

The Indians

Historical Understandings:

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.

Element Component	Student Understanding
Describe the development or evolution of the Paleo-Indian culture	10,000 years ago, woolly mammoths, spears, fishing, extinction of big game animals ended culture, bison, nomadic, wooden spear points which changed to stone tips as the culture developed, very old
Describe the development or evolution of the Archaic-Indian culture	8,000-10,000 BC, old, hunters and gatherers, spears with stone points, stone axes, hunted small animals, established small villages, first culture in Georgia, atlatl
Describe the development or evolution of the Woodland Indian culture	1,000 BC-800AD, developed agriculture (sunflowers, beans, and maize), bow and arrows, hoes and sticks to plant, walls around villages, pottery, mounds
Describe the development or evolution of the Mississippian culture	Advanced agriculture, cities, trade, advanced tools, temple mounds, last group of Indians in Georgia before the Europeans arrived to colonized, developed among rivers, too populated and many dies from diseases
Describe the development of the Cherokee and Creek cultures	Developed from the Mississippian culture
Describe the similarities and differences in the Cherokee and Creek cultures	<p>Same-Green Corn Ceremony (dissolved unhappy marriages, cleaned their houses, threw out broken things, and forgave all sins except for murder), matrilineal, believed that the land belonged to no man</p> <p>Different-Creek were the first to have chiefs and clans...Cherokee-women played an important part in politics and their opinions were greatly respected, first language, first constitution, first formal government, fought for revenge not land</p>
Evaluate the impact the Spanish Missions on the barrier islands and on Native Americans	Catholic priests converted most natives to Catholicism (Christianity), built missions and churches, setup trading posts, setup forts to keep the French away from Georgia and Florida
Evaluate the impact the explorations of Hernando DeSoto had on the Native Americans	Looking for "God, Gold, and Glory", met many Indians on his travels through the southeast and killed many of them in the process, had dogs, horses, and swords, he died in Mississippi and his own men hid his death from the Indians, the Indians grew suspicious and mistrustful of Europeans
Explain reasons Spanish explored and settled SE region of America	Ponce de Leon discovered Florida and the Gulf Stream, and he attempted to locate the Fountain of Youth, Indians died from European diseases, he was a conquistador as was de Soto, Pizarro, and Cortes
Explain the reasons French explored and settled SE region of America	Riches, fur trade, compete with Spanish amongst the coastlines of Florida and Georgia, religious freedom, claimed parts of Canada, the Mississippi River, the Ohio Valley, the Great Lakes, and Louisiana
Explain reasons British explored and settled SE region	Mercantilism, wanted to keep France and Spanish colonies from growing, set sights on Georgia and the other twelve colonies, overpopulation led to the desire for economic opportunities overseas

