

Wisconsin Early Peoples Unit 1

	Paleo Indians 10,000-6500 BC	Archaic Indians 6500-800 BC	Woodland Indians 800 BC-1630 AD	Mississippians 1000-1200AD	Oneota 1000-1630 AD
Social Life and Interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lived in Western Upland and Central Plain regions of Wisconsin ● Lived in small family groups of 15-20 people ● In summer, may have lived in larger groups ● Traveled a lot to hunt and gather food ● Cooperatively hunted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lived in Western Upland region of Wisconsin ● Lived in communities of families and friends ● Lived in summer camps of 25-30 ● Lived in winter camps of smaller family groups ● Moved to best resources at different times or seasons of year ● Beginning to develop territories for hunting/gathering ● Did more individual hunting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lived in Eastern Ridges and Lowland region of Wisconsin ● Lived in groups of 50-100 people along rivers and lakes in summer ● Moved less and developed territories; moved during seasons to use resources ● Lived in groups of 25-50 in winter in protected places (rock shelters) ● Some groups lived in large, walled towns; others lived in small towns with no walls ● Had community dances and feasts after harvest ● Built mounds for ceremonies and burying dead ● Later built effigy mounds in animal shapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lived in Eastern Ridges and Lowland region of Wisconsin ● Lived in large villages of 50-100 along the Mississippi River year round ● Built two major villages; one at Aztalan and another near Trempeleau ● Built walls around Aztalan village ● Considered the first full-scale farmers; more stable food source ● Gave people different statuses; had leaders with special privileges and goods ● Leaders may have lived on platform mounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lived in Central Plain region of Wisconsin ● Lived in large, semi-permanent villages of over 100 people near waterways ● Considered the first full-scale farmers ● Buried dead in cemeteries or within village ● Built storage pits for storing food and later for garbage ● Built walls around some villages, not all ● Built walls around last village located in LaCrosse area
Economic Activities (trading)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Traded long distances from Alaska, eastern U.S. and South America for different kinds of stones for tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Traded to get materials for projectile points and different stones for tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Traded long distances from Gulf Coast to Canada, Wyoming, West Virginia and Ohio for ritual goods and raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Traded widely from Gulf Coast and Minnesota 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Traded shorter distances than Mississippians

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Political Activities (leaders and organization)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Divided responsibilities for farming, hunting, building, and making pottery at Aztalan ● Built temple mounds at Aztalan; leaders may have lived on top ● Leaders conducted ceremonies on temple mounds; may have addressed people from mounds ● Gave people different statuses; had leaders 	

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Cultural Activities (traditions, food, housing, transportation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hunters and gatherers ● Had to travel on foot to find food ● Killed deer, caribou, elk, mammoth, and mastodons for food, clothing, and tools ● Also hunted smaller animals: rabbits, muskrats, beaver ● Gathered berries, seeds, and nuts from forests ● Lived in rock shelters or possibly made shelters from hides, sticks, brush (temporary shelters) ● Made boats from skins/other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hunters, gatherers, fishers ● Hunted deer, elk, rabbits, and birds ● Deer provided meat, fat, hides for clothing/shelter, bones and antlers for tools, sinew for sewing ● Fished, gathered clams ● Gathered nuts, seeds, fruits, berries ● Dried and stored food not eaten immediately ● Lived in caves or rock shelters during cold weather ● Built wigwams from branches, hides, and bark at bottom of tall ridges protected from wind during warmer weather ● In summer, lived in wetlands for fish, wild rice, plants ● In summer/fall, lived in hilly area near game, nuts, water (fish and water for drinking) ● Had domestic dogs ● May have collected wild gourds for containers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hunters, gatherers, fishers, farmers ● Hunted deer, small mammals, birds; fished for fish, clams, mussels, turtles; gathered fruits, nuts, berries, wild rice; cultivated corn, squash, sunflower seeds ● More individual hunting ● Harvested gardens in late summer ● Became more dependent on foods they grew than foods they gathered ● Gathered nuts from woods and wild rice from wetlands in fall ● Stored food in storehouses above ground and storage pits in ground ● Stored food in gourds before making pottery ● Made pottery for preparing, cooking, and storing food ● Early pottery was heavy and breakable ● Later pottery was thinner, clay was mixed with small, ground rocks and had different designs ● Pottery had straight sides and cone-shaped bottoms ● Dyed cloth and hides ● Lived with family in differently shaped houses (round, rectangular, oval, and keyhole) ● Prepared food outside of houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hunters, gatherers, fishers, farmers ● Hunted deer, elk, bison, small mammals; fished; gathered fruits, berries, nuts; cultivated corn, beans, squash and stored to eat during the winter ● Relied on farming for stable food source ● Divided responsibilities for farming, hunting, building, and making pottery ● Made pottery with ground clamshells and clay, made easier to mold ● Shaped pots like pumpkins; had unique designs ● Built temple mounds at Aztalan; leaders may have lived on top ● Used grass bundles for house walls and roofs and to line storage pits ● Built circular and rectangular shaped houses ● Created rock art and bone and stone engravings ● Traveled by canoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hunters, gatherers, fishers, farmers ● Grew corn, beans, squash, tobacco; gathered wild rice from wetlands; gathered nuts and seeds; caught turtles and fish in rivers; hunted deer, bison, elk, beaver, muskrat, black bear, turkeys, bobcats ● Relied on farming for stable food source ● Hunters may have left villages to hunt deer, elk, bison ● Built small houses for each family ● Built longhouses for extended family ● As time went on, they made longhouses longer, allowing more people to live in them ● Houses were constructed from poles and covered with hides or brush ● Made pottery with ground clamshells and clay, made easier to mold ● Made pots shaped like pumpkins, but larger than Woodland pots ● Made pots with unique designs

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Technological Advances and Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Made stone tools ● Used spears with stone spear points to kill animals ● Made stone scrapers for cleaning hides and drills for making holes in hides for clothing and shelter ● Made stone knives and hammerstones for making stone tools ● May have used bone and wooden tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Used spears with smaller stone spear points to kill animals ● Added atlatl to spear to travel farther with more force ● Put bannerstones on atlatls as handles or weights for speed and distance ● Used sharpening stone on spear points ● Made some tools from copper mined from Upper Peninsula of Michigan on Lake Superior shore ● Used scraper to scrape hides for clothing, blankets, houses, containers ● Used stone axes to cut down trees ● Used nutting stones to open nuts to roast ● Used grinding stone to grind nuts and seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Made bows and arrows for hunting ● Arrowheads for arrows were smaller ● Used spears and nets for fishing ● Used knives and hammerstones ● Used grinding stones for grinding corn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Used bows and arrows with arrowheads for hunting ● Developed gardening tools (hoes) from clamshells and bison scapulas (shoulder blades) ● Developed copper awls for sewing animal skins ● Made spoons from shells and bowls from turtle shells ● Used grinding stone for corn ● Used knives, scrapers, hammerstones (for hammering) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Used bows and arrows with arrowheads for hunting ● Used scrapers, drills, bone awls (for sewing) and grinding stones for corn ● Made spoons from shells and bowls from turtle shells ● Developed gardening tools (hoes) from bison scapulas (shoulder blades) ● Made bone musical rasps and whistles