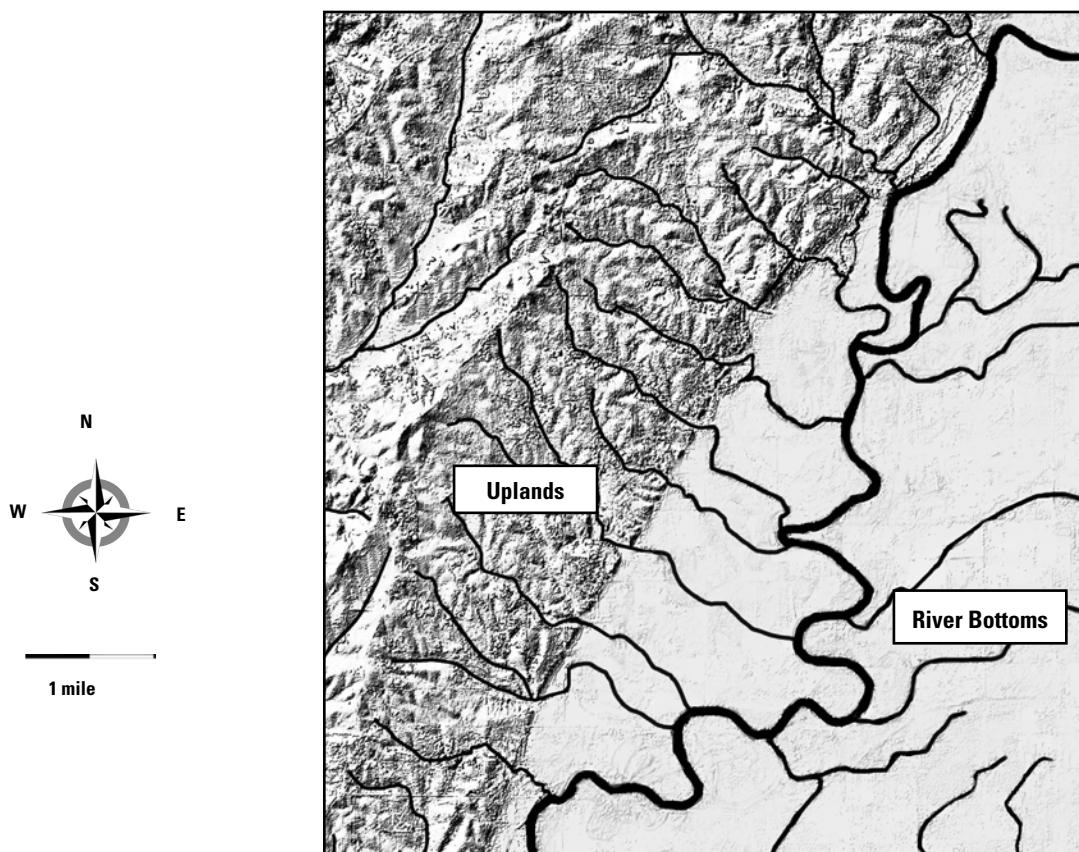


Foodways and the Environment

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, Toltec, and Parkin to answer the following questions and help Dr. Boxwood with her research.

