Clues Beneath Indiana

Compare early cultures through the clues they left behind

4.H.1 "Identify and compare the major early cultures that lived in the region of Indiana before the arrival of the Europeans and before Indiana became a state."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each culture's name, circle one clue about how each culture got food, and number the cultures 1 through 4 from earliest to latest.

What Early Cultures Left Behind

1 As the last ice age ended, Paleoindian groups traveled through the land that is now Indiana. They made stone points for hunting and gathered wild foods. Thousands of years later, Archaic groups also hunted and gathered plants. They fished and used stone tools to grind nuts. Both cultures lived from wild resources, but their tools show different ways to get food.

2 Later, Woodland cultures lived in Indiana. Like earlier groups, Woodland people hunted, fished, and gathered wild foods. They also grew some crops and made pottery for storing and cooking food. Some Woodland communities built earth mounds, including mounds used for burials. Pottery and mounds help archaeologists tell Woodland sites apart from many earlier sites. Not every Woodland group lived in exactly the same way.

3 Much later, Mississippian people built a large town at the place now called Angel Mounds in southwestern Indiana. They grew crops, including corn, and built flat-topped earth mounds that held important buildings. Woodland and Mississippian people both made pottery and built mounds. But some Woodland mounds held burials, while the flat-topped mounds at Angel Mounds supported buildings. All four cultures lived here before Europeans arrived and before Indiana became a state.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How were Paleoindian and Archaic groups alike, and what Archaic tool shows a difference?

2. Compare the food-related clues described for Archaic and Woodland cultures. Give one clue from each.

3. Both Woodland and Mississippian people built mounds. How did the uses of the mounds described in the passage differ?

4. What did Paleoindian and Mississippian people have in common, and how did their food sources differ?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a short museum sign titled "Changes in Early Indiana." Compare three cultures from the passage, include at least two specific clues they left behind, and explain one way life changed over time.

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each culture's name, circle one clue about how each culture got food, and number the cultures 1 through 4 from earliest to latest. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How were Paleoindian and Archaic groups alike, and what Archaic tool shows a difference?	**Both hunted and gathered wild foods. Archaic groups used stone tools to grind nuts.**
2	Compare the food-related clues described for Archaic and Woodland cultures. Give one clue from each.	**Archaic groups used stone tools to grind nuts. Woodland people grew some crops or used pottery to store and cook food.**
3	Both Woodland and Mississippian people built mounds. How did the uses of the mounds described in the passage differ?	**Some Woodland mounds held burials. Flat-topped Mississippian mounds at Angel Mounds supported buildings.**
4	What did Paleoindian and Mississippian people have in common, and how did their food sources differ?	**Both lived in the region that is now Indiana. Paleoindian groups hunted and gathered wild foods, while Mississippian people grew crops, including corn.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Changes in Early Indiana

Paleoindian groups made stone points for hunting. Archaic groups also hunted, but they used stone tools to grind nuts. Later, Woodland people grew some crops and made pottery for cooking. These clues show that people found new ways to get and prepare food over time.

Accept other accurate comparisons supported by the passage. Students should not claim that a practice belonged to only one culture unless the passage supports that claim.