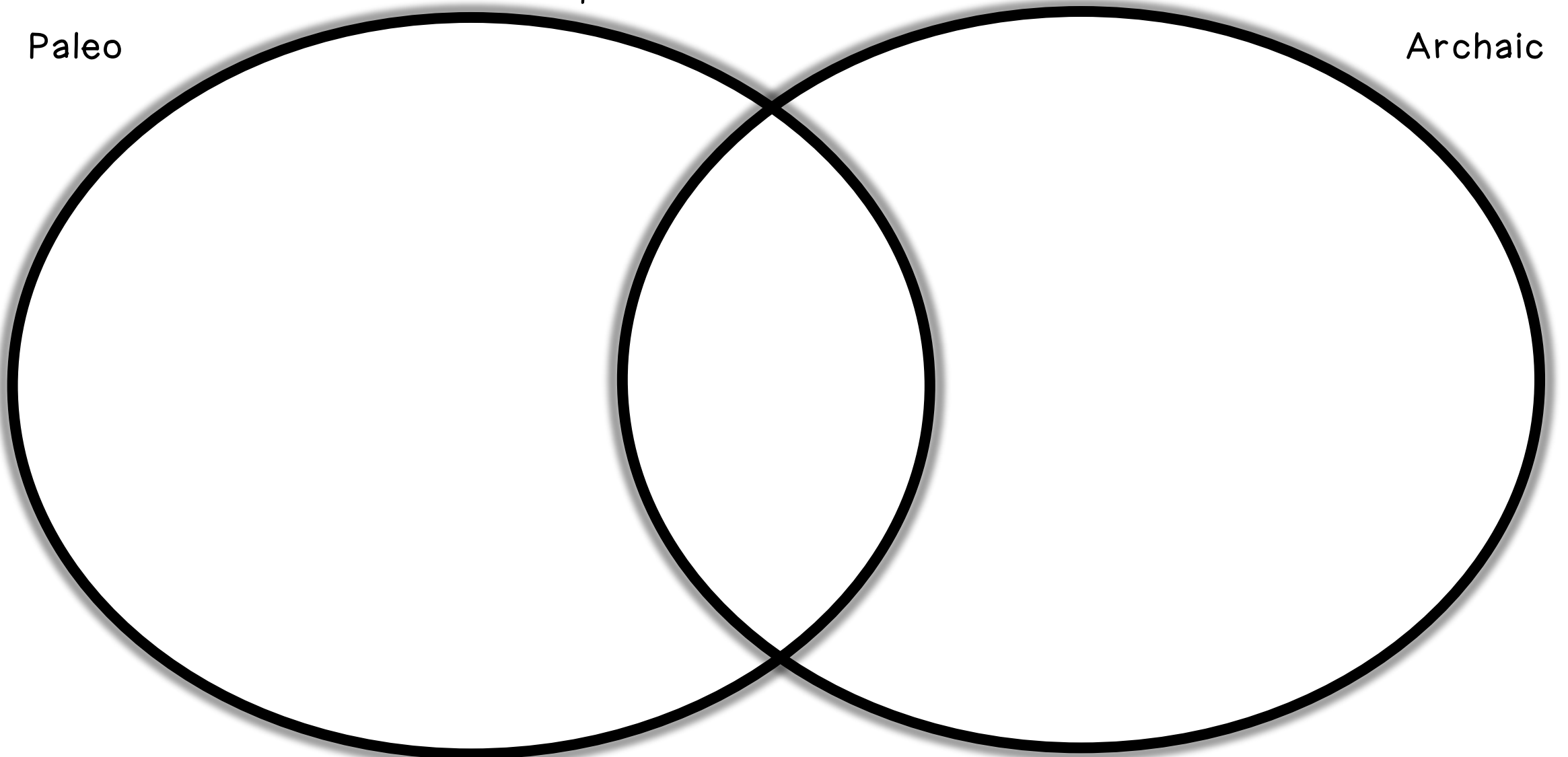
- Have the students compare and contrast the different Native American Cultures.
- An idea is to pair the students up and have 1 student complete one Venn diagram while the other student completes the other Venn diagram.
- When time is up, they switch Venn diagrams and add as much as they can to the paper.