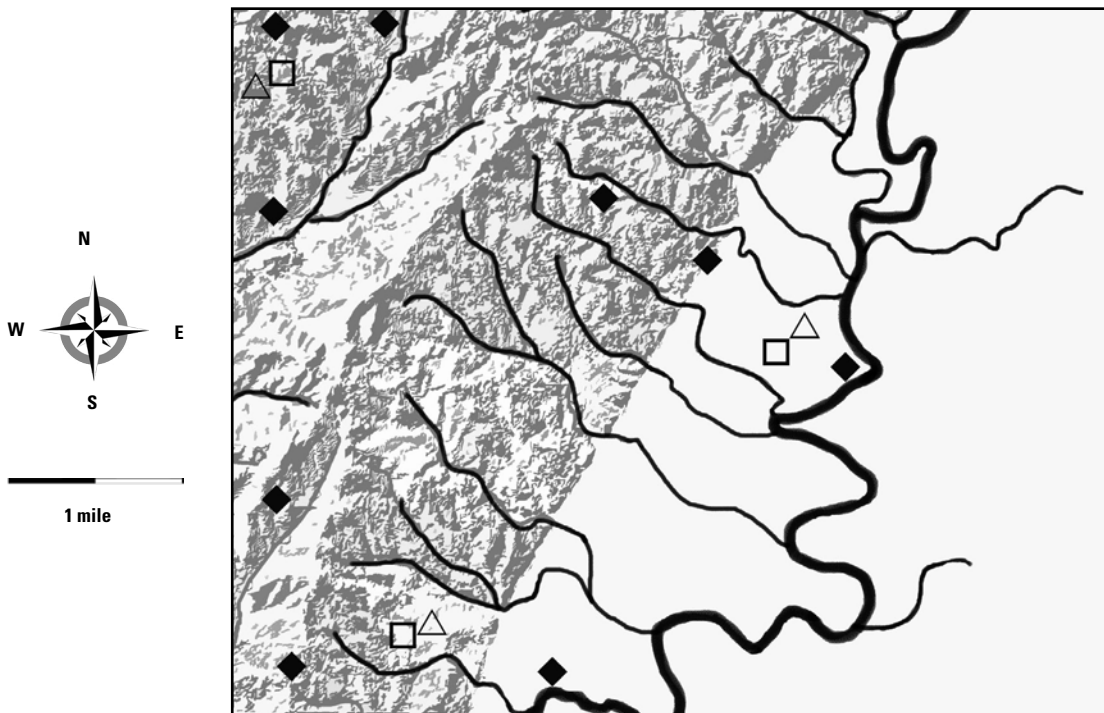


Archaic Period Sites

1. Look back at “Rockhouse Cave, 8000 - 1200 BC: A Case Study” from Lesson Two. Reread the descriptions 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.

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

2. Look at the map of Archaic Indian sites. 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 Archaic Indians' foodways and ways of life?

