



Is There A Site Here? Vocabulary List - Lesson 1

Use a dictionary and find the best definition for each word as it relates to archaeology. The words in the top list are easy to find. The words in the bottom list are more difficult; you may have to write a definition based on the program you watched in class.

EASY

analysis	haft	shovel
anthropology	knap	site
archaeology	midden	steatite
artifact	paleo	stratigraphy
ceramics	paleobotanist	trowel
chert	pottery	vessel
clay	prehistory	
cobble	quartz	
excavation	quartzite	
gorget	sherd	

MORE DIFFICULT (Hint - try a Google.com search to find some of these)

biface	lithic debris	survey
coil	lithics	temper
core	metate	zooarchaeologist
cultural resource	nutting stone	
data recovery	paddle	
decoration	plowzone	
feature	postmold	
flake	projectile point	
firing	scraper	
hammer	shatter	



THE HISTORY WORKSHOP
Stories of the Land and the People

Is There A Site Here? Internet Research - Lesson 1

Find one archaeology-related web site. Provide the following information about that site. Try to be unique. Don't pick the first site that Google.com provides!

Site address:

Site sponsor:

Name of site pages:

Description of site (at least 100 words):

Your name:

Date you visited site:

Is There A Site Here?

Internet Research - Lesson 3

Visit these four sites and learn more about the Paleoindian period. Be prepared to give a three minute oral presentation based on information found in these websites.

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/paleoind.htm>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/ohc/archaeol/p_indian/tradit/paleo.shtml

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

<http://www.people.memphis.edu/~chucalissa/Paleo.html>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

<http://www.uiowa.edu/~osa/learn/prehistoric/paleo.htm>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

Your name:

Is There A Site Here?

Internet Research - Lesson 3

Visit these four sites and learn more about the Archaic period. Be prepared to give a three minute oral presentation based on information found in these websites.

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/archaic.htm>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/naind/html/na_002500_archaicindia.htm

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

<http://www.people.memphis.edu/~chucalissa/archaic.html>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

<http://bama.ua.edu/~alaarch/prehistoricalabama/archaic.htm>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

Your name:

Is There A Site Here?

Internet Research - Lesson 3

Visit these three sites and learn more about the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia. Be prepared to give a three minute oral presentation based on information found in these websites.

<http://ngeorgia.com/history/cherokeeforts.html>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

<http://www.rosecity.net/tears/>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p2959.html>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

Your name:

Is There A Site Here?

Internet Research - Lesson 3

Visit these three sites and learn more about the removal of the Creek Indians from Georgia. Be prepared to give a three minute oral presentation based on information found in these websites.

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p2959.html>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

<http://www.nps.gov/ocmu/Removal.htm>

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

http://www.anpa.ualr.edu/trail_of_tears/indian_removal_project/eye_witness_accounts/eye-witness4.htm

Name of Site and Sponsor:

Interesting Information from Site:

Your name:

Is There A Site Here?

Scientific Method - Lesson 4

Apply the scientific method to determine the attributes and use of the artifacts within your packet. Be creative. After you have worked through the four steps, work as a group to provide theories about your artifacts. Appoint one person as group leader and one as assistant. The group leader will act as head scientist and direct the study. The assistant will keep the notes and prepare the answer sheet.

Step 1 - Observation: List a many details about your group of artifacts as you can. Use all of your senses and knowledge.

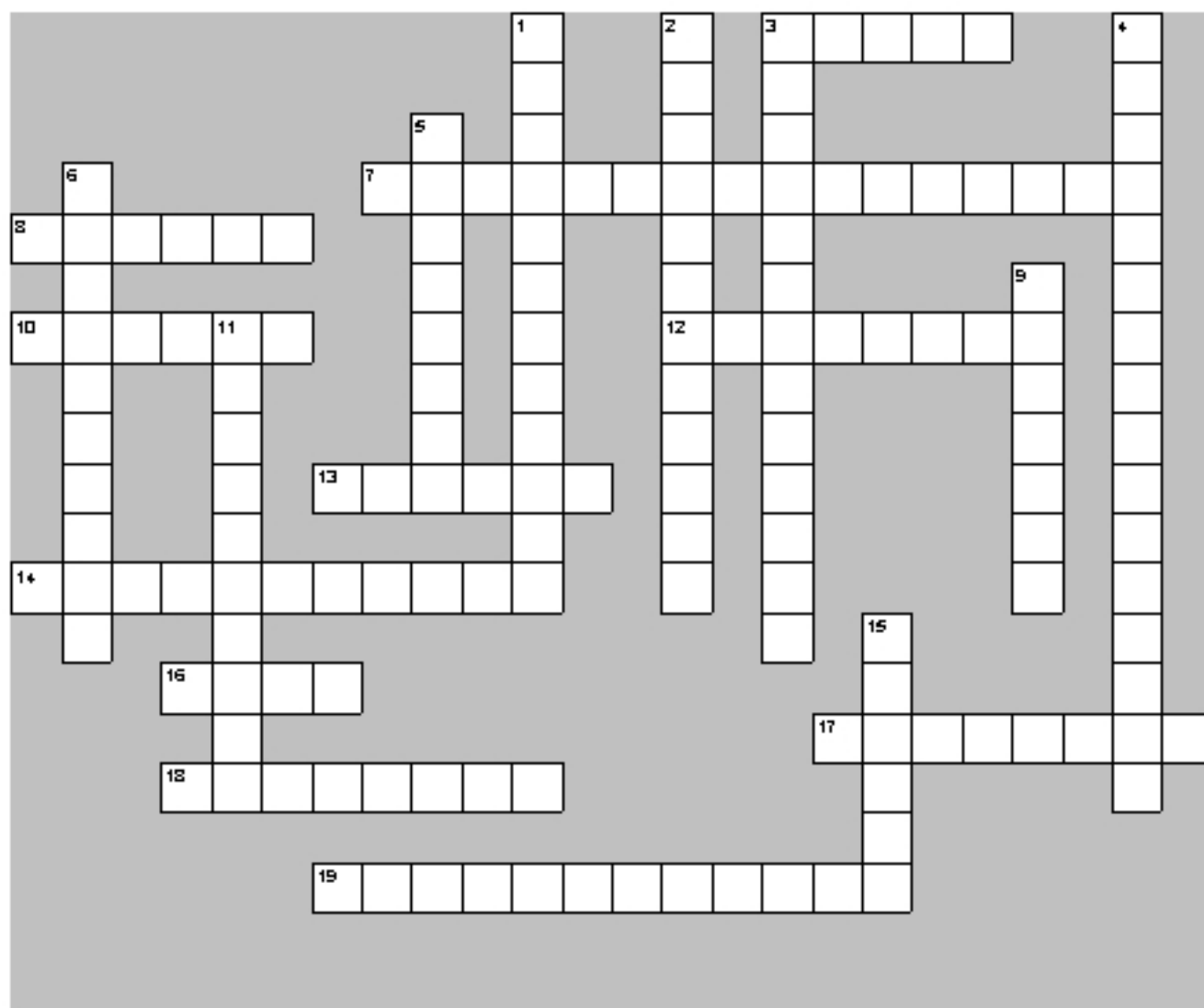
Step 2 - Formulate an hypothesis: Based on these observations, formulate hypotheses about what the artifacts are.

