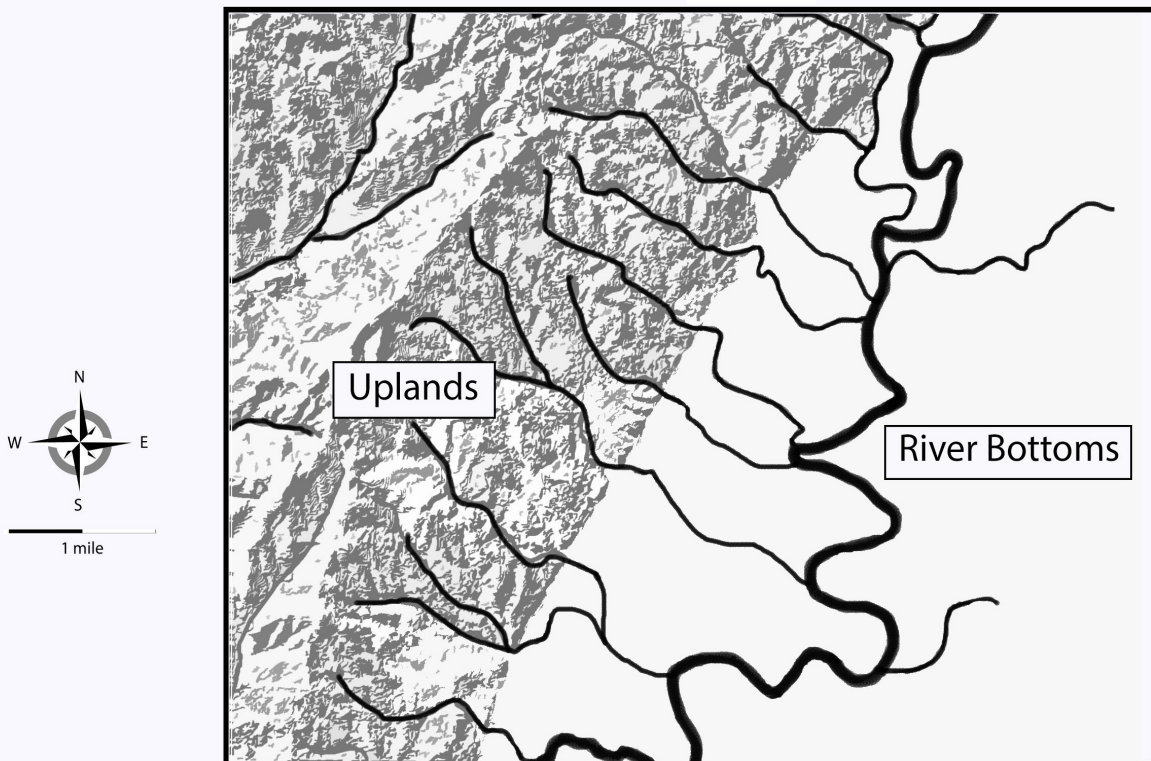




Foodways and the Environment

In Lesson 2, you learned about the upland, hilly or mountainous, environment where Archaic Indians hunted and gathered wild plant foods like walnuts and persimmons. You also learned about the flat river bottoms along rivers, where people fished and gathered food plants like goosefoot and sumpweed. Dr. Boxwood is studying the location of sites, the activities people were doing in different environments, and how they changed over time. She is looking at where Indians built their residential sites, their base camps and their villages. She is also looking at where they established special purpose sites, where they hunted deer, gathered wild plants, or got stone for spear points. She is interested in where they put their cemeteries to bury their loved ones. How did the locations change over time? How did people's diets and foodways change with the change in location? Dr. Boxwood is comparing the location of different site types during the Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippi Periods and she needs your help. Use this information and the case studies for Rockhouse Cave, Plum Bayou Mounds, and Parkin to answer the following questions and help Dr. Boxwood with her research.

