Foodways and the Environment: Evidence-based Answer Key

Questions 1 & 2:

Site Type	Activities	Environment
Base Camp:	Day to day activities: eat, sleep, cook, play games, etc.	Uplands, Lowlands, and sometimes near rivers and streams
Special Purpose Camp:	Hunt and butcher animals, gather plant foods, collect rocks for making tools, visit with family	Uplands and Lowlands, often near river and streams
Cemetery: Δ	Bury people who died	Uplands and Lowlands, near base camps

Question 3:

People moved between the uplands and the lowlands to gather plant foods, hunt and fish, and get materilas to make tools. They traveled seasonally based on available resources.

Questions 4 & 5:

Site Type	Activities	Environment
Residential Site:	Day to day activities: cook and eat, sleep, garden, build houses, hunt, gather plant foods, make stone tools, make pottery	Edge of Uplands and Low- lands, near rivers and streams
Special Purpose Site:	Hunt, gather plant foods, collect rocks for making tools or clay to make pottery	Edge of Uplands and Low- lands near rivers and streams
Cemetery: Δ	Bury people who have died	Edge of Uplands and Low- lands near residential sites
Ceremonial Center:	Large family and group gatherings, religious rituals and feasts	Edge of Uplands and Low- lands, near rivers and streams

Question 6:

People lived on the edge of the Uplands and the Lowlands so they could hunt, fish, gather, plant foods, and collect raw materials for making tools (stone or clay) from both regions.



Questions 7 & 8:

Site Type	Activities	Environment
Residential site: •	Day to day activities: cook, eat, sleep, build houses, play games, farming, gather plants, make pottery, make stone tools	Uplands, in the floodplains along rivers
Special Use site:	Gather wild plants, hunt, collect stone for making tools or clay for making pottery	Uplands and Lowlands
Ceremonial Center: 🛞	Bury high status people, store food, feasts, religious events, pro- tection	Lowlands, along rivers

Question 9:

Residential sites are located in the Lowlands, because this is where the most fertile land is for large scale agriculture.

Question 10:

Similarities	Differences
term special use sites, including sites for getting raw materials for making tools in both the uplands and lowland areas	People lived in both uplands and lowland areas during the Archic Period, ast the edge of the Upland and Lowland areas during the Woodland Period, and in the Lowland areas during the Mississippi Period. The people living during the Archaic Period did not have ceremonial centers.

Question 11:

When people were hunting and gathering, they moved around between different environments to get a variety of foods. During the Woodland Period people took advantage of both the Upland forest resources and the Lowland farming lands. When people started large scale agriculture, they needed more suitable land for farming and moved further into the Lowland areas.

Question 12:

Archaic: Wider Variety of food options in the spring, summer, and fall. Risk of food shortage in the winter

Woodland: Wide variety of food options in the spring, summer, and fall. Able to store food through winter. More work to cultivate gardens. Increased hierarchy between

Mississippi: Agriculture allowed for surplus and storage of food during the winter. Less nutritious food, possible shortage of iron causing health problems, high sugar in corn caused cavities. Heavy labor caused arthritis and other health issues. More hierarchical.

Question 13:

The one on the mound. The chief's family had higher status and better access to nonlocal material like copper and marine shell and well-crafted tools.