

CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. Define: archaeology; carbon-dating; tundra; muskeg; travois; cairn; medicine wheel; awl; bison pound; artifact

Archaeology: the scientific study of human cultures by analyzing the physical clues that people have left behind

Carbon-dating: a scientific method of determining the age of something that was once alive.

tundra:

Semi-frozen shallow soil where plants grow low to the ground

muskeg: a swampy bog too wet to grow many kinds of plants

Travois: a transport device made of two joined poles and drawn by an animal.

Cairn: a pile of stones used as a marker

Medicine wheels: structures made of stones arrayed in a circle

Awls: sewing tools used to punch holes

bison pound: a coral-like enclosure used to trap bison

Artifacts: objects produced or shaped by human activity

2. What sort of physical clues do archaeologists use to uncover information about the past? Archaeologists look at the physical features to uncover information from the past.

3. For more than 50 years, many scientists have believed that people migrated to North America using the Bering Land Bridge. What new evidence calls this theory into Question? The Bering Land Bridge had not been created.

4. What climate change occurred about 8,000 years ago that drastically changed the way? The Northern Plains suddenly grew warmer and dryer

5. Why did bison thrive in the Late Period? Bison thrived in the late period because it was a cooler and wetter land and made the land furnish with more water and food

6. What is the Old North Trail? The North Trail the Native Americans used leading them from Canada to North America.

7. What is the difference between a pictograph and a petroglyph? A pictograph is an image painted on a rock and a petroglyph is a picture carved in a rock.

8. Describe how a buffalo jump worked. The Native Americans would chase buffalos off a little cliff and it would break the buffalos ankles and the Native Americans could shoot them with arrows and eat them.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. What are some of the differences between oral histories and archaeology? Why is it important to learn about all theories and beliefs when studying history? Oral History are what we think happen and archaeology is people who know what happened it's important to learn about all the theories and beliefs to know more information about the topic.

2. What do you think were some of the most important events to change the lives of the people who lived in this area in ancient times? Why? Which events happened over a long period of time to affect change and which happened more quickly? Some of the most important events are the Ice Age and when the temperature drop. The climate change which helped natives american get food.

3. Analyze the reasons we can still see remnants of the Old North Trail. Are old trails like this evident in other parts of the country? We can still see some of the trail because Native Americans used it and possibly left something there. There are still trails like the Old North Trail

PAST TO PRESENT

1. Compare the artifacts and features that someone might find around your home 400 years in the future with those that might have been found around your home 400 years ago. If i looked around the location of my house and saw something from 400 years ago i would probably see scraping tools and pottery.

2. Compare a day in your life with a day in the life of a person living in Montana 8,000 years ago. Then think about how your days differ depending on the time of year or the day of the week. How does that compare with the way people living here long ago experienced the same differences? Someone living 8,000 my age they would have to hunt for their food everyday and might be by themselves and if they weren't alone they would probably play games

3. How did climate change affect the lives of the people who lived here in ancient times? Compare that to how climate change might affect our lives. Earthquakes and many other things like that would affect the people who lived back then might die because they don't get warnings on the tv and it might take away there food.

MAKE IT LOCAL 1. Is there any evidence that people lived or traveled through your region during Montana's earliest history? Describe that evidence. There is evidence that Native

Americans lived here there are teepee rings, medicine wheels, and arrow heads that we can find.