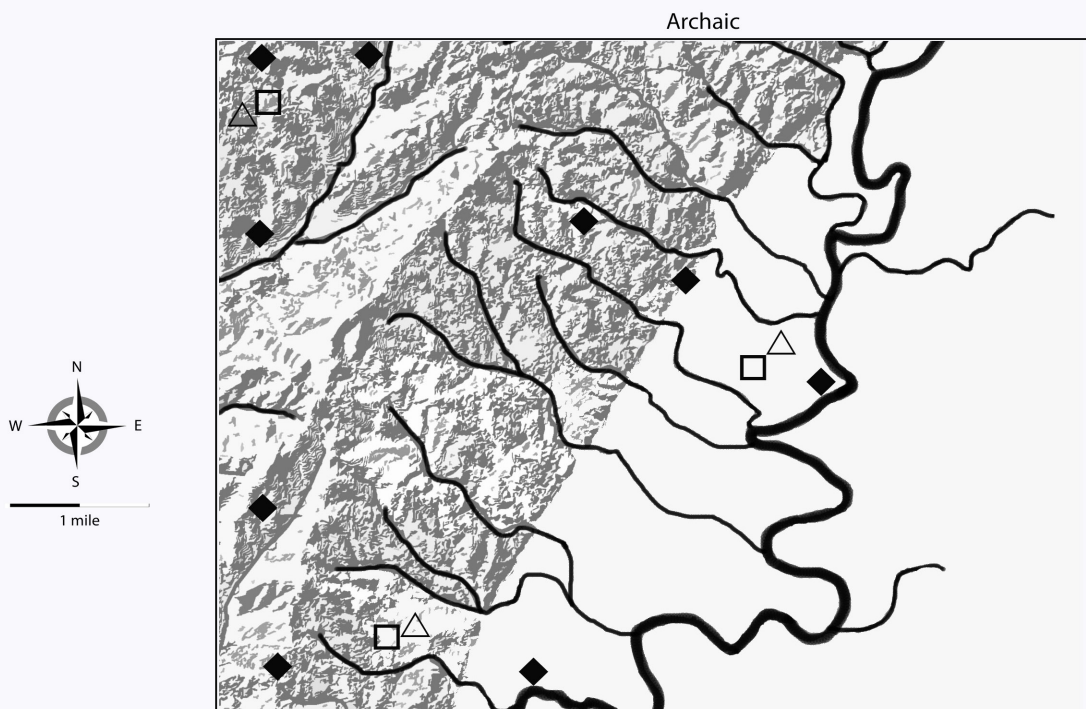


Archaic Period Sites

1. Look back at “Rockhouse Cave, 8,000-1200 BC: A Case Study” from Lesson Two. Reread the description of the sites that ARchaic Indians built and lived in. What activities did Archaic Indians do at each of the sites? List the types of activities that people did in the Activities column in the table below.

Site Type	Activities	Environment
Base Camp: □		
Special Purpose Camp: ◆		
Cemetery △		

2. Look at the map of Archaic Indian sites below. Find the symbols that correspond to each site type on the map. In the Environment column, describe where each of the site types are located. Note whether they are close to rivers or streams.



3. Why are base camps located in different types of environments? What does that tell us about the foodways and the lives of people living during the Archaic period?

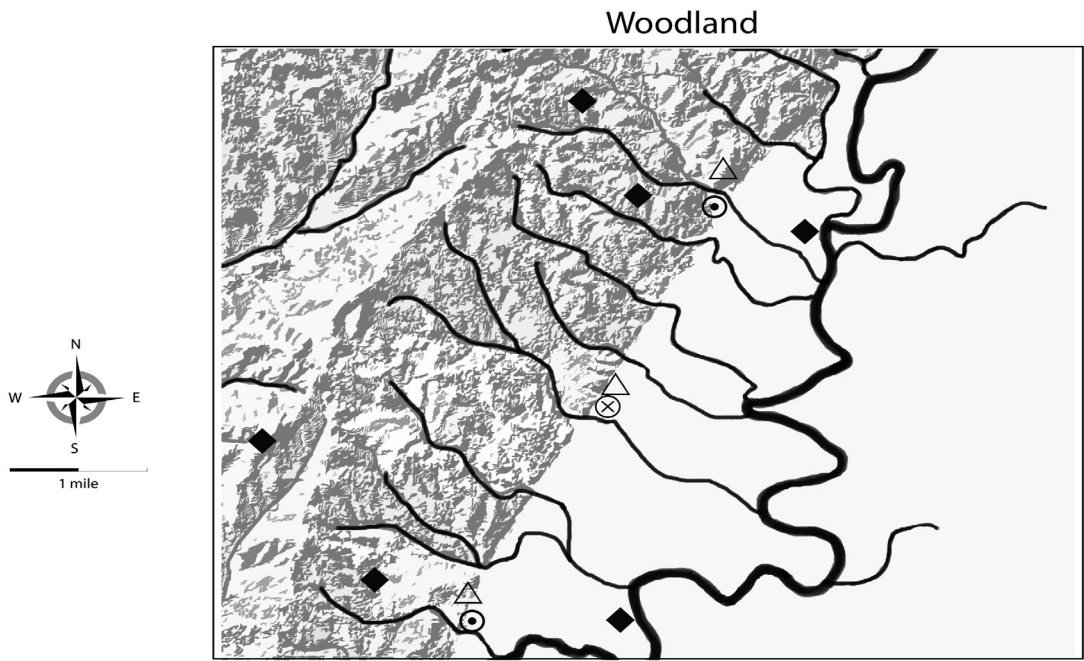


Woodland Period Sites

4. Look back at “Plum Bayou Mounds, 650 BC - AD 1050: A Case Study” from Lesson Three. Reread the descriptions of the sites that Indigenous People during the Woodland period built and lived in. What activities did people do at each of the site types? List the types of activities that people did at each kind of site in the Activities column below.