Native American Cultures

Compare and Contrast

Paleo

Archaic

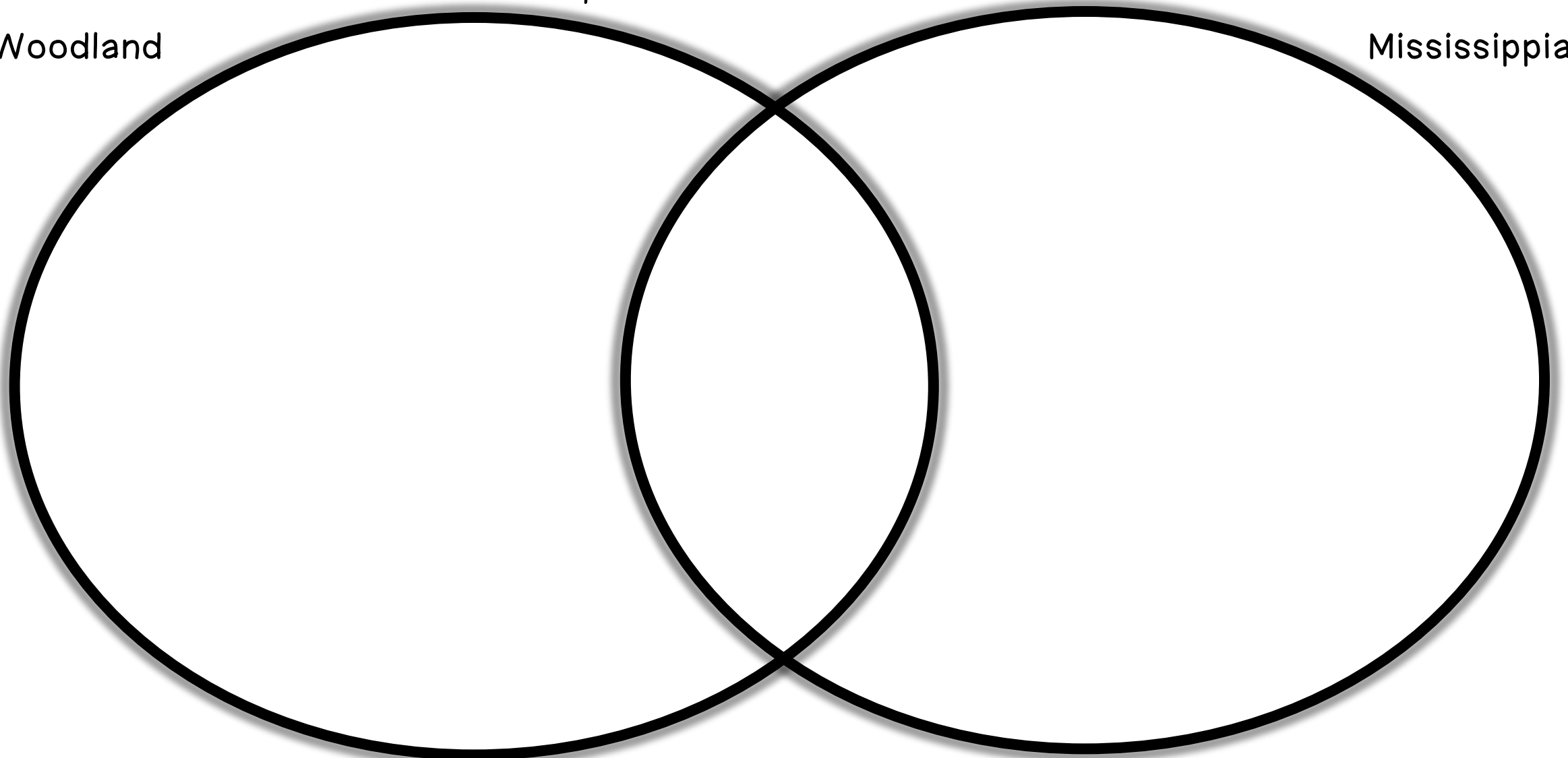


Native American Cultures

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.

A Piece of Pottery

Directions: Design a piece of potter 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:

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to write a description of the pottery's symbols.

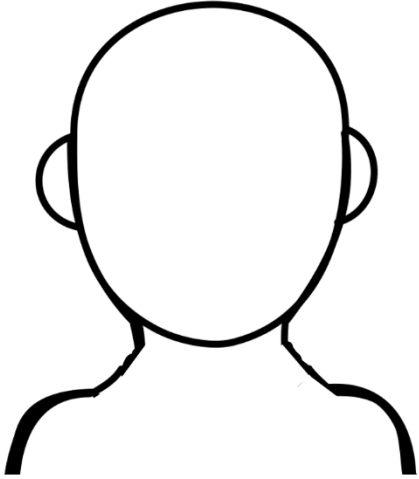
Teacher Directions - Native American Caricatures

- 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.

