

Evidence-based Answer Key” (p. 72) as a guide for discussion.

3. Pass out the “Hoe Cake and Three Sisters Succotash” recipes for students to take home and cook with their parents.

**Optional Assessment**

1. **Writing Prompt:** Imagine you are in a

time machine that bumps you around Arkansas. Your first stop is Toltec Mounds where people are cultivating the Arkansas crops. Your next stop is Parkin in 1350 - 1600 AD, where corn agriculture was recently introduced. Write a story about the people you meet, what you eat, and how these plant foods changed Native Americans diets and ways of life.

**To expand on this activity, you could plant the Three Sisters Garden in your school or community garden.**



Evidence-based Answer Key		
<b>Foodways and the Environment</b>		
Questions 1 & 2.		
Site Type	Activities	Environment
Base Camp: □	Day to day activities: eat, sleep, cook, play games, etc.	Uplands, Lowlands, and sometimes near river 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: △	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 materials to make tools. They traveled seasonally based on available resources.		
Questions 4 & 5.		
Site Type	Activities	Environment
Residential Site: ⊙	Day to day activities: cook, eat, sleep, garden, build houses, hunt, gather plant foods, make stone tools, make pottery	Edge of Uplands and Lowlands, 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 Lowlands near rivers and streams
Cemetery: △	Bury people who died	Edge of Uplands and Lowlands near residential sites
Ceremonial Center: ⊗	Large family and group gatherings, religious rituals, feasts	Edge of Uplands and Lowlands, 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 rocks 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 flood plains along rivers
Special Use Site: ◆	Gather wild plant foods, hunt, collect rocks for making tools and clay for making pottery	Uplands and Lowlands
Ceremonial Center: ⊗	Bury high status people, store food, feasts, religious events, protection	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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All three time periods have short term special use sites, including sites for acquiring raw material for stone tool making in both uplands and lowland areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People lived in both upland and lowland areas during the Archaic Period, at the edge of the Upland and Lowland areas in the Woodland Period and in the Lowland areas during the Mississippi periods.</li> <li>Archaic Period did not have Ceremonial Centers</li> </ul>

**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 the winter. More work to cultivate gardens. Increased hierarchy between people.

**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.