Step 3 - Predict new phenomena and observations: Use your hypotheses to predict the other phenomena related to your artifacts.
Try to think like an archaeologist!

Step 4 - Experimental tests: Think of tests that would prove your new hypothesis and observations.

List of Students in Group:

The Science of Archaeology



Across

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. ancient, prehistoric, primitive | 17. a physical object used and then left by past cultures |
| 7. person who identifies the bones of food animals | 18. scientific studies done on artifacts |
| 8. the most common hand tool used by archaeologists | 19. the study of different levels of soils used to determine age of artifacts |
| 10. a digging tool used by archaeologists | |
| 12. the layer of soil disturbed by plowing | |
| 13. a horizontal area of a site created by refuse disposal | |
| 14. the study of past human cultures | |
| 16. a location where archaeologists have determined that people lived or worked | |

Down

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. archaeological excavations to recover significant amounts of information | 9. a stain, depression, foundation, or other marker in the soil showing evidence of past human activity |
| 2. the study of living cultures | 11. a systematic and scientific process of digging in the ground to uncover artifacts |
| 3. person who studies archaeological plant remains | 15. when archaeologists systematically walk across or dig in an area of land looking for clues that people lived there in the past |
| 4. archaeological site or structure that adds to our knowledge of how past cultures lived | |
| 5. a stain left by a post previously placed in the ground | |
| 6. history of an area before written records | |

Clay and Stone

S G J Q F T A
 D H L L G R S P I
 N G P I K E A T P D B
 A Q F E O H N V X S E S Y
 X K C R T C T O U M I C I F K
 T N I O P E L I T C E J O R P R Z
 C A U C Y R G M C S E C Z R B A X C N
 P T E C A J R N M P L R R A E C P U N
 R U O M N C O F T A B J Y T D P T E M
 C A I S F I G V Y O H N I I C T M I R
 J C W R L J Y N B S P Z I O I C X E E
 S C Q Z A N S C I H T I L N H E R O T
 Y L Z A K O C H F R F T G H T G S X A
 Y A V E L D D A P I S A A I E M V
 T B E R G U C T T F T S L D C
 Z P S Q I E O T E H B W K
 Z T S S N H M E B W Y
 Z Y E U T R O R K
 O U L D C U I

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|---|---|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a stone tool that has been sharpened by taking flakes off both sides 2. fired clay artifacts or the study of pottery 3. a type of sedimentary stone, also known as flint 4. natural earthy material used to make ceramics 5. a water worn piece of stone 6. rope of clay used to make prehistoric pottery 7. a stone off which smaller pieces are broken during tool manufacturing | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. stamping, punctating, or incising on a ceramic vessel 9. final stage of pottery production, uses heat to harden clay 10. thin piece of broken stone produced during tool manufacturing 11. a stone or ceramic ornament, usually worn as a necklace 12. v. to attach to a handle 13. a stone or piece of antler used to break smaller flakes from a core 14. to make stone tools 15. bits of stone left over from stone tool manufacturing | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. stone tools or the broken pieces of stone created during manufacture 17. a large flat stone used for grinding plants 18. stone used for cracking nuts 19. wood carving used to stamp designs on pottery 20. another name for ceramics 21. arrow or spear point, also known as arrowhead 22. a common mineral used to make stone tools | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. a metamorphic stone made of crystalline grains 24. a stone tool with a rounded edge used to clean animal hides 25. blocky pieces of broken stone that result from tool manufacturing 26. piece of broken pottery 27. steatite 28. material added to clay, such as sand, to add strength and consistency 29. form such as a bowl, jar, or bottle |
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