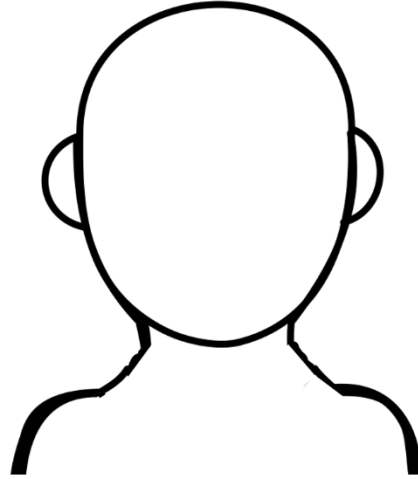
Native American Caricatures

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.

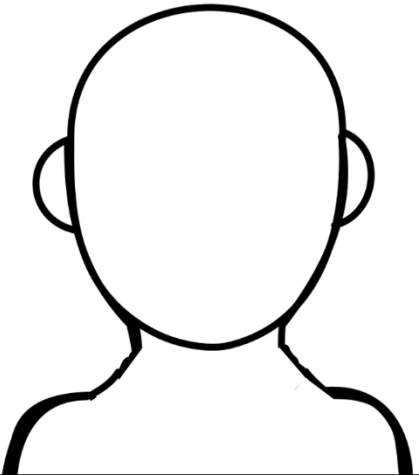
Paleo Indian



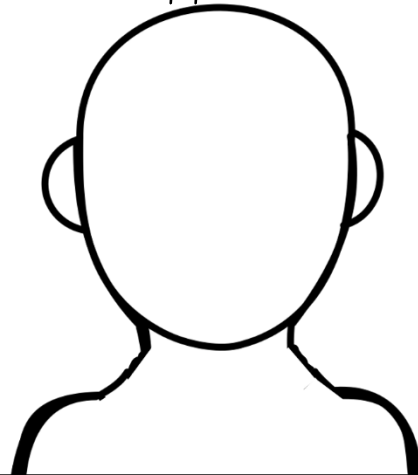
Archaic Indian



Woodland Indian



Mississippian Indian



Teacher Info - Memory Clues Ticket Out the Door

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

If time, they can color their illustrations.

Memory Clues

Draw an image (symbol) in each box to help you remember each Native American culture.

Paleo Indians:

Archaic Indians:

Woodland Indians:

Mississippian Indians:

Memory Clues

Draw an image (symbol) in each box to help you remember each Native American culture.

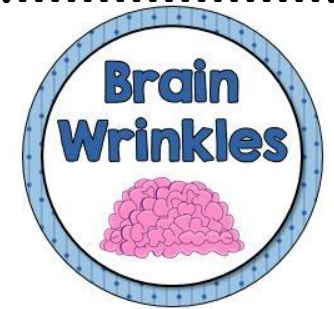
Paleo Indians:

Archaic Indians:

Woodland Indians:

Mississippian Indians:

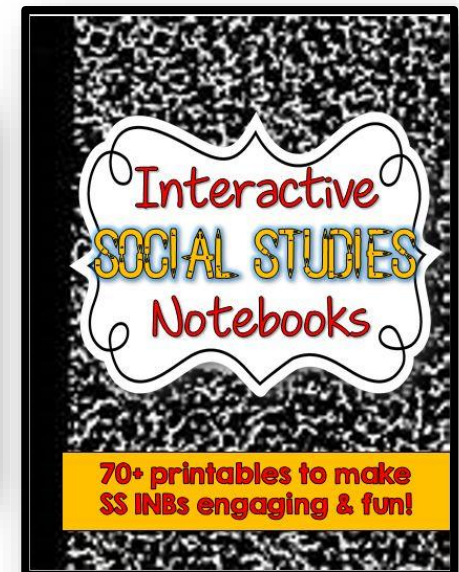
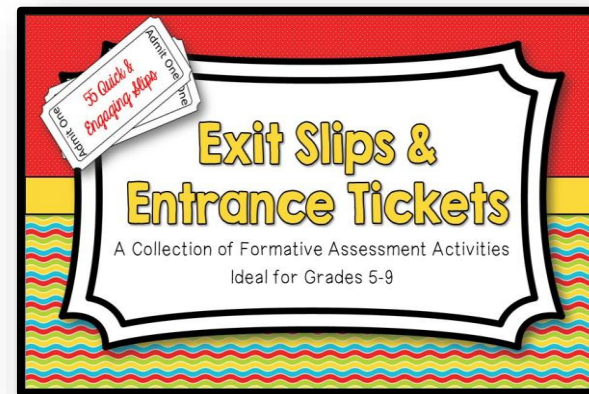
Thank You!



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Best of luck to you this school year,
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