



USEFUL VOCABULARY

archaeology
haft
Paleo-Indian
stratigraphy

CHAPTER 1 (2:24–6:02)

1. What is the point of the story by James “Bo” Taylor?
Early civilizations all over the world used stone tools. They used what was available in their environment.
2. What does “to haft” mean? How does hafting determine how a stone point can be used?
“To haft” means to attach a handle. Depending on the way the handle is attached, a stone point can be used as a knife or spear.

CHAPTER 2 (6:02–9:58)

3. Which is older: Stonehenge or the Native American archaeological sites in North Carolina?
The Native American sites.
4. List two reasons that people settled the land at the Hardaway and Doerschuck sites?
Some possible answers: high ground; easy access to water.
5. What is layered stratigraphy? How is it helpful to view it as a “layer cake”?
Layered stratigraphy is the study of rock layers in the earth. Artifacts found in deeper layers are generally older. The Hardaway and Doerschuck sites are different ages, but stacking them like layers of a cake provides a more comprehensive view of history.

CHAPTER 3 (9:58–14:27)

6. Describe the shape of the points from the Paleo-Indian period.
They are oblong and lance-shaped.
7. What was the lifestyle of the Archaic people?
The Archaic people were mainly hunters and gatherers.
8. Describe how the lifestyles of the Woodland people changed.
They transitioned from living nomadically and gathering wild foods to living in villages and raising crops.
9. How did the Mississippian towns differ from Woodland villages?
The Mississippian towns were more structured and permanent.

CHAPTER 4 (14:27-21:04)

- 10.** Why was the Warren Wilson site a good location for Native Americans to settle?

There was a river for transportation, easy access to the mountains and rich soil for farming.

- 11.** What are “pits”? What might be found in them?

Pits were Native Americans’ refuse piles. Archaeologists have found seeds, nuts and discarded pottery in them.

- 12.** Based on archaeological study of the pits, what crops do we think Native Americans grew?

Corn, pumpkin, beans, squash and tobacco.

CHAPTER 5 (21:04-end)

- 13.** What was found at Pettigrew State Park that links us to the Native American past?

Dugout canoes.

- 14.** Why didn’t the canoes rot?

They were made of cypress, a rot-resistant wood, buried in silt and submerged in acidic water.

- 15.** Why do researchers think there might be evidence of earlier peoples at the Barber Creek site?

This site has a 7-foot layer of old sand, but researchers have excavated only 3 feet. They think there might be additional artifacts underneath.