Site Type	Activities	Environment
Residential Site: 		
Special Purpose Site: 		
Cemetery: 		
Ceremonial Center: 		

5. Look at the map of Woodland Period site types. Find the symbols that correspond to each site type on the map. In the Environment column, describe where each of the site types are located.



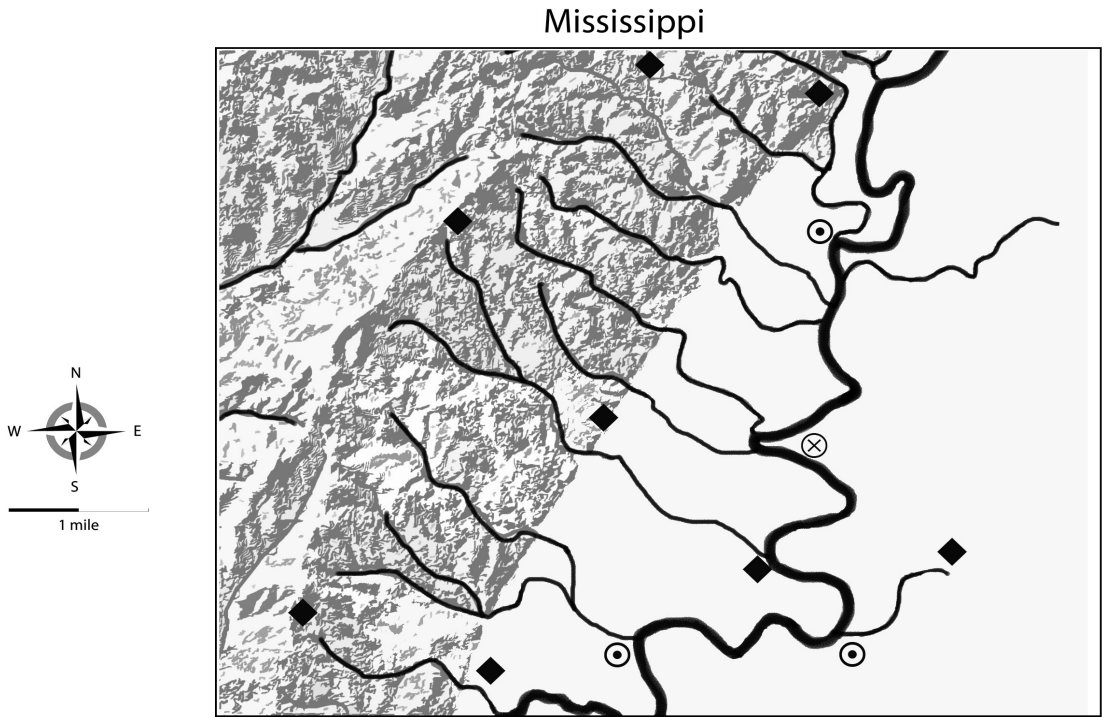
6. What can you infer about people’s strategies of getting food from the location of residential sites during the Woodland Period?

Mississippi Period Sites

7. Look back at “Parkin, AD 1350-1600: A Case Study”. Reread the descriptions of the type sites that people during the Mississippi period built and lived in. What activities did people do at each type of site? List the activities in the Activities column of the table below.

Site Types	Activities	Environment
Residential Site: 		
Special Use Site: 		
Ceremonial Center: 		

8. Where were these different sites located? Find the symbols that correspond to each site type on the map. In the Environment column, describe where each of the site types are located.



9. Why are residential sites located in the environment where it is?

10. Look at the maps of the site types from the Archaic, the Woodland, and the Mississippi period side by side. List the ways that the maps are similar and the ways they are different.

Similarities:

Differences:

11. How do changes in people's foodways explain some of these differences in site location?

12. How were people's lives easier or more difficult in each of these periods? What risks and challenges did people face during each time period?

Archaic:

Woodland:

Mississippi:

13. Dr. Boxwood excavated two Mississippian houses at a site in Arkansas. One (House A) is located on top of a large flat-topped mound and the other (Mound B) in a flat area a little distance away. In House A, Dr. Boxwood found pieces of copper that came from Michigan and some beads made out of shell that came from the Gulf of Mexico. Dr. Boxwood also found a well-made stone knife in House A. In House B, Dr. Boxwood found deer bone pieces and broken pottery. Which of the two houses do you think belonged to a member of the chief's family? Explain the evidence in your answer.

