

Prehistoric Indian notes

9-15-13

(90)

Main
idea

details

- Paleo
Indians
cpl 2-13)
- arrived in Al about 12,000 years ago.
 - part of the great migration that crossed the Bering Strait CA bridge that connected Asia and North America
 - followed herds of animals that are now extinct
 - hunter and gatherers that moved with their food sources
 - camped beneath rock overhangs and caves
 - archaeologists found a campsite at Russell Cave and Dust Cave
 - hunted animals (mastodons and woolly mammoths) and gathered berries and nuts
 - shaped stones into spear points and scrapers
 - skilled at using natural resources
 - Excellent artists because of petroglyphs carved into rocks

archaic
c. 11,000 to 3,500 years ago

diets

- were hunters and gatherers

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- freshwater mussels, fish, and plants staples in their diet

muscle
shells

Old World

Indic muscle shells in shell middens

Neolithic
inlays

• the only thing what people ate and
how they harvested with the middens

- traveled to hunt and gather food
- stayed longer in one place
- summer on the rivers to harvest fish and shellfish

• all & winter interest to collect mussel
hunt

• women practicing horticulture but
paying attention to where certain plants
grew well

- developed tools to make life easier
- atlatl (spear tipped with a stone weight
and a hook) improved the hunters and
different projectile points for different
size animals

• traded with other people for special
items

• rare items in graves meant they were
probably important

wood
land

Made pottery with clay and later with
a temper

Preistroc indian notes

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main
idea
wood
land
indians
16-17

details

- shaped bowls and containers by hand then hardened them in a hot fire
- used pottery to cook and store food for the winter
- improved hunting by using the bow and arrow
- had a healthier and dependable diet
- population grew
- lived in small villages in deer-hide tents
- stayed in one place for at least one season
- moved temporarily to harvest nuts and other wild foods
- became better farmers
- grew maize (corn) sunflowers squash, and beans
- have dome-shaped burial mounds
- people buried with bows spear points, and jewelry
- society became complex with leaders
- exchanged ideas and information with close neighbors

main
led
woodland
Indians

- joined all different tribes, use of war with different
- traded pottery, stone tools, and various goods
- some of the settlements were great northern
- disruptions

Flint
rapping
put

- in a way that makes arrowheads, spear heads, and knife blades
- The stone had to be a stone that could be broken (flint, chert, and obsidian or volcanic glass)

Mississippi
river Indian

lived in a large town and small community called chiefdom

Pg 25-
st

- towns
- Chiefs and priests lived in town
- were they made laws and led the people in peace or war
- ceremonial centers to perform ceremonies
- temples were built on mounds
- communities
- grew corn, beans, squash, and sunflowers in the flood plains rich soil

Indian notes

main

idea

details

Mississippian
indians

- The crops were sent to town to feed the priests, chiefs, and their families
- farming was central to their society
- nobles
 - are related to chiefs and priests
 - buried with special ornaments and pottery in their graves in large temple mounds
- commoners
 - served the nobles by building mounds, growing crops, and harvesting food
 - buried beneath the floor in the home
- made unique tools and artifacts
- made beautiful pottery for cooking, storing food, and religious ceremonies
- effigy pots were decorated or shaped like animals or humans

mound
ville

- The place where two important Mississippian sites were found
- located on a bluff above the black warrior river
- was inhabited by woodland indians before mississippian indians

Mound
ville

- Indians had to carry tons of dirt in baskets to build the mounds for about 100 years
- 10 mounds
- The largest mound was 60ft tall and 2 acres
- Homes of the chiefs and priests were on top of the mounds
- when the chiefs and priests died, they burned or tore down the houses and then covered it with dirt to build a new home

White
Creek

- another major mound site
- surrounded by streams and swampland
- Isolation protected the site from looters and vandals
- contains 8 mounds

Mississippian
period

- ended because of warfare and diseases
- New towns were built afterwards with strong palisades