



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

# Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

## Chapter 2: Early Cultures in Our Land QuickNotes

Slide 1



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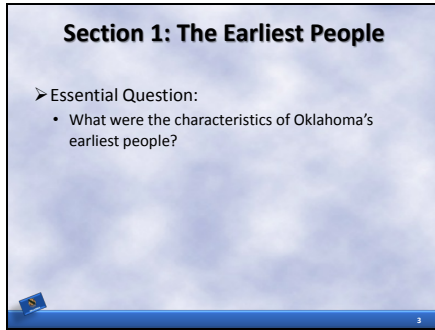
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Slide 3



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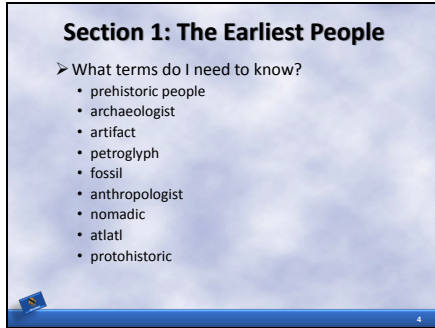
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Slide 4



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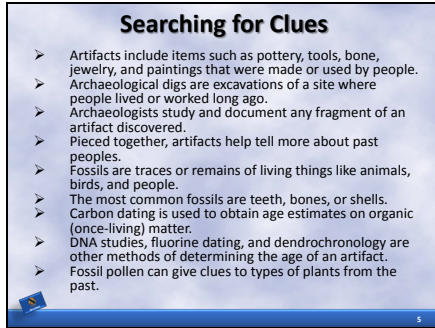
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**Prehistoric Cultures**

- The earliest people to live in America came from Asia.
- Around 10,000 B.C., the Bering Strait was a "land bridge" from Asia to North America.
- Over 16,000 prehistoric and early American Indian sites are found in Oklahoma.



[Click to see modern-day map.](#)

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Slide 7

**Paleo Indians**

- 1961: scientists discover evidence of Paleo Indian hunters in Oklahoma.
- Thousands of years ago, six-foot tall bison, camels, horses, and sloths the size of elephants lived in the area that is Oklahoma.
- Columbian mammoth bones were found at the [Cooperton site](#) in Kiowa County.
- Soil deposits date to about 30,000 years ago at Burnham site.

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Slide 8

**Paleo Indians: Clovis People**

- The Clovis people, named after the New Mexico site where first artifacts were reported, were known for their spears (spear point usually 3-4 inches long)
- There is an important Clovis site near Stecker in Caddo County.
- The Clovis people first hunted mammoths and then switched to bison as the mammoth population declined.

[Click for information on Jake Bluff.](#)

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**Paleo Indians: Folsom People**

- The Folsom people sites include the Cooper Bonebed and the Waugh site as evidenced by various spear points and a painted bison skull.
- The Dalton people lived some 9,000-10,000 years ago. They were skilled in making clothing, containers, tools, and covers for shelters from the animals they killed.

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**Archaic Culture Foragers**

- As climate changed, the people adapted and their culture changed.
- They become hunters and harvesters and made flour and stored it in baskets.
- Pieces of bone and antler became spear points, needles, awls, punches, and atlatl hooks.
- They ate a variety of wild animals and knew how to start a fire with a wood drill.

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Slide 11

**Woodland Culture**

- About 2,000 years ago, Woodland culture emerged.
- People planted, cultivated, and harvested food (e.g. squash, corn, beans, sunflowers).
- The first farms were in the Grand River area, the Ouachita Mountains, the Cimarron River area, and along the Canadian and Washita Rivers.
- Bow and arrow were developed about this time and made hunting easier.
- Because farming meant growing crops, people moved less and villages began to develop.

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**Plains Village Farmers**

- These groups lived in Oklahoma from about 1,200 to 500 years ago.
- They grew corn, beans, squash, gourds, sunflowers, and tobacco.
- They hunted bison and deer along with nuts and wild berries.
- Villages of about 100 people were built near waterways.
- Houses were rectangular, made of wood posts, sticks, and cane covered with clay. There was a fireplace and roof covered with grass.

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**The Mound Builders**

- Along with Plains Villages, there were Spiro Mound Builders, or Caddo people.
- They built the **Spiro Mounds**, now a part of the Spiro Mounds State Archaeological Park.
- The people lived in small farming villages.
- Spiro men and women painted themselves with colorful paints.
- They were fine craftsmen and worked with stone, shell, and copper.
- The Spiro were ruled by a chief who had control over the people's resources.

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**Early Plains Indians**

- About 500 years ago, climate change caused the people to move to a more nomadic way of life.
- They hunted buffalo, deer, antelope, rabbit, or whatever was available.
- They foraged for wild plant foods and lived in grass houses covered with buffalo hide.
- These hunters may be ancestors of Wichita people.



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**Section 2: Historic Native American Cultures**

➤ Essential Question:

- What elements of culture were exhibited by the Indians during first contact with Europeans?



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**Section 2: Historic Native American Cultures**

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- viceroy
- barter
- totem
- shaman
- polygamy



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**Introduction**

- Christopher Columbus began to explore in the New World in 1492.
- Antonio de Mendoza was approved for an expedition to find golden cities in 1540.
- Francisco Vasquez wandered the Central Plains looking for any sign of civilization.



Christopher Columbus Takes Possession of the New Country, a 19th-century view by L. Prang & Co.



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**First Encounters**

- 1493: Coronado's expedition was the first recorded contact between Indians and the Spanish.
- Famous explorers Hernando de Soto, Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette, and Bernard de La Harpe made contacts here, as well.
- 1542: Spanish monks found the Kaw people.

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**Indian Culture**

- Native Americans belonged to different tribes and spoke different languages.
- They believed in many gods and spirits, an afterlife, and cleansing themselves to purify their spirits.
- Life was sacred to all Plains tribes.
- Prayer was to the Great Spirit, Mother Earth, and totems.
- The shaman (medicine man) used herbs and prayer to heal sick, interpreted dreams and signs, passed down history and beliefs through spoken word.
- Members of a tribe worked together for the good of the group, parents and older members were shown respect, and honest was valued. Children were rarely punished.

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Slide 20

**Indian Culture: The Family**

- Marriages were permitted between related tribes and a man could have more than one wife.
- Men were warriors and hunters. They held important leadership roles such as chief.
- Women kept the shelter (such as a tipi) and kept the family clothed and fed.
- Boys and girls were taught their roles and needed skills at early ages.

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Slide 21

**Indian Culture: Food**

- Women prepared the food.
- Meats were eaten raw, roasted, boiled, or dried.
- Wild animals were a main food source (bear, squirrel, turkey, duck, turtles, fish, etc.).
- Other foods were wild honey and other natural foods such as corn, pumpkins, squash, etc.

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# **Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity**

## **Chapter 2: Early Cultures in Our Land QuickNotes**

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**Indian Culture: Plants**

- Native Americans used many wildflowers and plants for natural healing.
- About 170 plants used by Indians have been found to have modern use in medicine (e.g. digitalis comes from foxglove, aspirin from willow bark, mint for nausea).
- The people used the resources that they found and learned to live in the lands we call Oklahoma.

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