Native Americans
Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, & Mississippian
SS8H1a
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.
Paleo Indians

- The inhabitants of 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 groups of 25-60.
- They lived in Georgia over 13,000 years ago, from ________________.
- The Paleo Indians were called Paleo Archaic Indians

Archaic Indians

- The Archaic Indians lived in Georgia beginning in ________________.
- They built the ________________, but were still nomadic, as they moved each season in search of food.
- They created tools and weapons out of many stones that were used for hunting, for nuts, and wild fruits and vegetables.
- They lived in ________________ made in pits or shelters covered with bark and animal hides.
- They lived in Georgia, where the giant bison and the bears, like the giant bison and the bears, have been found near the Savannah River, Ocmulgee River, and in the Flint River area.
- Paleo Indians were ________________, and the Archaic Indians were ________________.
Woodland Indians

- The Woodland Indians lived in Georgia from about [fill in the blank].
- Their lifestyle differed from previous groups because they began to [fill in the blank] for growing crops and they created [fill in the blank] decorative, artistic, etc.
- They grew maize, squash, beans, tobacco, etc.
- They formed tribes, created permanent villages, and lived in [fill in the blank].
- They left the first evidence of [fill in the blank].
- They built [fill in the blank] for burial sites and religious ceremonies.

Mississippian Indians

- The Mississippian Indians inhabited Georgia from about [fill in the blank].
- They lived in [fill in the blank], who lived in religious centers on top of large earthen mounds.
- Mississippian settlements contained [fill in the blank].
- Villages were protected by guard [fill in the blank].
- The Mississippian Indians used [fill in the blank] to create weapons and farming tools.
- They were [fill in the blank], creating pottery, pipes, instruments, and jewelry.
- The Mississippian Indians traded tools, pottery, and other goods with one another.
- They lived in religious centers on top of large earthen mounds, who lived [fill in the blank].
- The Mississippian Indians inhabited Georgia from about [fill in the blank].
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 lived in Georgia over 13,000 years ago, from 10000 to 8000 BC.
- They hunted smaller animals like deer and rabbits.
- They fished.
- Paleo Indians were hunters, gatherers, and fishers.
- The Archaic Indians created tools and weapons out of stone.
- They were also nomadic as they moved each season in search of food.
- The Archaic Indians lived in Georgia beginning in 8000 BC.
- They built the first permanent settlements, but were also nomadic.
- 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.
- They lived in the Flint River area.
- Many stones that were shaped into spearheads for hunting have been found near the Savannah River, Ocmulgee River, and Flint River.
- They also used tools and weapons made from stone, berries, nuts, and wild fruits and vegetables.
- They hunted large animals like the giant bison and ate them.
- They used tools and weapons made from stone.
- They were also nomadic, meaning that they moved around in search of food.
- They lived in nonpermanent dwellings made in pits or shelters covered with bark and animal hides.
- They moved from place to place in groups of 25-50.
- The Archaic Indians were nomadic, meaning that they moved around in search of food.
- They lived in Georgia beginning in 8000 BC.
**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 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.
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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

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

- Paleo (10000 BC - 8000 BC)
- Archaic (8000 BC - 1000 BC)
- Woodland (1000 BC - 800 AD)
- Mississippian (800 AD - 1600 AD)

© 2014 Brain Wrinkles
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
Archaic
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.
Archaic Indians
Woodland

SS8H1a
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).
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.
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 - 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.
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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paleo</td>
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<td>Archaic</td>
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<td>Woodland</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Paleo 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. |
| Archaic 8000 to 1000 BC | 1st 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 |
| Woodland 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 |
| Mississippian 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; |
• 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.
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.
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:  

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If you like this file, you might want to check out some of my other products that teach social studies topics in creative, engaging, and hands-on ways.

Best of luck to you this school year,
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