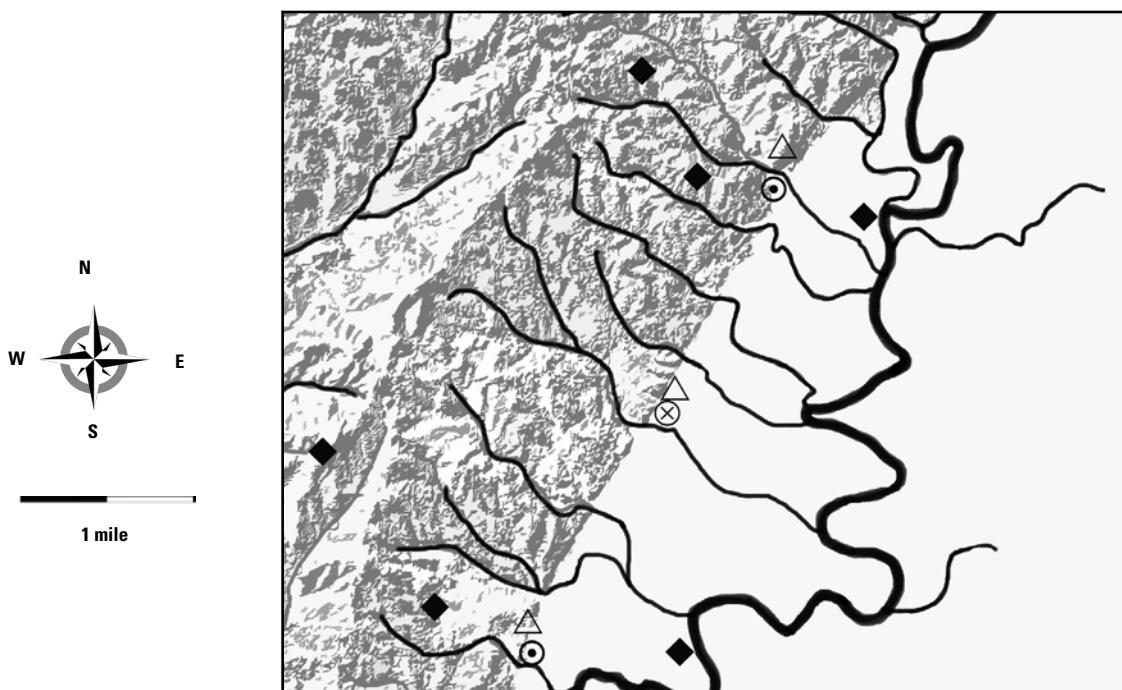


Woodland Period Sites

4. Look back at “Toltec Mounds, 650 BC - AD 1050: A Case Study” from Lesson Three. Reread the descriptions of the sites that Woodland Indians built and lived in. What activities did Woodland Indians 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 Indian 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?

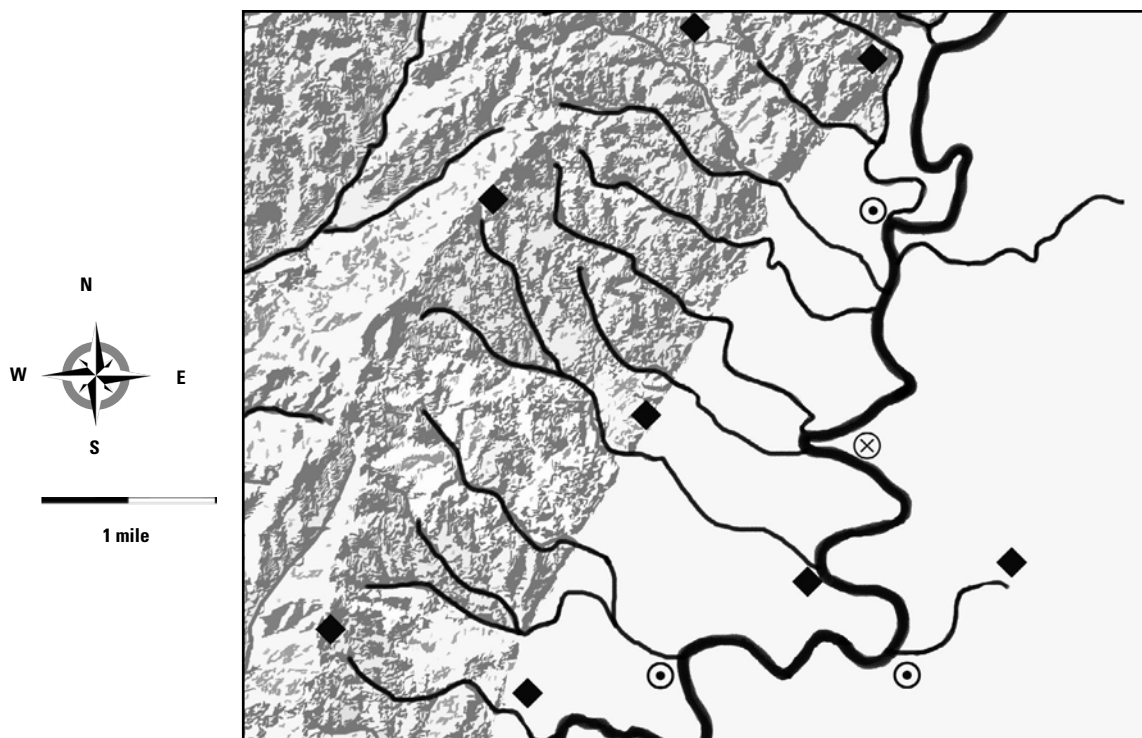


Mississippi Period Sites

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

Site Type	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 this environment?



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

Similarities

Differences

11. How do changes in people's foodways explain these differences in site locations?

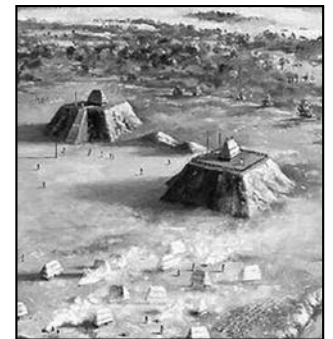
12. How were people's lives easier or more difficult in each of these periods? What risks and challenges did people face during each of the time periods?

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 (House 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?



What is your evidence?

