SS8H1 - The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.

SS8H1a - Describe the evolution of Native American cultures (Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian) prior to European contact.

**Paleo Indians**
1. Where did they come from? - Originally from Asia
2. How did they get to North America? - Walked across the land bridge, Beringia
3. Why do they come to North America? - They were following the food (Big Animals)
4. Why is there so little evidence that this culture existed? - They moved every night/No permanent settlements
5. What did the Paleos eat? - Big Animals like the Wooly Mammoth, Mastodon, Sloth
6. What kind of shelter did the Paleos have? - No permanent shelters
7. What were most of the Paleo weapons/tools made from? - Wood and Stone
8. What did the Paleos use to hunt with? - Wooden Spears/Clovis Points
9. When the Paleos moved, how did they move as a group? - Family

**Archaic Indians**
1. What did the Archaics eat? - Small Game (Deer, Rabbits, Squirrels) - Fish - Berries/Nuts/Fruits
2. What did the Archaics use to hunt with? - Atlatl
3. What type of shelter did the Archaics use? - No Permanent Shelters, tents made of animal skins
4. What did the Archaics invent that helped with cooking and food storage? - Pottery
5. Why did the type of food change during the Archaic period? - Big Animals had become extinct
6. What were the Archaic groups called? - Clans

**Woodland Indians**
1. What type of shelter did the Woodlands have? - Domed huts made of grass, bark, wood, Weetu
2. What did the Woodlands invent to hunt with? - Bow and Arrow
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3. What did the Woodlands eat? - Invented agriculture (crops) - The Three Sisters (Corn, Beans, Squash)

4. What did the Woodlands start doing that changed the way they ate? - Invented Agriculture (Crops)

5. How did the Woodlands improve pottery? - Added sand and grass to the clay to strengthen it, made pottery for storage

6. What were the Woodland groups called? - Tribes

7. What evidence shows the Woodlands had a form of religion? - Built mounds to bury the dead

**Mississippian Indians**

1. What did the Mississipians eat? - Improved agriculture - More Vegetables than Meat

2. What did the Mississipians hunt with? - Bow and Arrow - Guns (After the Spanish arrived)

3. What did the Mississipians use as a shelter? - Permanent Shelters - Longhouses

4. In the Mississippian culture, mounds had two purposes. What were they?
   - Storage of food in the bottom - Church/Temple on Top

5. The arrival of what group signaled the downfall of the Mississipians? - The Spanish

6. What was a group of Mississipians known as? - Chiefdom

7. What new crop appeared during the Mississippian period? - Tobacco

**SS8H1b** - Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando DeSoto.

1. Who was the first European explorer in Georgia? - Hernando De Soto

2. What country was he from? - Spain

3. What was he looking for? - GOLD

4. How do we know what happened while he was here?
   - His men wrote down accounts of what happened
   - End of “Pre-History”

5. Why was his expedition considered a failure? - He did not find any gold - He died
6. What were the two major reasons for the death of the Native Americans?
   - Guns
   - Disease (Smallpox and Influenza)

7. What is a MISSION? - A Spanish Church - Started on the Barrier Islands

8. Who created the missions in Georgia? - The Spanish

9. Where were the first missions in Georgia created? - The Barrier Islands

10. What was the MAIN goal of the missions? - To convert the Indians to Christianity (Catholicism)

11. What was a secondary reason for creating the missions? - Trading Post between Spanish and Indians

12. What are two reasons for the failure of the missions?
   - Indians do not want to convert
   - Rise of the British who attack the missions

**SS8H1c - Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.**

1. What was a French Protestant called? - Huguenot

2. What two reasons explain why the French were interested in the Southeast? - Gold - Religious Freedom

3. What major world event caused Great Britain to replace Spain as the leader in exploration and colonization?
   - Britain defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588

4. Who was the Spanish king during this time? - King Phillip II

5. Who was the British queen during this time? - Queen Elizabeth I

6. What was the first permanent Spanish settlement in the New World? - St. Augustine, FL

7. What was the first permanent British settlement in the New World? - Jamestown, VA
8. What were the three words used to describe why the Spanish were in the New World? - God, Gold, Glory